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The Calcutta Monthly Journal

1836

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THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL. ASIATIC NEWS.

1836.

MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE UNION BANK.

A Special General Meeting of proprietors took place at the Bank on Wednesday morning the 5th December, at noon, "for the purpose of considering certain propositions for adapting the amount value of shares to the recent change in the currency, and also, of determining generally, as to the disposal of the remaining shares."

Mr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER was called to the chair.

The following paper of propositions, by Mr. W. Carr, was then read to the Meeting:—

"As doubts have arisen as to the terms upon which new subscriptions to the Bank should be received, and no provision has been made originally, for adding to the price of shares a premium proportioned to the dividend paid by the Bank; with reference also to the change in the currency of India rendering necessary some arrangement for determining the future value of Shares—it is suggested:

"That the sum of Sa. Rs. 33-5-4 per share, be reserved from present dividends, to be added to the capital of the Bank, making the value of each share Sa. Rs. 2,533-5-4 or Company's Rupees 2,700; and that it be open to future General Meetings, to reserve further sums in a similar manner out of dividends, for eventual increase of the value of shares, if found expedient.

"Further—that in order to provide against an accumulation of capital stock disproportioned to the probability of immediate business, the Bank be open to subscription during the current year 1836, and until the meeting of January, 1837, to the extent of one hundred shares only, and that the option of subscribing be reserved for the present proprietors only, until the half yearly meeting in July, 1836."

In reference to an amendment of the above suggestions, it was moved by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore and duly seconded:—

"That each share of the Bank be increased to 3,000 Company's rupees; the proprietors paying the difference between 2,500 Sa. Rs. and 3,000 Company's rupees, which will increase the capital stock by two lakhs of Company's rupees.

"That the four hundred unsubscribed shares be withdrawn, and no further subscription be received. If the proprietors hereafter, from the nature of the Bank business, consider it expedient to increase its capital, let them have an increase on their own shares.

The following amendments were then proposed by Mr. H. M. Parker:—

"That the value of Union Bank shares be fixed at Company's rupees 2,700—and that the sum requisite for making up this value be reserved out of the next dividend."

By Mr. Fullarton:—

"That the sum of Sa. Rs. 33-5-4 per share be reserved from the forthcoming dividend to be added to the capital

of the Bank, making the value of each share Sa. Rs. 2,533-5-4 or Company's rupees 2,700; and that it be further in the option of each proprietor, by an additional subscription of Company's rupees 300 to increase the value of each share held by him, to Sa. Rs. 3,000, provided such subscription be tendered on or before the 15th July, 1836."

By Mr. Dick:—

"I beg to propose an additional amendment, which is, that we reduce the shares to Company's rupees 2,500 each, paying the difference to such shareholders as like to receive the same, and allowing those who so prefer, to pay the difference, and any surplus required to a fresh share."

After considerable discussion of these amendments and the original propositions, it was moved by Mr. Cockrell and carried by a large majority:—

"That the proposals now laid before the Meeting, be circulated among the Proprietors, with a request that they give their vote for one or other of them at the General half yearly Meeting to be held on or about the 15th January next."

It was subsequently proposed by Mr. Dickens and carried nem. con:—

"That the capital of the Bank be extended by the creation of a new share to each of the present shareholders of 3120 Sa. Rs. and such new shares be consolidated with the present shares, so as to make the total amount of each share, Company Rupees 3,000, and further that this proposition be circulated along with the others."

It was then further proposed by Mr. Parker:—

"That the four hundred shares which have not been taken by the public be cancelled; and that the stock of the Union Bank shall consist of the six hundred shares already subscribed, and that if the proprietors hereafter consider it expedient to increase the capital of the Bank, the increase be effected by further payments upon each of the said six hundred shares at above, at such rates as may be determined upon."

These propositions were ordered by the Meeting, to be circulated, with the others, to the Proprietors.

Mr. COCKRELL, following up the above proposition of Mr. Parker, moved:—

"That the sale of the remaining shares be stopped until all the questions now pending, be decided."

This motion was carried nem. con.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Chairman, and the Proprietors adjourned.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA

At a General Meeting of this Society, held in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, 9th December, 1835.

Colonel DUNLOP, V. P., in the chair.

Thirteen Members present, among whom was His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following gentlemen proposed last month, were elected by ballot:—

J. C. Wilson, Esq., D. B. Syers, Esq., and Captain W. Speirs.

John Allan, Esq., and Baboo Mutty Loll Seal, were re-elected.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Captain A. Bogle, (Assam,) proposed by Mr. John Bell, seconded by Colonel Dunlop.

James Pontent, Esq., proposed by Mr. John Bell, seconded by Mr. Stornin.

The name of a native Member was ordered to be withdrawn for non-conformity to the rules of the Society.

The officiating Secretary had received from the press the greater number of copies of the Society's report upon experiments at Akra, which he had distributed to resident Members, and was only waiting a reply from Government, to enable him to forward others to Members in the Mofussil.

The proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following communications were read:—

1.—From His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Officiating Secretary, acknowledging election.

2.—Two letters from Ross D. Mangles, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, bearing date the 10th and 24th November, on the subject of the Society's bill for monthly allowance.

3.—From W. H. Oakes, Esq. Civil Auditor, on the same.

4.—From C. K. Robison, Esq., dated 16th November, enclosing two letters to his address from W. C. Crawford, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, dated Sydney, 11th August, advising the shipment of a small box of garden seeds for the Society, and directing the cost to be imputed to his arrears of subscription, and recommending J. Warren, of Market-street, East Sydney, as seedsmen.

5.—From Messrs. Willis and Earle to the Officiating Secretary, dated 17th November, intimating their ineffectual endeavours to procure for the Society a supply of cotton seed from North America direct, and returning the sum which had been placed in their hands by the Society in 1833.

6.—From Grant Thorburn, of Hallet's Cove, Long Island, New York, to the address of Dr. N. Wallich, dated 1st June, 1835, acknowledging receipt of Doctor Wallich's letter of the 26th December, 1834, with a bill of exchange for £60 12 9, and a box of seed from the Calcutta Botanic Garden intimating that every care would be taken to execute the order for vegetable and cotton seed, to meet the cost of which the bill was sent, but nothing is said as to when the seeds may be expected.

7.—From Mr. J. W. Masters, presenting in the name of Dr. Wallich the 3d Annual Report of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall.

8.—From Captain A. Bogle to the Officiating Secretary, dated Assam, 7th November, 1835, requesting to be admitted a Member of the Society, and to be furnished with all possible information on the culture of country products, especially in regard to sugar, cotton, oil seeds, the nurture and management of the silk-worm, &c.

The Officiating Secretary had, on receipt of Captain Bogle's letter, sent the several numbers of the Society's transactions already printed, including their Report on Akra, and a copy of his own pamphlet on the growth and manufacture of sugar, &c. in the West Indies.

9.—Extract of a note from F. C. Marshman, Esq., to the Officiating Secretary, dated 28th November.

"In reading the proof I find that is very confidently stated that the expense of cleaning the cotton by the churkee far exceeds that of the expense incurred by the use of the sawgin. When at Mirzapore I saw a very elaborate paper by Mr. Tivcott, in which by the most minute calculation, it is clearly demonstrated that the churkee is the cheaper of the two. I will write to him immediately and endeavour to obtain a copy of it, and lay it before the Society. His paper is replete with the most important information and would throw a flood of light on the subject of cotton."

10.—From W. C. Hurry, Esq., to the Officiating Secretary, asking the loan of the sawgin in the Society's room for Mr. Crane.

The Officiating Secretary, satisfied that the Society would have no objection, delivered the sawgin to Mr. Hurry's order, having previously read to Mr. Crane the extract above quoted, who has promised to lay the result of his personal observation before the Society.

11.—From W. C. Crane, Esq., to the Officiating Secretary, dated 30th November, presenting the seed of the ground ratan, which was gathered in July last. The Malays entertain very extravagant notions regarding the interval of its seeding, some not hesitating to declare that it only yields once in a thousand years. It is exceedingly graceful in appearance, and worthy the notice of the curious.

12.—The Officiating Secretary presented a yam of unusual dimensions, which he obtained from an Arab in the Bazar, the produce of Malacca, also the stems and heads of large species of grain produced in his garden from New Hol and seed received through C. K. Robison, Esq. in June last.

13.—From Colonel Dunlop, dated 1st December, presenting some seeds from Calcutta, received through Captain Wade, Political Agent in Louisiana. Sir H. Fane expressed a wish to send part to England, but on examination pronounced the different kinds of grain to be very inferior. The Honorable Mr. Melville proposed notwithstanding to forward some.

14.—From John Palmer, Esq., to the Officiating Secretary, dated 26th November, politely promising to procure for the Society, through the medium of an American friend, a supply of cotton seed, and submitting some interesting remarks on experiments made in cotton from seeds sent by him to parties at Bellasore and Cuttack.

15.—From Mr. J. W. Masters, dated 20th November, with a copy of a letter from Sir Robert Colquhoun, to the address of Dr. Wallich, on the subject of the Society's petition to Government touching the equalization on W. and E. India sugars.

Sir Robert had been peculiarly unfortunate in his mission. Mr. W. Asutane was out of town, and not a member of the present Parliament; but Sir Robert forwarding the letters of Sir E. Ryan and Dr. Wallich to his address had solicited from that gentleman the benefit of his influence in behalf of the petition.

Earl Fitzwilliam was also absent, but Sir Robert Colquhoun had forwarded Dr. Wallich's letter and the petition.

In this dilemma, Sir Robert being on the eve of proceeding to Scotland, consulted Mr. W. Crawford, Member for the City of London, "who had most kindly and zealously undertaken to present our petition, and as he enters most feelingly into the justice of the claim, I have no doubt of his giving it full support."

16.—From Mr. J. Duhan of Dinapore, dated 13th October, enclosing a memorandum of three cases of seed ordered by the Officiating Secretary on account of the Horticultural Society of Madras.

17.—From C. K. Robison, Esq., dated 7th December, sending a plan of his continuous still. Mr. Robison's former explanatory letter on this subject was read, and the Secretary was directed to lay Mr. Robison's plan and paper on the table for the perusal of any Member who might wish to study it.

18.—A further supply of Indian corn was presented by

the Officiating Secretary in the name of Mr. J. J. well for distribution.

The thanks of the meeting were offered for the various contributions.

JOHN BELL, Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, Town-Hall, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1835.

[Harkn.]

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, December 5, 1835.

Donald Stewart, Esq., M. D., Assistant-Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, Dr. Hughes, Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, Dr. Cantor, of Calcutta, and William Brydon, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon on this Establishment, proposed at last Meeting, were elected Members of the Society.

Dr. Macgregory and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Bart, of H. M.'s 9th Regiment, by Dr. Damsie and Mr. Hutchinson, and J. Bowron, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon on this Establishment, and Dr. Baird, practitioner in Calcutta, by Mr. Hutchinson and Dr. Cameron.

Read a letter from Mr. Bell of Almorah descriptive of two cases of tumor successfully extirpated by him. The subject of Mr. Bell's first case was a zemindar, who was admitted into hospital with a fungoid tumor on the back part of his neck, about an inch in height and three in circumference, of soft and spongy texture, intimately connected with the pericranium; the surface was a mass of ulceration of a livid color, which bled on the slightest irritation; discharge thin and fetid, pain severe; it had annoyed him for many years, and had resisted the efforts of many native practitioners to destroy it by escharotics. Mr. Bell removed the diseased mass at once. It bled profusely. In the subsequent dressings of the wound, it was touched with the polyasse caustic, and in a short time the sore was completely healed. Mr. Bell upon this remarks on the value of using escharotics, in destroying the surface of wounds made by the removal of tumors or adjoined carcinoma. The second case was a female who had a large sarcomatous tumor on the great trochanter and front part of the right thigh, the swelling was firm and hard throughout, and from its strong attachment not in the least pendulous. It commenced five years ago, and having attained the size of an orange remained stationary without pain till within the last six or seven months when it rapidly increased, causing great uneasiness by its weight, and the dragging of the surrounding parts. Ulceration had taken place on the top, with a trifling and very offensive discharge accompanied by great constitutional irritability. With the assistance of Mr. Darby, Mr. Bell removed the tumor, little blood was lost during the operation and but one artery required to be tied; in a short time the wound healed, and the woman returned home. On examining the mass, it was found to consist of a gristly substance strongly resembling cartilage in some parts, at the centre there was a small cavity containing serum: whence Mr. Bell thinks the term neo-cartilage might be more properly applied to these swellings than sarcoma.

Read a letter from Dr. Benza, Surgeon to the Hon'ble the Governor, of Madras, descriptive of a post mortem examination of a tiger.

The subject of the case was a full-grown male, which died in the Government Park at Madras. The animal for some days before his death refused his food and appeared very ill, his breathing was deep and quick, he was hot and feverish, and his belly tense and painful. In this state he remained for several days, never attempting to change his position, passing no feces, and scarcely any urine. The body was examined twelve hours after death. The abdomen contained about five pints of very offensive thin yellow fluid. The abdominal and visceral peritoneum were highly inflamed. The ilium for about

three inches of its lower third was swollen, and converted into a hard tumor, having six perforations through its coats; the widest (more than three lines in diameter) was closed by a portion of bone, and sharp pointed spiculae were seen projecting through the other foramina: the colon and ilium were much contracted. Within the swollen part of intestine were many loose pieces of bone, and a round ball formed of several angular bits of bone agglutinated and bound together by a kind of net-work of hair and wool. This ball adhered slightly to the intestine by means of an adventitious tissue which was highly injected. Dr. Benza remarks on the singular anomaly of finding undigested bone so low down in the intestine of an animal possessed of such digestive power as the tiger, and accounts for it by supposing, that these pieces of bone became entangled in the stomach with the wool and hair of the sheep, which formed the ordinary food of the animal; these latter substances being more indigestible than the bones, covering them with a sort of felt coat protected them from the action of the gastric juice, and thus the whole ball passed down unchanged into the intestines. At length the ball being deprived of the greater portion of its woolly covering, the spiculae became exposed and protruded against the intestine, greatly irritating it, thereby causing a thickening and constriction, by which these pieces of bone were held in one position, until they produced ulceration. Dr. Benza's account was accompanied by a preparation of the perforated intestine.

PRESENTED FOR THE LIBRARY.

A small work in Sanskrit and Nagree, entitled Chikitsa Shanaya, or the River of Medicine, by the Rajah Kalikrishna, a corresponding Member of the Society.

The following original communication was presented at the Meeting: "Observations on the uses of Iodine and its compounds in Bengal." By D. Stewart, Esq., M. D.

The following papers were then read and discussed, viz.

A topographical and statistical account of St. Helena, by Dr. McKelvie, Medical Staff of that island.

• Case of dislocation of the humerus, in which reduction was effected after an interval of one month and four days, drawn up by Mr. Reid, of the Calcutta Dispensary—and presented by Principal Bramley.

Notes on irregularities of menstruation, by J. Stewart, Esq., M. D.

Dr. McKelvie states the island of St. Helena to be situated in 6° 55' South latitude and 50° 43' West longitude, length 11, breadth 7, circumference 28 miles, surface in acres 30,300, the exterior in almost all places nearly perpendicular, containing a great number of lofty eminences, the highest of which, Napoleon's Peak, is 2,697 feet, many others are nearly as high, considerably exceeding 2,000 feet. With regard to its geology, the author writes on the authority of Mr. Dickson that the cliffs which surround the island consist principally of rugged and steep banks of lava, many of them regularly stratified by successive layers of volcanic matter, amongst which in some places veins of a red sandy appearance are visible. The valleys and ridges in the interior are composed of basaltic lava in its most compact state, together with cellular and many other varieties in every stage of decomposition. All the valleys and intermediate ridges appear to converge into one large basin on the South side of the island, which is evidently part of a vol-

conic crater from whence this island has been formed. The ridge called Diana's Peak forms one edge of this crater inclining gradually towards the sea, whence it is concluded that the remaining ridge necessary to complete the crater is buried beneath the ocean. The volcanic matter and lava appear to have flowed from this immense crater in every direction, and to have formed the ravines and valleys and intersecting ridges of the island. The edge of the crater from Diana's Peak round to the opposite side is well defined. There is no appearance of any other crater in the island. In cutting away the lava at Saddle Hill, many feet below the surface, small bones have been found incrustated with stalactite. The author accounts for the existence of these bones by supposing that the animals may have crept into crevices in the rock, and there died; for if a bed of lava in the liquid state had flowed over them they would probably have been consumed, and could not have been incrustated with stalactite. The volcanic fire, Mr. Bloxam says, must have ceased at some very remote period, and there is little probability of its ever breaking out again, as the island is small, and the combustible matter appears to be entirely consumed.

The minerals of the island belong to the family in which siliceous predominates, to the calcareous and to the argillaceous families, to the mineral ore containing iron, and lastly to lava. Siliceous in the shape of quartz is rarely found, chalcodony and jasper and opal in small quantities. Pitchstone more frequently and obsidian or pumice stone very sparingly and very light. Of the calcareous earths gypsum is found in several varieties; calcareous spar and stalactites of carbonate of lime are not unfrequent. The argillaceous minerals are hornblende in the form of crystals embedded in lava. The clays of the island exist in the form of different volcanic masses in a state of decomposition, vary in color according to the quantities of iron contained; pieces of iron ore are found very rich in the metal. The igneous lava met with are principally close or basaltic, and honey comb or porous. The highly divided state of the siliceous matter of the soil renders the island almost impermeable to rain and moisture, and in this way entirely prevents vegetation in many places.

The climate is extremely variable between the valley of James' Town which is 600 feet above the sea and Plantation House which is 1664, there is difference of from 40° to 100° of the thermometer. Fires are necessary in the country during the months of July, August and September, but in James' Town they would be very disagreeable at any period of the year. The hardy trees of Europe and of the higher latitudes of Africa cannot be reared in the valleys, but flourish on the hills in singular association with many tropical plants. The island is frequently overshadowed by a fog, which protects it from the rays of the sun for days together; this unlike other fogs is perfectly dry. The cumulus and cirro-cumulus are the most frequent forms of clouds. Thunder is very rarely heard at St. Helena, but lightning is common in dry weather.

There are more than 160 excellent springs on the island, the hourly discharge of water from 4 of the principal ones, (situated from 589 to 660 feet above the sea), in January, July and December was 3600 gallons; the temperature of the water 60° and during a most severe draught in 1821 and 1825 the number of springs which totally failed did not exceed 4 or 5. The maximum temperature at Plantation House is 79° minimum 59°; at Longwood minimum 57° maximum 74°; James' Town

maximum 82° minimum 71°. The variations of the Barometer are extremely small. The quantity of rain which fell in 1826 at Plantation House was 40 inches, at Longwood, 39 inches, at James' Town 8 inches. Few opportunities occur at St. Helena of observing the fall of dew very accurately; owing to the light showers and mist with which the island is constantly overshadowed.

The prevailing winds are from the South and S. E., from the West less frequently, and from the North very seldom. The population of St. Helena in December 1834 was 4977, being 2113 whites, and 2864 colored people. The average number of deaths annually appear to be about 80. The total number of admissions into Hospital of the troops on the island, during the last 4 years, were 1930, the strength of the Garrison being about 800. The total number of sick of all classes admitted into the General Hospital during the same period including the troops was 2669, of whom 2609 recovered and 60 died.—The fatal cases were principally pulmonary, hepatic and bowel affections. The prevailing mortality assimilates closely to that of Great Britain, especially in the frequency of pulmonary affections. These diseases are most fatal to the former classes. The diet of those people consists chiefly of rice and fish and a good deal of salted meat, and they are much given to the use of spirits and tobacco. Scrophula is a disease well known in St. Helena, Mr. MacRitchie states that blood letting is highly necessary in the inflammatory and mixed fevers of the island, but that people of color do not bear up so well against the effects of that remedy as Europeans; rheumatism, and nephritic affections, erysipelas, urticaria, and varicella, are frequent, but confluent small pox is unknown. Measles were very mortal in 1807, since which it has disappeared from the island. Tetanus and trismus are almost always fatal, mental ailments are not uncommon, elephantiasis and lepra frequently attack the people of color, puerperal convulsions were very fatal in 1821 as well as croup, and that dangerous modification to sore throat described by Dr. J. Hamilton, Junr., in the 2d edition of his work on female complaints.

The subject of Mr. Reid's case was a Hindoo, 30 years of age, who came to the Collingah Dispensary on the 26th of May, with a dislocation of the right shoulder joint; the head of the os humeri was distinctly felt in the axilla. The man stated the accident to have occurred a month and four days before; but Mr. Reid doubts whether it was not of longer standing, as the limb had already acquired some degree of mobility in its new position, and the arm could be nearly approximated to the side. An attempt was at first made by Mr. Bramley by placing the heel in the axilla, and extending by manual force, but in vain. The patient was then placed in a chair and the shoulder having been fixed by a proper bandage, extension was made by four strong men by means of a folded towel with no better result; the pulleys were therefore applied and two grs. of tartar emetic in solution administered; the extension was kept up for eight minutes, when the tape gave way. Mr. Reid however unwilling to abandon the object in view, gave two more grs. of tartar emetic, and again commenced gradual extension; at the expiration of 22 minutes he was agreeably surprised to find that the head of the bone had slipped in its natural socket, and in a few days the man was perfectly well.

JAS. HUTCHISON,
Secretary to the Society.

[Hurkaru.]

EXAMINATION AT THE PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.

The thirteenth Annual Examination of the Pupils at this Institution was held on Thursday the 10th December. The room though spacious was crowded to excess on this interesting occasion by visitors, many of whom were unable to find seats. The business of the day commenced at 10 o'clock precisely with the examination of the Junior class. The following statement exhibits the studies in which the boys were principally questioned, the limited

time allotted for this work not permitting a wider range of subjects to be embraced.

The first class was examined in mathematics, natural philosophy, moral philosophy, political economy, history of India and book keeping.

The second in Latin, natural philosophy, mathematics, Scripture history, history of England and history of India.

The third in Latin, natural philosophy, mathematics, histories of Greece, Rome and England, and Scripture history.

The fourth and remaining classes in Scripture history, histories of Rome and Greece, grammar, geography, reading, spelling, &c.

Essays were submitted on the following subjects: "Lord Clive's character," "Political Economy," and "Scholastic Emulation."

Among the many friends of this Institution who were invited, the following gentlemen were present and participated in the examination. The Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, Most Rev. Dr. St. Leger, Rev. Messrs. Boyes, Piffard, Garstin, Heberline, Boaz, Eteson, and Samuels, Messrs. Forestry, Crow, Kirkpatrick, Dr. Corbyn and others whose names I cannot now remember. These gentlemen one and all declared that they were highly gratified with the visible progress of the pupils.

Some judicious arrangements of the Secretary require to be noticed, as they admitted of a better view of the proceedings of the day to every individual present, than was the case on former similar occasions. On two elevated forms raised around benches were placed, on these alternately two classes were seated, and simultaneously examined, their standing in the class very properly having been previously adjusted by Mr. Kellner, one of the managers, according to the order of the names in the printed programme. The disorder and confusion necessarily caused by several boys replying to the same question at once and formerly complained against, were on this occasion greatly checked and put down by the vigilant Secretary, though evidently to the mortification of the lads who all seemed to be perfectly ready to return suitable answers.

Under the able tuition of Mr. Hamilton, the classical teacher, the great improvement observed to have been made by the classes who were examined in Latin, called forth the warmest approbation of the gentlemen present.

It was highly gratifying to witness the facility with which the boys of the several classes returned appropriate answers to every question proposed to them, with a solitary exception or two amongst those forming the junior class. One question I well remember posed not a little one of the youngsters. It was this: "How old was Enoch when he died?"

In the examination of the first class in mathematics, one of the youths appeared somewhat puzzled in working a difficult algebraic cubic equation. Another, however, quickly solved it, when the first had proceeded half

way through. Save and except this, the lads of this class acquitted themselves admirably well. Nor is it to be wondered at, since Mr. Lorimer, the head-master, has endeavoured with unwearied perseverance and zeal to form their minds and train them to habits of reflection. One peculiar feature in the system of instruction pursued at this Institution is, that the boys are not merely made to get off their tasks by rote, but the difficult parts of their lessons are explained to them, and they are made to understand the subject thoroughly before they are allowed to advance. Thus grounded in sound knowledge, shape the questions as you will within the range of their studies, they make instant and apt replies. Let parents and guardians but reflect what an incalculable amount of good such a system of tuition must have a tendency to produce; and surely if they have the welfare of their children and wards at heart, they will not hesitate for a moment to support an Institution where the laudable endeavours of the managers and teachers are to form our offspring to be fit members of society, and to prove eventually a blessing and an ornament to the community to which they belong, since their religious and moral education is carefully attended to without interfering with the faith of particular sects or denominations of individuals.

The boys appeared to be well acquainted with Scripture truths:—the Scriptures form a study of each class; and the questions put to the second class by the Rev. Mr. Boyes and Mr. Heberline it occurred to me, were very satisfactorily answered. In the history of India, too, a study so essential for the youth of this country, the boys, of the first and second classes acquitted themselves very creditably. The first class was examined up to the administration of Lord Alinto, and the second class up to the Government of Lord Clive.

The examination was close and searching, and was not limited to the teachers only,—but was conducted by others who were specially requested to undertake this business, and visitors also freely participated in it. This is as it should be, and is the best test by which to ascertain the real attainments of the pupils.

The business of the day closed with the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates. And here probably it will not be out of place to mention that three gentlemen, Mr. Mathew Johnston, Mr. James Wood and Mr. George Wood, with praiseworthy liberality presented to the School, as extraordinary prizes to be given to the youths, the first named individual a gold medal for the best essay, and the two latter, valuable books for general proficiency.—Bengal Hurkaru.

DINNER TO SIR RALPH PALMER.*

On Wednesday evening, the 9th December, the Literary Society gave a dinner to their President, Sir Ralph Palmer, which was numerously attended and went off with much spirit. The garrison band was in attendance.

The cloth having been removed a grace pronounced by the Venerable the Archdeacon.

The Chairman, the Honorable W. Oliver, Esq. gave, "The King."

The toast was drank with three times three.

The band played the National Anthem.

The Chairman then gave "The Queen and the rest of the Royal family."

Drank with three times three.

"Rule Britannia."

The Chairman then rose and proposed the health of "the President, Sir Ralph Palmer," in a speech which highly eulogized the mildness, affability and social virtues of that distinguished individual.

The Band played "Farewell and whenever you think of the hour."

Sir Ralph Palmer returned thanks. He expressed his regret at parting with a Society from which he had

received so much kindness, but could not deny that this regret was counterbalanced by the hope and pleasure of returning to the land of his birth where he might superintend in retirement the education of his children. He had always looked to the bright side of life's picture and his experience had borne him out in so doing. He had for many years enjoyed happiness here, and was now returning with every prospect of happiness to his own family, in whose circle death had not made a single vacancy since his departure from England. Sir Ralph mentioned the choice of his successor as the most prudent that could have been made. He reproached the scandal vented by certain Periodicals against the Literary Society, and concluded by praising the Secretary, Mr. Morris, for his zeal, talents, and diligence.

The Chairman then gave "the Patron of the Society, Sir F. Adam."

The band played "Blue Bonnets."

Captain Boileau expressed regret at the absence of Sir Frederick Adam who would have derived much gratification from attending for the purpose of expressing his esteem and regard for the President, and who would have been able to express that regard, and his thanks for the honor that had been done him by the present meeting in more appropriate language than he (Captain

Bellamy) could do for him. He felt his inability to do justice to the subject, and was only induced to rise because he was sure that Sir Frederick would rather have his feelings and thanks expressed inappropriately than not at all.

The Venerable the Archdeacon proposed the health of, "Sir Robert Comyn the President Elect of the Society." In an eloquent and animated speech the Archdeacon gloried in the choice that had made Sir Robert Comyn President of the Society, on account of his erudition, his knowledge of ancient and modern literature, of poetry, of history and of all our early English authors. The urbanity of manners, kindness of heart and social qualities of his learned friend were also warmly eulogized by the venerable speaker.

Sir Robert Comyn with equal animation replied, attributing the praise bestowed upon him by his venerable friend more to the partiality of his friendship than to any merit on his own part.

The Band played "Calligoram."

Sir Robert Comyn then gave the health of "Lady Palmer," a lady whose mildness, universal courtesy, and condescension of manners had gained her the esteem, as her firmness of character and her strength of mind had gained her the admiration of Society.

Sir Ralph Palmer was much affected, but found words to declare with much warmth, that though others might have excellent wives, he was sure his own was surpassed by none as a wife, a mother, a counsellor, or friend.

Mr. Norton then gave the health of "the Venerable the Archdeacon, President of the Asiatic Department." And in a very appropriate speech eulogized the powers

of mind of the Archdeacon, and spoke with the highest commendation of the excellence of his knowledge of Oriental Literature, and of the Persian language in particular, his knowledge of which had been so wisely employed in furthering the spiritual welfare of mankind by the translation of the Holy Scriptures.

The Archdeacon, whose feelings quite overcame him, declared that he had done little in comparison with what he might have done, and that when he reflected upon the opportunities that he had, and the little that he had done, he was overwhelmed with humiliation; the praise so worthily bestowed upon him had humbled him to the dust.

The Band played "Auld lang Syne."

Mr. A. D. Campbell gave thanks and prosperity to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and praised the end and object of that Institution and all its labours, which had contributed so much to the welfare of mankind, especially the subjects of this empire.

Sir Ralph Palmer proposed the health of the excellent Chairman, praising him for his moral and intellectual qualities and for his universal benevolence.

The Chairman returned thanks.

Sir Robert Comyn gave the health of the Secretary, Mr. Morris, thanking him for his past exertions and urging him to the continuance of them.

The Secretary returned thanks, assuring the meeting of the pleasure he should give in continuing at his post, animated as he had been by the flattering speech of the President elect and aided in the discharge of his duties, as he should be by the President's powerful assistance.

The meeting broke up at a late hour. — *Madras Gazette.*

THE LAUNCH OF THE NEW CLIPPER.

The beautiful new clipper to supply the place of the "Sylph" was launched from Mr. Currie's dock-yard at Howrah, on the 5th December. At about a quarter before three o'clock the signal being given, the dog shores were knocked away, and the gallant vessel, greeted by the cheers of a vast concourse of spectators, including nearly all the beauty, rank and fashion of Calcutta, glided rapidly off the ways and rushed into the element for which she was destined, with an impetus which gave token of the speed with which she is to traverse the ocean. The river god acknowledged the honour with a foamy wave; the beautiful craft received the greeting, and gracefully winding to the tide, continuing her rapid retrograde motion, already

—walked the waters like a thing of life,

until the impetus no longer felt, the anchor was let go, and she rode with swan-like majesty secure upon the stream. Lady Grant with the usual ceremony named her the "Cowasjee Family." She is built from an original design of Mr. Seppings, the Honorable Company's surveyor, and reflects the highest credit on his professional skill, as one of the finest specimens of naval science which has ever been produced in India. Mr. Seppings endeavoured to design a model which should offer the least possible resistance in proportion to the size of the vessel, and the requisite capacity and stability; and we think, his success has been very complete. The *Cowasjee Family* has a very rising floor with great area at the line of flotation, with perfectly regular and nicely graduating lines throughout; while a fine entry with good bearings above, and a beautiful run, insure her velocity. She is about four hundred tons, and it is estimated that she will carry 1,500 chests of opium. She was launched with all her masts in their places, save that the royal and top-sail-poles were substituted for the top-gallant masts, and with only about forty tons weight in

her: still, although numbers were on her decks, she did not heel or give any indication of crankness, but went steadily on, a sure indication of her stability.

After having attentively inspected the vessel on the ways, we went on board of her and examined her internally. She is built of teak and fastened to the wales throughout with copper. If the design does credit to Mr. Seppings, as is universally admitted, we must say that the execution reflects no less on the builders; for the new clipper is put together in a style which we have never seen surpassed in India. The stern which is particularly handsome, is admirably put on, and the execution of the decorations, indicates a considerable advancement in the merely ornamental arts of naval architecture. The carving and gilding are really exceedingly well done. In the centre of the stern, is a sun *splendens micante auro* in a cardinal blue field, with cornucopias on the right and left, and a wheat sheaf below, over which the God of Day sheds his genial influence. At either side of the stern frame is a shell richly gilt, emblematic of the productions and wealth of Neptune's empire—the whole chaste designed and tastefully executed: the pretty little false galleries are very neatly fitted. The head is a bust of a male—*paterfamilias* of the *Cowasjees*, we presume, very well carved and richly gilt.

Altogether the *Cowasjee Family* is an honour to the naval architecture of India, and will soon we feel convinced, under the bold and skilful navigator, Captain Wallace, to whose charge she will be confided, establish her fame as a first-rate clipper.

Previous to the launch, a splendid tiffin was given at the elegant mansion of the builder, at which a large party, including the Chief Justice and Lady Ryan, the senior puisne Judge and Lady Grant, and a great many more of the *finis* of the society of Calcutta, sat down.

In the evening there was a grand ball at the hospitable abode of Rustomjee Cowasjee, the principal owner, at which there was a large assemblage of the beauty, rank and fashion of Calcutta. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till midnight. In a room adjoining the ball room, a cold collation consisting of all the delicacies of the season invited the guests to refreshment, and the viands and wines were all exquisite.

We subjoin the particulars of the measurement of the Cowasjee Family:—

Length between perpendiculars at	105 0
height of wing-transom.....	30 7
Breadth extreme.....	15 0
Draft of water.....	400 fms.
Builders tonnage, nearly.....	

[Bengal Hurkaru.]

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

TANCREDI.

The withdrawal of "*Eduardo e Cristina*" and the substitution of "*Tancredi*," were, we believe, resolved on in deference to what was understood to be the opinion of the Opera-going public. For some reason or other, which we cannot undertake to explain, the former Opera which last year was considered one of the most successful efforts of the Company, and, the anacronous enormities in the article of costume always excepted, met with a full share of public favor, has during the present season, when produced, apparently with no diminished pretensions to popularity, taken but a moderate hold on the ears and sympathies of those who frequent the Opera. As it is not however the vocation of the Company to reason their patrons out of their likings or dislikings, their business being simply to use their best endeavours to please those whose support they solicit—the propriety of changing a performance, not generally considered attractive, even at some sacrifice to themselves, cannot be doubted. The selection of "*Tancredi*," time not admitting of the preparation of a new Opera—was certainly judicious, for the music is very popular—the piece has been a great favorite in all places and at all times, and the performance of it here has generally been thought to bring out the talents of the Company to peculiar advantage. Indeed, the fact of its having previously been got up five times, and always, if our recollection serves us, to full and well pleased houses, was sufficient to point "*Tancredi*" out as the Opera most likely to be acceptable to the public in lieu of "*Eduardo e Cristina*."

We have so often had occasion to notice the performance of this piece, that it cannot be necessary to enter into any details. Suffice it to say, the Opera went off in the most satisfactory manner, affording an excellent practical proof of the good resulting from frequent repetitions. The Orchestra were, generally speaking, in a very creditable state of efficiency and we should be doing injustice were we not to attribute a fair share of the success of the performance to that department. The Chorus, too, which of late have betrayed some symptoms of lax discipline, acquitted themselves well and did justice to the truly beautiful music of which they are the organs.

The only novelty of the present representation was the introduction into the part of "*Argano*" of an air by Pacini in lieu of one sung on former occasions which was not thought attractive. In this air, which is exceedingly spirited and pleasing, Pizzoni made a decided hit, and gave a sample of really good singing. What can be the reason that Pizzoni persists in doing what he can to clog the movements of the Opera, and to detract from the merit of his own singing and acting by the slovenly way in which he gets up his recitative? If he fancies that this branch of his craft is quite unimportant, and that it is beneath his dignity to make the trouble of learning his part, and of studying to protect the ears of his audience from having their sensibilities outraged by an intonation "wide as the poles asunder" from Mr. Linton's monetary chord, vexing at once the prompter, the conductor, and the patient public—we can assure him he mistakes. The audience do attach considerable importance to smoothness in the progress of the dialogue, and they have been accustomed to be gratified in this particular at the Italian Opera. Pizzoni owes them

some respect, and in short he must amend if he desires to preserve the favour of his audiences.

We were grieved to learn that Signora Schiaroni had been seriously indisposed for two days, and that the prudence of her undertaking the arduous part of "*Tancredi*" in the state of her health had been questioned. She however persisted, and probably few who witnessed her spirited and energetic performance, and who listened to her even more than usually delightful singing, would have surmised the disadvantages which she labored under.—Bengal Hurkaru.

IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

The Chowringhee Theatre was thronged on Friday evening, the 8th December, with the most numerous audience which we ever observed there on the occasion of an Italian performance, anxious to assist at an Opera always provocative of mirth and replete with interest, but on this occasion especially interesting. The great attraction of the evening was of course the new "*Almaviva*" personated by an Amateur who kindly undertook the character with the intention of letting Signora Schiaroni have the advantage of his most valuable support on the night of her Benefit. This generous intention has been frustrated by circumstances to which we do not desire to advert more particularly, and we will only say that our regret at Signora Schiaroni's loss of an advantage so great, is tempered by a firm persuasion that the same talents which drew a crowded house on Friday and left the audience in a state of the highest gratification, will remain without diminution their power of drawing and of gratifying, and that they will not be withheld from Signora Schiaroni when her Benefit shall take place. Probably in the annals of Chowringhee no more adventurous exploit is recorded than what was achieved on Friday evening. Even persons who have made the stage their profession and music the study of their lives, have seldom been found to undertake a principal part in an Opera to be recited and sung in a foreign language. The mere physical exertion, the burthen imposed on the memory, the restraint of the "parts of speech," the necessity for severe study and incessant vigilance in order to acquire and preserve a deportment and intonation in keeping not only with the character personated and with the incidents of the plot, but also with the language employed—these alone we say, setting aside the difficulties of a most arduous musical role, might daunt many a bold and well disciplined professional. It is superfluous to say that such difficulties must be much more trying to an Amateur, and that a triumph over them must imply the possession of ability of no ordinary kind;—even a moderate degree of success under such circumstances would be a great achievement. These remarks are not intended to pave the way for an extenuation of deficiencies by an aggravation of impediments, for we can conscientiously affirm, that the success of the performance was most complete, and that much as expectation was wound up, we believe it was more than fulfilled. To say that in all its parts it was as perfect as if it had been done by a professional Italian, would be to assert what we consider to be an impossibility—for we maintain that no English organ, unless they have been modelled from

early youth upwards in Italy, can ever attain the more delicate shades of expression or master the indescribable niceties which render the Italian language, from the mouth of a native, even in ordinary parlance, music, and which invest the music of that country with a charm which is sought in vain in the music of other countries and which perishes by translation. The representative of *Almaviva* possesses a fine rich voice sufficiently powerful withal to fill the house—and which under the guidance of excellent judgment and skillful management, held with exceedingly good effect both in the solos and in the concerted pieces. We should be at a loss to select the most striking parts of a performance all of which was good, but if we were compelled to point out what appeared to us best we would say the *Duett* "All'idea" in the first Act and the *Trio* at the close of the second Act. The first we look upon as a piece both the singing and acting of which were nearly faultless, and we may say the same of the *Trio*, the concluding movement of which especially the well known "Zitti zitti" was admirable. We name these pieces not that we think they were intrinsically better than "Almaviva's" sweet *Cavatina* at the beginning, or than the fine passages, in the unparalleled *Finale* of the first act, but because after all the true test of a singer's powers is a *Duett* or a *Trio*. Even one of *Rossini's* most elaborate and florid airs may be well executed by a young lady of moderate accomplishment endowed with reasonable perseverance, and able to disburse a sufficient number of guineas in the best instruction;—but to come well out of a *Duett*, especially if sung with some other person than the master, is a very different thing. Again in the bustle and imbriglio of such a piece as the *Sexto* at the end of the first Act, especially with the friendly aid of a good noisy Orchestra, what omissions may not be hazarded? What blunders may not be slurred over? All the mischiefs of divided responsibility are here to be found in full vigor! The singer in a *Duett* or in a *Trio* however has no shelter—even the uproar of an Orchestra cannot conceal his lapses—if he causes he is missed, if he goes wrong he is sure to be found out. He is therefore reduced to the disagreeable predicament of being obliged to do exactly what he ought to do—that is to say, the music being good, to sing it properly. From all this it follows incontrovertibly that a *Duett* or a *Trio* is the best test inasmuch as it insures correct singing and you have only to choose good *Duets* and good *Trios*, and then you have good music correctly sung. Q. E. D. We will only say further that the acting of *Almaviva*, was as good as his singing and that he played with an animation in his various characters which prevented the interest of the piece from flagging for a moment. Again we say the performance was completely successful and the Opera may well be proud of such an addition to its attractions. Mrs. Atkinson played the part of *Berta*, a character which affords no great scope for talents, but she was so obliging as to take it in order to render the Opera complete, and Mrs. Atkinson's powers are so well understood, that their occasional exercise in inferior part can do her no prejudice with the public. Schieroni, Pizzoni, and Bettoli had their old parts which they filled with the ability which has so often called down public applause, and they kept the house in continued good humour to the very end of the piece. The performance was somewhat dashed by the absence of the Amateur to whom the public have been accustomed to look for the representative of *Basilio*, and to whose talents the Opera owes so much. We are the more grieved at his absence as we understand it was occasioned by illness, but we trust he will be able to resume his character when the piece is again performed. The Opera cannot spare him. That most valuable multiple *Garate* undertook the part of *Basilio* at a very short warning, besides filling his usual five or six characters, and he really acquitted himself very well, especially in the *Quintett*. The fine air "La Calunnia" was however omitted. The chorus were, generally speaking, good; but whenever *Garate* leaves them to themselves, there is fear of mischief, and on one occasion when that respected leader was otherwise employed there was a slight hitch. We must not conclude without saying that the Orchestra was in fine order, and that there was scarcely any thing to find fault with in their department.—*Evening Herald*.

OTHELLO.

Let jealousy
Diet her bane to taint their growing doves!
Light up resentment! fan the dangerous fire
With dark surmises, hints, invented tales
Till it burst all the tender bonds asunder
Tost knit their souls—*Virginia*.
This jealousy is for a preclous creature.—*Winter's Tale*.

Chowringhee Theatre, Dec. 14.

The amateur who so lately performed the part of *Shylock*, appeared on this occasion in the character of *Othello*. It was in the former that Kean made his first appearance on the London Stage, and it was in the latter that he feebly fretted his last hour as an actor, coincident with the close of the real tragedy of his life. In both of these parts he had often electrified the audience with his bursts of passion; but though his *Shylock* was in many respects a wonderful performance, his jealous Moor was superior, not only to his malignant Jew but to all his other personations. It was by far the greatest triumph of his skill, and singularly well adapted for the full display of his peculiar powers. To have seen Kean in this character is an event in a man's life that can never be forgotten. It is even something to be proud of, if men may pride themselves upon having witnessed those wonders of air or nature of which the vivid remembrance implies no other personal merit in themselves than a disposition to admire, and, perhaps, a capacity to appreciate them.

We saw Kean's *Othello* on an occasion when he was supported by the *Ing* of Young and the *Cassio* of Charles Kemble. Perhaps many of the audience on Monday night had been equally fortunate. To satisfy entirely minds so pre-occupied must have been as much beyond the hopes of our amateurs as it was beyond their power. But though we cannot speak in terms of unmeasured praise of the performance of this noble tragedy by our Calcutta Amateurs, many serious difficulties were compassed with more success than we had anticipated, and occasionally there was exhibited a degree of excellence that must have triumphed over the prejudices of the most fastidious.

The gentleman who undertook the very arduous part of the Moor was far more successful than in his *Shylock*. It was better suited to him. When he first came on, however, we despaired of his success; for we had been so accustomed to his more energetic style that his remarkably subdued tone and manner gave us the impression that he was affected either by illness or alarm. We suspect that his having been so often accused of exaggeration made him resolve to escape the charge in the present instance, but this change of style did not sit quite naturally upon him, so that from his anxiety to avoid his old fault he fell into an opposite one, and became rather cold and spiritless. His conception, however, of the character was correct; and he was perfectly right, we think, in his endeavour to reserve himself for the explosions of passion in the after progress of the play. The calm happiness of the confiding husband, and the noble serenity with which he meets the threats and insults of *Brabantio* and his followers, were thus made to heighten by contrast the effect of his tumultuous passion when the poison of jealousy began to work. Upon the whole, therefore, as the play proceeded, we did not so much regret the want of energy in the commencement, and it was at all events a much safer and less obnoxious error than that extreme violence which must have ended in an anti-climax. The celebrated speech to the senator was very carefully delivered, and though somewhat deficient in force, it told extremely well. When the Duke exclaims

I think this tale would win my daughter too;—

the applause which followed testified that the audience thought the compliment to *Othello's* eloquence was no more than his due.

In our notice of the late representation of the *Merchant of Venice* we spoke of the want of previous study which all the amateurs betrayed in their errors of emphasis and apprehension. We are happy to confess that we observed a considerable improvement in this respect

in the performance of Monday. This was especially the case with the personator of the Moor; but the whole company deserve to share the praise. Not only was Shakespeare's language much less mutilated by change; of words and wrong inflexions, but all the characters of the tragedy were more carefully studied and more accurately rendered.

There has been a discussion in the daily newspapers, which began in the *Hurlock*, on the subject of the jealousy of *Othello*. Coleridge gave it out as a discovery, that the Moor was not jealous. This is either an idle truism or an outrageous paradox. If he meant that the Moor was not naturally suspicious, he merely echoed the general judgment; but if he really thought that the cunning insinuations of *Iago* instilled no jealousy into *Othello's* mind and that it was not Shakespeare's intention to exhibit the progress and effects of that passion, his opinion is equally new and strange.

It is true that the jealousy of the Moor is not of that despicable character which always anticipates evil, and is ever on the watch. He is not one of those sly and greedy listeners who, according to the vulgar proverb, never hear any good of themselves. He is not a Paul Pry. His is the jealousy of a fiery and impassioned nature, that cannot brook a taint of dishonour either in love or war.

• "A savage jealousy that sometimes savours nobly."

Twelfth-Night.

If his jealousy had been of that cast which characterizes mean and suspicious minds, instead of sympathizing with him in his afflictions, we should have regarded him with mingled hatred and contempt. His pains would have seemed a fitting punishment. Even if his jealousy had spontaneously arisen in his own heart, instead of its being forced upon him, as it was, by the circumvention of a fiend in human form, it would have greatly lessened our sympathy and respect. It is almost unnecessary to observe that it was not Shakespeare's desire to render him repulsive or contemptible, but on the contrary to compel us to love and honor him even while he is writhing with a passion which would have rendered a meaner nature intolerably hateful. Though he becomes the murderer of his spotless wife, he only deepens our pity. The more pure and precious was that angelic being, the heavier was his misfortune. We forget his guilt in his agony. Who does not sympathize with that terrible straining of the heart-strings when the sense of his wife's death comes suddenly home to his apprehension, while *Amelia* is knocking at the chamber-door?

"If she come in, she'll sure speak to my wife;
My wife! my wife! what wife?—I have no wife.
O, insupportable! O, heavy hour!"

We never cease to remember, that it was the intensity of his love and the boundless confidence of his friendship that exposed him to the subtle treachery of *Iago*. We could not despise him for his credulity without insulting virtue. It is not the credulity of weakness, like that of *Roderigo*, who by the dark lantern of his own mean imagination sometimes catches a slight glimpse of the dreadful interior of *Iago's* mind, and then all is veiled again. A noble spirit like that of *Othello* could form no conception of those hideous images that haunt the obscure cells of a villain's brain. But the Moor and *Roderigo* were not the only dupes of the plotting and malignant "ancient." He must have deceived even the more keen and worldly-minded of his associates, for he had obtained such a character for truth and frankness that they must have been nearly as tired of hearing of the honesty of *Iago* as the Romans of the justice of Aristides. That *Othello* should have resisted as he did the first suggestions of *Iago*, insinuated with such consummate address, and with such apparent reluctance, shows that he was not "easily jealous," though "being wrought, perplexed in the extreme." No man could have altogether resisted the shrewd hints and the circumstantial evidence adduced by *Iago*, backed as they were by his reputation for sincerity.

* Dr. Lowth observes, "that the passion of jealousy, its causes, circumstances, progress, and effects, are more accurately, more copiously, more satisfactorily described in this one drama of Shakespeare, than in all the disquisitions of philosophy."

The character of *Iago* has been compared with that of *Zanga* in Young's tragedy of *The Revenge*. But we might as well compare a Saracen's head on a sign-post with one of Rembrandt's portraits. Hazlitt justly styles it a vulgar caricature. Dr. Gregory in one of his letters informs us that when he was a very young man he used to think *Zanga* a better drawn character than *Iago*, but that more knowledge of the world convinced him of his error. In an edition of *The Revenge*, now before us, the editor remarks that "though similar in some degree, to the story Shakespeare's *Othello*, the motives for resentment in *Zanga* are of a more noble and consistent nature, and the credulous object of his deadly hatred more excusable and more pitted in yielding to his fate." It is not worth our while to contradict this nonsense. We suspect, the critic must have studied Rymer's "Reflections on Shakespeare" in his "Short View of Tragedy." That critic, with an exquisite refinement of thought and phraseology styles "the tragic part of *Othello* a bloody farce, without salt or savour;" and being of opinion, we suppose, that "great events" ought not to spring from "trivial causes," maintains that "the handkerchief is so remote a trifle that no booby on this side of Mauritania could make any consequence from it."

The different conceptions which are formed of the characters in Shakespeare's plays may seem to some critics to be an argument against their truth and nature. It is exactly the reverse. It is a glorious proof of that dramatic power which enabled him so entirely to forget himself—to enter into the heart of others—and to portray men exactly as they are, in every change of position and with all their inconsistencies, both real and apparent. To understand them thoroughly requires the same studious observation and knowledge of human nature, as are employed in an intelligent intercourse with the living world. His characters are not described;—they act. They are not allegorical personifications of vice or virtue. Neither are they automata or lay figures. They "live and move and have their being"—*Othello* is not merely a synonyme for jealousy, but an individual acted upon by that passion. The characters in the plays of those poets who do not possess the dramatic faculty, however capable may be the writers of portraying with truth and vigour their own feelings, are by no means so difficult of comprehension. Not being persons but descriptions, he who runs may read them. They remind us of caricatures with labels in their mouths, or paintings accompanied with written explanations. In the tragedies of vulgar writers there is always a kind of flourish of trumpets and enter a showman, while the "live lions stuffed with straw" display at once all their fair proportions. How natural! is the instant exclamation of the same crowd, who are struck with the incomprehensible inconsistencies of Shakespeare's characters! It is always thus with superficial observers. They see not that the human character is of "a mingled yarn," and discover only the broader traits unqualified by those nice gradations and varieties of shade, those virtues that border upon vice, and those vices that lean to virtue's side, which are often so mysteriously blended in the same human being. This ignorance of our nature is the cause of

* An English writer would be looked upon as a madman who in the present day should speak in the style of Rymer of Shakespeare's production, but even that critic, published his insults on our great Bard in 1749; they seem to have excited neither astonishment nor indignation. He says that "there is nothing in the noble Desdemona that is not below any country kitchen maid," and that "no woman bred out of a pig sty could talk so weakly." He is especially angry that Shakespeare should have given rank and reputation to "a Negro." With us he says "a black-moor might rise to be a trumpeter; but Shakespeare would not have blacks than a Lieutenant General." It is apparently ignorant of the fact that in Morocco the Negroes were in such high repute for their qualities that they constituted the most considerable part of the Emperor's army and were generally appointed to the government of provinces and towns. He thinks if an insult to the possession of arms that *Iago* is a soldier—so if a red coat must chase away all impurities, or cover like charity, a multitude of sins. In other words that in certain human flocks that are blessed with Rymer's approbation, there can be no black sheep. The noble character of Cassio, or that of *Othello* himself, is now to be considered as a set off against the villainy of *Iago*. Rymer has fallen into well merited oblivion, and yet Dryden lives! the best critic of his time characterizes one of the critiques in the volume containing these literary blasphemies, as "excellent." Johnson in his life of Dryden draws a parallel between him and Rymer. "Dryden's criticism," says he "has the majesty of a queen; Rymer's has the ferocity of a tyrant." Johnson makes no allusion to Rymer's attacks on Shakespeare. —*Ed. Cal Lit. Gaz.*

the instability of friendships. The people of whom we speak know but of two characters in the world—a good man and a wicked man. When they discovered a single vice or failing in one whom they had placed in the former class, they instantly transfer him to the latter, and cut the connection. They generally add to this injustice by attributing the mistake to the culprit's hypocrisy instead of to their own want of discernment.

In pursuing these more general reflections we had almost forgotten the performance of Monday evening. We have not yet concluded our remarks upon the personator of *Othello*, but we must be more brief in this part of our notice than we originally intended. A contemporary insists that this gentleman is an imitator not of Kean but of Kemble. If our Amateur really takes the latter for his model he imitates him "most abominably," and falls by an odd fatality into the directly opposite style of a greater though less perfect actor. We keep however, to our first opinion. But whether Kean or Kemble be the object of his imitation, this is certain that he bears a much closer resemblance to the former than to the classical and judicious Kemble, the Virgil of actors, of whom Kean (certainly not in simplicity, but perhaps in power,) was the Homer. We do not maintain that he copies Kean in the way in which we have seen the great actor's son imitate his father—by a mimicry of all his characteristic movements, crowded into a single passage. The long pause—the frequent start—the sarcastic smile—the wild convulsive laugh—the sudden change of voice from the full roar of passion to the light easy tones of familiar dialogue—the low hurried mutterings of suppressed agitation—the hasty strides—the rude tugs at his unoffending garments—the play of the fingers on the folded arms—the slow patting of the breast,—and the vice-like grasp of the forehead,—all these mannerisms, sometimes electrically effective, and sometimes absolutely offensive, were turned by the younger Kean into a ludicrous caricature. It is not, indeed, in this style that our Amateur imitates a man of genius, who, though the most powerful of modern actors, is also the most dangerous model that an histrionic aspirant could select for study. Many of Kean's peculiarities of manner are traceable in this gentleman's performance of impassioned parts, but they are not glaring or offensive, and he does not seem to have confounded that actor's idiosyncrasies with his excellencies.

It would take up too much space to criticise minutely the delivery of the many celebrated passages in the part of *Othello* which pleased us or disappointed us. Amongst those which most gratified us, was the Moor's beautiful farewell to "the plumed troop and the big wars that make ambition virtue," and that most natural burst of rage with which after this lament over his forlorn and comfortless condition he turns on his tormentor like a baited lion, and, seizing him by the throat, insists upon his relieving him from the rack of doubt. The simple exclamation—*Ha!* in an earlier scene when the poison of jealousy first penetrates his heart, was absolutely thrilling. That brief but most expressive iteration too, with which he answers *Iago's* covert sneer—I see this hath a little dashed your spirits.

Not a jot, not a jot—

was also admirably given. But by far the finest and most successful of his efforts was that exclamation which follows his gentle wife's passionate question as to how he can deem her false.

O Desdemona!—away! away! away!

What a world of love and agony and tender retrospection are condensed into that single line!

The *Othello*, was admirably supported by the *Iago* of the gentleman who sometime ago personated *Rashleigh Osbaldistone*. He more than fulfilled our most favorable anticipations. His excellence in comedy and farce is well known, but we somewhat doubted his powers in the tragic line; and we never dreamed that he could so ably sustain the difficult part of *Iago*. We were far from expecting an entire failure, but little did we expect such great success. It was K's very best performance on the Charing-cross Boards. And yet, with all this praise, we must caution him against attempting a differ-

ent department of the tragic drama. Let him not try *Othello*—he would fail, we think, in the development of overmastering emotion. His conception of the part of *Iago* was strong and true, and his execution as firm and spirited as could be desired. He appeared to have no misgivings on the stage, but to have thoroughly conquered all doubts in the closet. This is just as it should be. As, like *Iago* himself, we are "nothing if not critical," and always fancy that our praise is the more acceptable for not being indiscriminate, we may observe, that, excellent as was the general outline of our amateur's representation, there were two or three slight details which we thought capable of improvement. His manner was at times a little too undisguisedly villainous. He had an air of *Nett* gate about him. He looked like a jail-bird. The appellation of *Honest Iago* sounded oddly when applied to a man sneaking into the room with a slow, cautious gait and a sinister expression of blended fear and malice. It interfered with our respect for *Othello*, who began to look too much like a gull. This was Young's mistake in the same part. He wore too black a brow—the blackness should have appeared in his deeds and not his looks, when he was in the presence of those against whose peace he was plotting and before whom he had a certain character to support. There is an anecdote in some theatrical publication of the performance of Cooke in this character. It is said that a man in the gallery exclaimed *what a villain!* and called for his expulsion. It is perhaps difficult to say whether this was a compliment or a condemnation. The actor should never lose sight of the fact that Shakspeare makes *Iago* a general deceiver, and that it would consequently be wrong to put a Cain-mark upon his forehead. It must have been an ever-present consciousness of this truth that caused Kean to err on the other side, by making him too gay; at least this objection to his *Iago* is made by Hazlitt; for we do not speak of Kean's performance in that part from our own personal knowledge. On the other hand, however, we think that it is too generally forgotten in criticisms upon the Drama, that in all representations on the stage the audience are in one sense of the phrase *behind the scenes*. They are mere lookers-on, and see all the secret springs and movements. They have a key to each character. As *Iago* proceeds in his demoniacal work, his villainy is so palpable to the audience that they are apt to be betrayed into a very unreasonable surmise that it is not equally evident to the whole of the *Dramatis Personæ*. But making every allowance on this account, we still think that our Amateur's *Iago* was occasionally, not always, a little too grave and fiend-like in his manner.

We have already praised the very great improvement which all the Amateurs exhibited on Monday evening in respect to accuracy of emphasis, and fidelity to the text. If the task, however, were less disagreeable, we might still make out a list of errors, but they were so much fewer and comparatively so unimportant, that it would be ungrateful in us to dwell upon them. We shall adduce only a single instance, but that a rather serious one, of *Iago's* erroneous emphasis. It was in the following passage:—

Can he be *angry*? I have seen the cannon
When it hath blown his ranks into the air;
And like the devil, from his very arm
Puffed his own brother.—And can he be *angry*?
Something of moment, then: I will go meet him;
There's matter in it, indeed, if he be *angry*.

The emphasis was placed on the word *angry*,—of course it is the personal pronoun *he* that should have been made emphatic. There was another error of which the same gentleman was guilty, and which demands particular notice, because it is too common amongst amateur actors. When he described *Cassio's* dream he accompanied the words "*and then did kiss me hard, as if he plucked up kisses by the root, that grew upon my lips*," with an explanatory plucking motion of his hand to and from his lips. In the first place *Cassio* was not supposed to pluck kisses with his hand, but with his lips, and in the second, even if the manual explanation had been more correct, it would still have been unnecessary and injudicious. Such corporeal illustrations do better in farce than tragedy. The gentleman who represented *Othello* was guilty of several similar errors and is too much inclined to accompany a mere feeling or sentiment with an attempt at descriptive action.

To return to our pleasant office of praise,—it is difficult to say which were the points in the part of *Iago* that were most effective. There were so many admirable hits that we are puzzled which to fix upon for particular commendation. It is a well deserved praise, however, to say that the best parts of the dialogue always told the best. He never disappointed us in the favourite passages; and in some very difficult speeches he gave the text with such perfect truth and propriety that he would have balked the most captious critic.

It has been thought that the character of *Iago* is in some degree unnatural, inasmuch as there is not a sufficient motive for his atrocious conduct. Perhaps this objection is not entirely unfounded. Hazlitt pronounces it more nice than wise. That writer was a profound and subtle critic, when he could bring himself to be quite impartial. He was at other times either a fierce hater or an equally fierce admirer. With respect to his Shaksperian creed he was a thorough bigot, and seemed to think the poet as infallible as the Pope. But the sun of that mighty genius, glorious and magnificent as it is, has far more spots upon its disk than many luminaries of lesser magnitude and brightness. Few great poets could so little justify an unqualified admiration. We are far from maintaining that the character of *Iago* is actually or altogether unnatural, but we think that even Shakspeare himself had some misgivings on this score and had anticipated the very objection which Hazlitt combats. It was on this account perhaps that he has made *Iago* express a suspicion that both the Moor and *Cassio* had dishonored him as a husband. The thing seems improbable in itself, and is so awkwardly introduced and has so little effect that it looks very like an after-thought or interpolation. It is forgotten as soon as mentioned. The desire of obtaining *Cassio's* place and of revenging himself on the Moor for his selection of that officer in preference to himself, does not seem a sufficient motive for his fiendish machiavellism. Besides it seems unlikely that such a cautious and clear-minded observer of human nature as *Iago* should not have reflected that to succeed in proving *Desdemona* faithless would be to make *Othello* fancy himself

"A fixed figure for the time of Scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at."

And to deprive him of that precious charm in which he had "garnered up his heart,"

Where either he must live, or bear no life."

He must have known that he could not have long continued an agreeable object to *Othello's* eye. "The first bringer of unwelcome news hath but a losing office." We must, however, somewhat qualify these objections by remembering that *Iago* did not himself see his own way with perfect clearness and precision. His plans were at

first confused and undefined, and the course of events became more fearful than he had expected. Crime after crime entailed the necessity of still deeper horrors, and he became himself involved in a hideous labyrinth of his own creating. The total destruction of his victims was at first as little contemplated as his own. Had a pause in his career been consistent with his own safety there is no reason to suppose that he would have desired so dreadful a consummation of his revenge.

Our "Proteus," as he is called, made an excellent *Cassio*, though he was still affected by the illness for which the play had been postponed. His humorous drunkenness—the shock received from the sudden appearance of this general, which, though it at first increased the stupefaction of his mind, at last restored him to his sober senses and to bitter shame—and his pathetic lament over the loss of his reputation, were all done ample justice to by this favorite and accomplished Amateur. We were not so well pleased with his cries in the scene in which he is wounded by *Iago*. They were unworthy of a brave soldier. The text, however, is partly in fault in this instance.

The amateur who represented the angry father of

"The Gentle lady married to the Moor"

exhibited considerable spirit. His ungracious speech on giving up his daughter to *Othello*, in the presence of the Senate, was particularly good. We only regretted, in some of the other passages in his part, a certain harshness of intonation, and an abruptness of action and delivery; that we think might be easily corrected.

The debutant who took the part of *Roderigo* promises pretty well. At present he has not got over the feeling of a novice that to act is task-work. As soon as the last words of his speeches dropped from his tongue, his eyes and his hands dropped also, as if they had no more to do. Increased confidence and a greater attention to his by-play may much improve him. Some of his points were deservedly applauded.

Mrs. Leach as *Desdemona* was not seen to so much advantage as usual. Her grief wants dignity. It is not womanly, but child-like. Her tender admiration and confiding love in the early scenes were delicately and beautifully true. Mrs. Francis must not be passed over. There was genuine feeling in her delivery of the noble and indignant out-breaks against the Moor and her husband in the concluding scene.

Upon the whole we were much gratified with the style in which the Tragedy of *Othello* was got up on this occasion; and we hope it will not be long before we see another of Shakspeare's Plays, represented on the Chowringhee Boards.—ED. CAL. LIT. GAZ.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS' PETITION.

THE HON'BLE SIR C. T. METCALFE, BT.

Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Uncovenanted Assistants in the several offices of Government at the Presidency.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That your Memorialists have always been paid in sicca rupees agreeably to the rates at which their salaries were fixed in that currency until the bills and abstracts came under audit for the month of September last.

That when the bills and abstracts for September were presented for audit, they were passed not in sicca rupees as usual, but in Company's rupees at the rate of one hundred and four and eight annas of such intended currency, although the XVIIth Act of the Governor-General of India in Legislative Council, expressly declares that the Company's rupees shall be only of the sicca rupee, and consequently that one hundred sicca rupees shall be held to be equivalent to one

hundred and six rupees ten annas and eight pie of the new coinage about to be issued.

Your Memorialists did not contemplate with reference to the recent change in the mode of drawing up the abstracts for the pay of the uncovenanted servants in sonat rupees instead of siccas, that they, who at the time the measure was carried into effect, and since have received the full amount of their salaries in sicca rupees, would ever be subjected to deduction on account of a nominal difference in the value of the rupee. Their salaries were certainly rated in the bills at 104-8 per centum in sonat rupees; but they have invariably received one hundred sicca rupees for the 104-8 sonat rupees, and any alterations under the new system of filling up all vacancies by allowing so many sonat rupees instead of siccas, have hitherto invariably affected only new situations or parties bettered by increased allowances.

Your Memorialists were disposed to conclude that the recent arrangements by which their allowances have without reference to length of service been reduced, by

ing at variance with the act of the Legislative Council had been the consequence of oversight or miscalculation; for they are aware that the holders of Public Securities receive their interest at Madras and Bombay in the currency of those Presidencies (the rupees of which currency are declared by IV section of the XVII act to be equivalent to the sonat) at 6-8 per cent in addition in exchange for sicca rupees, (the difference of 2 annas 8 pie per cent, appearing to have been struck off for convenience of account) and they observed that by circular to the several revenue authorities in the interior issued from the department of account, all persons paying money into the several Treasuries will be required to give the full sum of one hundred and six Company's rupees ten annas and eight pie of the new coinage, in cases in which one hundred sicca rupees are now demandable, and that all transactions with individuals will be conducted upon the same principle.

But it is obvious from the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department dated 7th Oct. 1835, that you Memorialists have been excluded from these terms, that there has been no misunderstanding nor miscalculation in the department of account, and that the Government have really contemplated a reduction of 2 rupees 2 annas and 8 pie per centum on issue of the new coinage, from the salaries of those of their servants who have hitherto been paid in sicca rupees. In other words, that whilst your Honor the Governor-General of India in Council in the Financial Department, values the sicca rupee at 104-8 per centum in such new coinage to them, they will be required by the Act XVII of the Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Legislative Council, to pay to all parties to whom they are under engagement in sicca rupees (the last currency of the country established by law) at the rate of 106-10-8 of the same coinage.

Nevertheless, your Memorialists observe, will their loss be confined to those instances in which they are called upon to fulfil engagements of a date anterior to the XVII Act contracted in sicca rupees:—whilst the mercantile community and others independent of the Government are privileged to claim in fulfilment of engagements of the estate, the full legal value of the old coinage; and whilst Government requires such full value themselves in all cases in which they are receivers not payers—the Company's rupee cannot, at any time, acquire such a relative value, as may recompense your Memorialists for the actual loss which they have suffered in receiving the old rupees since the recent orders have come into operation and will eventually have to bear, when the new coinage may become the circulating medium.

Your Memorialists respectfully solicit the attention of your Honor to the fact, that reductions, however small the fixed ratio with reference to salaries, do unquestionably bear the more heavily upon individuals receiving very limited allowances, and consequently, that the present measure (by which your Memorialists will suffer a permanent loss of salary) bears the more grievously upon them, as being generally with reference to their station the poorest class of the servants of Government.

Your Memorialists therefore earnestly solicit, that your Honor in Council will take the order of the 7th October into your gracious re-consideration, especially as regards a want of conformity between that order and the XVII Act of the Legislative Council of India, and that your Honor in Council will also deign to reflect upon its injurious consequences to your Memorialists, who from being generally on the receipt of small allowances will suffer considerable inconvenience from the measure; indeed, it is principally on this ground that they have ventured to submit this appeal to the special notice of Government.

Your Petitioners trust that they have by their uniform diligence and exertion established a claim to the protection of Government, and they look to your Honor's decision upon the present appeal with the anxious hope that by restoring to them the portion of their salaries which has been retrenched, your Honor in Council will maintain the principle which have hitherto guided the Government of India, and by which existing engagements with incumbents have invariably been respected.

Your Memorialists further take this opportunity of soliciting the benevolent attention of your Honor in Council to the fact, that no provision is made by the Government (except in special cases under very peculiar circumstances requiring the previous sanction of the Court of Directors) for the widows and children of uncovenanted servants; and owing to the limited scale upon which the allowances of your Memorialists are generally fixed, few are able to subscribe to any Society, or to lay by the means of support for their families: widows and children are consequently often left destitute or wholly dependent. In order to provide a remedy for such distress, and at the same time to support those who after lengthened service, or who in an infirm state of health, may desire to retire, but who are not reduced to the utter incapability of further duty, as contemplated by the pension rules, a Committee has been selected from the body of your Memorialists, who are engaged upon the preparation of a scheme for providing personal retiring pensions, and pensions for the families of uncovenanted servants; and they respectfully submit that the deduction of 2 rupees 2 annas and 8 pie per centum from the salaries of so large a portion of the number will so cripple their present slender means as to render many incapable of supporting the endeavours of the Committee for the accomplishment of their object.

Adverting to all the foregoing considerations, your Memorialists venture to express the hope, that your Honour will see fit on the issue of the new coinage to admit them to equal terms with the merchant and others who are not dependant, as your Memorialists are upon the state for support, and they trust to the generous and just feelings of your Honour as the Supreme Governor of India, that this their humble appeal will receive your support.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Singed)

R. Leslie,
W. Oxborough,
W. G. Smith,
C. W. Brietzeke,
C. H. Dessent,
Radakissen Bysak,
Bolichund Bysak,
N. Baillie,
J. Wall,
W. Ryland,
J. W. Macleod,
A. Dobbs,
J. M. Dove,
J. B. Plumb,
T. P. Oxborough,
Thomas Blychenden,
W. Balston,

(Signed)

D. Clark,
T. C. Howe,
George Hill,
J. P. Green,
Sib Chunder Chatterjee,
Oby Churn Bonerjee,
Parbatty Churn Gungolee,
C. C. Seymour,
W. D. Ochme,
W. Peters,
A. Heberlet,
M. Johnston,
J. Welsh,
H. Martindell,
E. Wilkinson,
N. Campbell,

Calcutta, the 5th November, 1835.

[REPLY TO THE ABOVE.]

TO MR. R. LESLIE AND OTHERS,

Uncovenanted Servants of Government.

The Memorial addressed by the Uncovenanted Assistants in the employ of the Bengal Government to the Governor General of India in Council, and forwarded to me for presentation by Mr. Leslie on the 23d ultimo, has been this day laid before his Honor in Council, and I am directed to make the following communication in reply.

2d.—The Governor General in Council regrets exceedingly the temporary loss to which the Memorialists are subject, in common with all the servants of the State stationed in Bengal, by the recent change in the currency in which they are paid, but cannot devise any method by which they can be relieved, consistently with the uniformity which it is necessary to maintain in adjusting the pay of the public servants in the new currency throughout India.

3d.—The loss of which the Memorialists complain by the continuance of a rate of conversion, in the payment

of public servants, different from the exchange according to intrinsic value between the Calcutta sicca, and the Company's rupees, is an unavoidable consequence of the prior miscalculation of the relative value of the sonat rupee in which the pay of the servants of the state, a comparatively small portion excepted, had become fixed previously to the recent change in the currency. Whatever may have been the cause, a question which it would be useless to enter into, the fact was that while the sonat rupee was calculated as 104 8 to 100 of the Calcutta sicca, the coin representing the sonat rupee was in intrinsic value as 106 10 8 to 100. But all conversion from one coin to the other being at the rate of 104 8 to 100, it followed that when pay fixed in sonat rupees was disbursed in Calcutta siccas, the parties paid received in intrinsic value an advantage of something more than 2 per cent, and when what was fixed in Calcutta sicca rupees was paid in sonats, the parties paid experienced a corresponding loss. Those effects of the erroneous exchange between the Calcutta sicca and the sonat rupees continued up to the present time without complaint. Those who derived from it intrinsic profit had no reason to complain and those who suffered the intrinsic loss found their wants equally well if not better provided for by a larger numerical amount of money than by a small intrinsic superiority of value in an inferior quantity of coin of the same denomination.

4th.—When it became necessary in consequence of the introduction of a uniform currency for all India to convert Calcutta sicca rupees, the peculiar currency of Bengal, into sonat or Company's rupees, it was found to be impossible without great confusion to adopt any other rate of conversion for the payment of public servants than that which had been long established, and it thence followed, that while the public servants in the Madras, Bombay, and Agra presidencies were unaffected by the change and continued to receive precisely the same numerical amount and precisely the same intrinsic value, that they before received, those stationed in Bengal, where the Calcutta sicca had been current, unavoidably sustained a loss of something more than 2 per cent. in intrinsic value, while they received a numerical increase at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The intrinsic loss fell alike on those whose pay was fixed in sonat and on those whose pay was in Calcutta sicca rupees, that is on all who had been paid in the currency of Bengal; and it could not be avoided without increasing the pay of all persons paid in Bengal above that of the same classes in the other presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Agra, even above what the same persons would receive when liable in the course of duty to be paid in the Presidency of Agra or either of the other Presidencies.

5th.—The occurrence of this apparent loss to all who had previously been paid in Bengal was duly considered and found unavoidable. It formed an objection to the proposed change in the currency, but could not be regarded as a sufficient reason for preventing a measure so desirable on other grounds and of such extensive operation. As the loss fell equally on all, whether their pay had been fixed in Calcutta sicca or in sonat rupees, it was felt to be impossible to make any distinction in favor of any particular class.

6th.—It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Government contemplates gain by this change, or proceeds on the unjust principle of paying at one rate and receiving at another.—Whatever may be the incidental effects, either way, there has been no other object than uniformity in the currency, and an equable consideration for all classes of public servants. The Government will have to sustain loss in many instances. The large amount of debt which is borrowed at the old established rate of conversion of 104 8 it will have to pay at the higher intrinsic rate of 106 10 8. With the servants of the state in the Bengal and Agra Presidencies, with regard to their allowances, it continues to pay and receive at the rate of conversion always hitherto established in such transaction in those Presidencies, and could not do otherwise, without great confusion and inequality, or a total new modelling of the pay of all the servants of the state throughout India. In all other transactions the Government pays and receives at the rate of the intrinsic difference.

7th.—For the reasons above explained the Governor-General in Council is compelled, with great regret, to avow, that he sees no feasible means of complying with the petition of the Memorialists, but he confidently trusts that the loss of which they complain is only apparent or temporary, for there is little doubt, that when the momentary anxiety produced by the change in the currency has subsided, and prices and wages become adjusted according to the new currency, the Memorialists will find that the increased numerical amount of their receipts will in the aggregate go practically as far in their expenditure, as the greater intrinsic value of the smaller quantity hitherto received now does, and that on the whole they will not ultimately suffer any perceptible loss.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Council Chamber, the 16th Dec., 1835.

[Hurkaru.]

SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

CROWN SIDE.

In the matter of William Holloway.

The Advocate General.—This is a rule obtained by my friend, Mr. Turton, to shew cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not be directed to Colonel Piper, to bring up William Holloway, alleged to be detained at Chinsurah. Permit me first to notice that this application rests entirely on the testimony of Holloway himself, with the exception indeed of the affidavit of Axcell who represents himself to be a shoe-maker at Calcutta. The nature of this imprisonment appears to be the only object of his affidavit, and to a part of it I will now direct your lordships' attention. He says that Holloway received a letter from Lieutenant Green, and having opened it, delivered it to this deponent, saying that it was his intention to proceed to Chinsurah, in obedience to the letter, but that he would do so under a protest that he was a discharged soldier, and that he should have

recourse to the civil power for redress. Holloway himself says something on the same subject, in pretty nearly the same words, that in consequence of the letter he is about to surrender himself to Colonel Piper, and that he has stated such to be his intention to Lieutenant Green, under a protest that he is a discharged soldier. Now your lordships see precisely the nature of this imprisonment; here is a letter sent down in consequence of which he repairs twenty miles and surrenders himself, as he says, under a protest. I am not aware that this is the sort of imprisonment to be guarded against by a writ of *habeas corpus*; it is a high prerogative writ, and I should not have thought that it was intended to interfere with the mere service of a soldier. It is quite clear that the imprisonment complained of is nothing more than the mere service of a soldier at Chinsurah; how he went there is stated in the affidavit, but how he has been treated is not before the court, and how far a writ of *habeas corpus* is to interfere with that service will be for your lordships to decide. I merely direct your lordships' attention to this point, not mainly relying on it, for there are reasons besides abundantly sufficient to authorize your lordships to discharge this application.

I will, therefore, proceed to another point. Holloway states that in August 1834, he was ordered to proceed from Berhampore to Calcutta, and there to place himself under the orders of Major Hutchinson. Now it is very easy to tell a truth in such a manner as to convey an insinuation which is unfounded. It would appear here that he knew nothing of an application from himself in October 1834, to be so employed,—that he has entirely kept out of sight all his own applications to be employed in the foundry in 1830, 1831, and down to the period just mentioned. He goes on to say that Major Hutchinson recommended him to purchase his discharge and enter into the service of the Company in which he would be promoted to the rank of sergeant. Holloway replied it was his wish to purchase his discharge, but that he would not again enlist as a soldier, and subsequently, it is set forth, he deposited the money required for his discharge. This will appear to be the plan on which this man then stipulated to go into the foundry in question, and no other plan was proposed to him on that occasion:—that he should be made a sergeant on Rs 30 per month. He goes on to say, that he lodged the money for his discharge in the hands of Major Hutchinson, and that gentleman, instead of lodging the amount in the Presidency Pay Office, in the name of Captain Vernon, had placed it there in his (Major Hutchinson's) own name, to all of which charge I will give a satisfactory explanation presently. He then sets forth that Major Hutchinson, in his name, wrote to Colonel Piper an application for a discharge, "without any authority whatever from this deponent, and signed this deponent's name," pledging him to remain at the foundry for three years,—that he was entirely ignorant of the purport of this letter until the following day, when he requested the native writer to show him the draft, and found to his surprise "that the said Major Hutchinson had signed it." Now here is a charge of as aggravated a nature, brought against a gentleman of high rank in an honorable profession, as can be imagined. It is a direct charge of forgery; and I do say distinctly that either Major Hutchinson has forged this man's signature, or that this man has committed perjury and ought to sustain the punishment. Which is guilty we shall see in a very short time. I hold in my hand exhibits C. and D. The former dated 11th of August signed "William Holloway," and stating that he has no intention of "volunteering into any other regiment, but on receiving my discharge I shall remain as head founder in the Company's foundry for a period of three years, agreeable to the sanction of the Governor General in Council; and D. is the letter from Lieut. Green directing Holloway to appear before a regimental board for the purpose of being finally settled with. I should remind the court that it had been previously intended to transfer Holloway to the Company's service, but it was not thought right to do so, and it was intended to get him actually discharged before he should join. Now, my lords, that this may not be considered in the light of a mistake by the man,—that it could not have been any thing but fraud, your lordships will judge from what I hold in my hand [C.] If it is his writing, I say he must have meant to fraud; if the hand differ so much from the writing of Holloway then it must be a forgery. This was written on the 11th of August. How happens it that he was ignorant till the next day of the purport of the letter? He then receives the draft from the native writer; and finds that Major Hutchinson had imposed terms which he (Holloway) never intended to realize. Still no step was taken; no remonstrance; no explanation sought for; no complaint made. He feels the necessity of an explanation; this, indeed, is admitted, but he fears that had he required one, he might be "subject to persecution." How long he remained silent, he does not pretend to tell, but the next passage is strong enough. "This deponent further saith, on the 20th September last he received"—he had kept silent from the 12th of August to that date however—"exhibit D. from Lieut. Green directing him to attend before a regimental board," and so on. This is certainly a very singular proceeding: this man states that he knows of the transaction of the letter; he knew the terms on which his discharge was to be obtained; he knew of the misrepresentation, but notwithstanding he took advantage of it. Is not this a very extraordinary circumstance? He comes and tells your

lordships "I have availed myself of this letter as if it was my own production; I have never for a moment remonstrated; I have been before the officers of my regiment who all believe I am to remain three years in the foundry and that the signature to the paper is mine. And now, having taken every advantage of the letter that I can, I come to the Supreme Court, and say that letter is a forgery; let me now not bear my part of the contract; let me be discharged." I cannot but consider that the gentleman who furnished my friend with the grounds for this application must have been one of very easy faith, he having stated in the same breath that his client has committed a fraud and practised a deception. I would ask, my lords, if this man Holloway, or such a man, were a witness in a court of justice in order to prove an instrument to be a forgery; if such a man admitted that he knew of it the day after it was executed, yet he had availed himself of it as if it was genuine, not disputing it in a single instance until he had gained all he could, would it be set aside on the testimony of such a witness who had treated it as genuine and availed himself of it? I say no jury would believe him and that this man is not worthy of credit. He says he wrote to Major Hutchinson, but the latter refused to give him his discharge unless he signed the agreement. I grant that if the letter was forged, the man was not bound to sign the agreement. But I would be content to let the matter rest entirely on the total want of credit due to this man. He says Major Hutchinson sent for him "and read over the bond or agreement," and on his refusal to sign the bond, ordered him to his quarters. Subsequently he went to Colonel Piper who declined to receive him, and he afterwards returned to Calcutta. "Denying that he ever stipulated to serve the Honorable Company for three years at Rs 60 per month." Can any mortal man believe this? What was there so fascinating in the appearance of Holloway that interested every person in his favor? What reason could have been alleged to the Commander-in-Chief but that Holloway might be employed by the Company. The answer to this is by Major Hutchinson himself, and is contained in the affidavit now in my hand. He says that in October 1830, he received a letter from Holloway, applying to be received into the foundry,—there is not a word of this in Holloway's affidavit,—and stating that he wished to remain in India during the rest of his days. Upon which Major Hutchinson informed him that there was then no vacancy, but that he might probably be employed when the new foundry was finished. In 1834 another application from Holloway induced Major Hutchinson to apply to the Military Board to get him transferred. This application succeeded so far that Government sanctioned his temporary employment on a salary of Rs 20 per month. In March 1835 Holloway again applied to Major Hutchinson to get him permanently employed at the foundry, stating that he wished to be transferred as a sergeant, and that he was willing to receive the military pay of thirty rupees per month. Major Hutchinson did apply, as has been mentioned, in answer to which he was informed that the transfer from the King's forces to that of the Company could not be permitted, but that the man must first obtain his discharge before he could be permanently appointed. Hutchinson communicated this to Holloway, and asked him what he wished now done, to which the latter replied,—but I will read the words of the affidavit. "Holloway replied that if this deponent would only get him his discharge he would be bound to serve in the foundry as long as this deponent liked, and on any terms this deponent pleased; when this deponent intimated that Holloway should receive 60 Rs per mensem, and serve the Company for three years, Holloway expressed his satisfaction and appeared well pleased." Accordingly Major Hutchinson applied for the discharge through Colonel Torrens, and an answer was received from the Military Board sanctioning Holloway's employment as head founder on a salary of Rs 60 per month. Now your lordships will find this is dated the 17th June, 1835, and the date becomes material, for this man swears that he had no idea, nor never heard that he was to serve three years or any other given time in the foundry until the 12th of Aug., and yet your lordships are called on to believe, that Major Hutchinson had written to Government stating these would be the terms,—that the government had sanctioned Holloway's employment long before it was afterwards

to him by Major Hutchinson. I say the thing is incredible. I would ask if it is consistent with the ordinary practice of mankind, that Major Hutchinson should have applied for the man's discharge without intimating the terms on which it might be granted? Major Hutchinson swears that he did apprise Holloway of the contents of the letter sanctioning his employment as head founder in the presence of Mr. Calder, who was also employed in the foundry, when, for the first time, Holloway remarked something about losing his own and his wife's military pay. Calder told Major Hutchinson that Holloway was not content as to the terms, when the Major expressed some surprise, and added that the application having been made at the man's own request, he could do no more but give him half an hour to consider of it. Now this occurred a considerable time after the letter was written, and after he had expressed his willingness to stay on the terms agreed on. But let us see what Calder swears. He swears Holloway appeared well satisfied to hear of the appointment to serve three years, and that he (Calder) was present when Major Hutchinson informed Holloway that the official communication had been received, sanctioning the appointment to serve three years, on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. Calder alone would be enough, and more than enough, to contradict the testimony of Holloway, that he never heard of the three years and 60 Rs. before the letter of the 11th August was written. But I will now come, without detailing all the particular, to that letter, of which, remember my lords, Major Hutchinson is charged with forging the signature.

Mr. TURTON.—No. I deny it in toto.

The Advocate General.—Very well. We shall see. It appears that Major Hutchinson went from the smelting house in the foundry to his office, where he wrote the letter and sent it by the hurkaru, according to Holloway, he sent by the sergeant.—Now let us see how far this is corroborated by other persons. Annundchunder Sein, the person who examined that letter, swears the signature is Holloway's, and that he saw him write it. Mr. Harding, an Englishman, my lords,—who was in an adjoining apartment, remembers the letter, and saw Holloway standing by when it was written. Prussia swears he is acquainted with the signature of Holloway, and that at the feet of the letter appears to be in his hand writing; and Lieut. Green the adjutant of the regiment, also swears that it is Holloway's signature. So much for the charge of forgery: I will now state the explanation Major Hutchinson has thought proper to give regarding the money. It was deposited before the arrangement was complete. Subsequently he was about to give directions that it should be placed in the name of Capt. Vernon, when he found Holloway refused to complete his part of the contract, and then wrote to forbid the transfer. Now it was not till Holloway had taken advantage of the letter, till he had been before the Regimental Board when he thought himself quite secure, that he refused—

Chief Justice.—You had better come to the main question. Suppose Holloway wrote the letter, what is there to prevent us making the rule absolute?

Mr. TURTON.—I am anxious to state that my client does not charge Major Hutchinson with forgery; he merely charges him with misrepresentation.

The Advocate General.—I use the word forgery decidedly.—He is charged with simulating the hand writing of Holloway. If your lordships will look at the affidavit, you will find it so set forth.

Chief Justice.—That is not the question we are now to try.

Mr. JUSTICE MALKIN.—There are two points which it may be as well to distinguish from each other, namely, whether the man obtained his discharge by fraud, or whether after the discharge was forwarded to him he changed the intention he had previously expressed.

The Advocate General.—I maintain there was fraud in every stage of the transaction.

Chief Justice.—The point is if this is a fraud does it avoid the discharge?

The Advocate General.—I will now pass to the law of the case. I think I may lay it down as a general rule that nothing obtained by fraud can be binding and good;—that fraud vitiates every agreement. The learned counsel who obtained this rule has argued, that though the King may cancel a discharge, a Commander-in-Chief cannot. But will it be supposed that if the King delegates to the Commander-in-Chief the power of granting a discharge, it is not accompanied with a power of cancelling it, if obtained by fraud? Was it ever heard of in a court of law, where a third party was not interested, that an action succeeded on an agreement fraudulently obtained? As to the completion of the discharge, I deny that it ever took place, and I maintain it might be stopt *in transitu*, like a bale of goods fraudulently obtained, by a friend to the party defrauded.

Mr. JUSTICE GRANT.—I should apprehend that the person who placed the letter in the Post Office might stop it, but I cannot see how it can be done by a third party.

The Advocate General.—Any friend of the party might do so, and if the defrauder become bankrupt, no action of trover would lie. But suppose this man had received the discharge, there are still other grounds, for the discharge of a soldier is a part of the King's prerogative, exercised by his responsible advisers, but still referable ultimately to him. The learned counsel here cited the 75 and 74 Articles of War, which are as follows:—

“No Soldier shall be discharged, unless by order of our Commander-in-Chief, certified by the Adjutant General's Department at Head Quarters;—or by authority direct from us.”

“Soldiers, having been duly enlisted and sworn, shall not be dismissed our Service without a discharge or certificate, granted according to the General Order on that head, which shall be in force at the time of granting the discharge.”

The learned counsel then cited General Orders of the 1st January, 1830, and argued, first, that the Commander-in-Chief in India, if he has the power to grant a discharge has the power to cancel it; secondly, he may stop it *in transitu*; and lastly, the discharge is not complete nor can be, until it has been sent to England, where the King may either sanction or confirm it.

Mr. COCHRANE followed the Advocate General on the same side, and strongly urged, that Holloway had directly imputed forgery to Major Hutchinson, while, from the affidavits of Calder, Harding, and Lieut. Green, the signature was indisputably in his own hand writing. The perjury was too evident to admit of a doubt, and the only objection to placing him in the dock, was that mechanics were in great request in the convict colonies, and he might meet there encouragement instead of punishment. It was clear that the transaction on the part of Holloway was bottomed in fraud, and equally so, that in equity and law, fraud vitiates the contract. From Harding's affidavits it appeared that Holloway had an offer of Rs. 500 to go home with a gentleman. This accounted for his change of intention, but the learned counsel did not allude to that circumstance with a view to question the right of a man to carry his services to the best market, he rather intended that the court should perceive the duplicity with which the man had acted. The Commander-in-Chief had no right to discharge the King's soldier, nor is it to be inferred that the legislature would invest a power in one individual, which, carried to a dangerous extent, might weaken the resources of the country. From the 75th Article of War it was clear that such power did not vest in the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the army, but in the Commander-in-Chief at the head of it, and though the Provincial Commander-in-Chief may sanction the discharge, it must be sent home before it is completed.

Mr. TURTON, in reply, would have been very well content to have rested this case on a single point of law,

but a desire to do justice to the character of his client obliged him to refer to the affidavits and to show how the charges of misrepresentation recoiled on those who had made it. He admitted that there was sufficient before the Court to show that if this application rested on the hand writing alone it could not be supported, but there were other facts before the Court and in adverting to them, he thought he should be able to shew that the hand-writing though not a forgery was not a genuine signature. As to imputing forgery to Major Hutchinson, he distinctly denied that his client had ever done so, indeed, the imputation was denied on the face of these proceedings, as it was sworn by Holloway that he authorized Major Hutchinson to write an answer, though not imposing the conditions which had been done, Holloway, not having been in the habit of signing his name, as it would appear from the discharge received from his agreement being signed with s+-. But, it is said, that Holloway stood by while Annuchunder Sein wrote the application. Possibly so, but that letter might not contain the conditions complained of, and it is to be inferred it did not, as the letter was sent to Madras, to an officer of very great experience, then commanding the army, who replied, not alluding to such conditions, but merely prohibiting the applicant from enlisting in any other corps. The Advocate General has argued that Holloway's intention to remain at the foundry appears from first to last; this was admitted, but he was not willing to remain either for a specific time or for a specific sum, but for an adequate salary. There was not a tittle of evidence that Rs. 60 per mensem was an adequate salary, for his employment as a foundry, putting aside the sacrifice of claims for ten year's service in India. He did not accuse Major Hutchinson of forgery or fraud, but he did accuse him of gross impropriety; for it was the duty of an officer to advise a soldier about to apply for a discharge, and to tell him if the advantages to accrue were not sufficient for the sacrifice he was about to make. The learned counsel here cited a General Order, dated Horse Guards, January 30th :-

"It will also be the duty of the Commanding Officer to assist the man with the best information and advice in his power on so important a point, and it is presumed that every Commanding Officer will discharge this duty with the utmost alacrity, and in the most conscientious manner."

Mr. Turton then went over the whole of the affidavits, defending his client from the charge of fraud, and arguing that if Holloway signed the letter of the 12th of August, which he believed he did not, that letter was not such an agreement as would be binding in a court of law: it was a mere statement of an intention from which he might change without being guilty of legal fraud. And further, that the discharge was complete, notwithstanding the interception and being complete, it was in the power of the King only to cancel. With regard to the General Order of 1825, as follows:—

"The Commander-in-Chief finds it again necessary to refer the General Officers commanding on Foreign stations to the regulations touching the discharge of soldiers, and to repeat his Royal Highness's desire that no soldier may, upon any account whatever, be discharged at any foreign station, except by his Royal Highness's authority to be previously applied for and obtained for that purpose."

This was merely an order emanating from the Horse Guards, and had been superseded by the King's warrant of November 1829, permitting the discharge of soldiers at foreign stations as an indulgence and incitement to good conduct. This warrant had not been annulled by any subsequent to that date, and could not be annulled by the General Order of 1830, which merely superseded to it certain directions from Lord Hill. With regard to the 75th Article of War, it was evidently in favor of the application, the Commander-in-Chief having the authority from the crown therein mentioned. That such authority, was invested in the Commander-in-Chief could not be doubted, and so his Excellency must have thought, as well as Sir Robert O'Callaghan, and General Watson, or each of them surely would not have sanctioned that discharge which was the subject of this application.

The Court said they would give their decision on Monday.—*Englishman*.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1835.

The sittings having been adjourned till twelve o'clock this day, the three Judges took their seats, a short time after that hour.

IN THE MATTER OF HOLLOWAY.

The Chief Justice delivered the decision of the Court as to the writ of the *habeas corpus* in this matter.

There were four points of consideration upon which the Court had to decide.

That the delivery of the certificate is the formal order for the discharge of a soldier, previous to which it was open to recall; that the discharge was in law delivered to the party when it was once transmitted to the Adjutant-General; that it could not subsequently be withdrawn or stopped; and that the only ground upon which it could be impeached was that of fraud in the representatives or object for which it was applied for. The Court determined that there was not sufficient before it, upon which to decide the case without directing the writ to issue and obtaining the return thereto. The order of the Court therefore was that the writ do issue returnable next term.

Mr. Turton begged permission to state that the regiment to which Holloway belonged was under orders to sail for England in the course of a few days, and a return in the next term would be necessarily ineffectual.

The Court directed the practice to be ascertained as to the return of writs of *habeas corpus*, and whether when the order for the writ is moved for a Term, the return could be made, before a single Judge in vacation, and an application to be made to the Court conformably thereto.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

THE MILITARY BANK v. AGA KURBOLLIE MAHOMMUD.

In this case the Bill was brought for a specific performance of an agreement to purchase a house, entered into by the defendant with the Military Bank and the late firm of Cruttenden, McKillop as joint proprietors. To this Bill a general demurrer was put in by the defendant, grounded on a want of proper parties to the suit, and the long delay of the plaintiffs in commencing legal proceedings. The Bill had been once amended to add the names of Cowland and Stevens, members and partners of the Military Bank, and to state that they sued "on behalf of themselves and all others the members and partners of the said Bank," and that from the great number of the partners in the Bank, it was impossible to make them all parties to the Bill.

After hearing the argument of counsel on the demurrer, which occupied several days, the Court decided on the 30th November last, that all the general causes of demurrer stated, were not substantial, but that the demurrer must be allowed as to the objection that the persons who were partners of the Military Bank at the date of the first mortgage to them of the property in dispute, ought to be parties to this suit; and also, because Mr. McKillop, one of the partners of the late firm of Cruttenden, McKillop and Co. is a necessary party, and not at present before the Court. On the other ground of demurrer; viz., the delay in filing the Bill, the Court thought it was not a valid objection to the suit, as it was stated in the Bill, and not denied that the defendant had taken possession of the property under the agreement, and had refused to deliver up the title deeds to the plaintiff to enable them to commence legal proceedings, and that there had been no waiver of the contract on the part of the plaintiff although there was considerable delay. Under these circumstances the Court thought the Bill ought not to be dismissed. At the request of Mr. Prinsep, counsel for the plaintiffs, leave was given to amend the Bill in those parts in which it was held defective, and further time allowed for that purpose.—*Englishman*.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Dec. 2, 1886.

G. VINE, Esq. Foreman.

F. Millett,
L. Magniac,
L. Deedce,
W. Carr,
R. J. Bagshaw,
J. Juror,
J. Stuart,
M. DeSouza,
J. S. Smith,
W. Brackin,
W. Larle,

R. W. G. Frith,
H. Mathew,
H. Cowie,
S. Fraser,
J. Jenkins,
W. Storm,
W. Scott, and
M. M. Joseph, Esqrs.
Baboo Beemarsing Mallick, Motharlal Seal and
Caleekinker Pault

At 12 o'clock precisely the Chief Justice, Sir John Peter Grant and Sir Benjamin Malkin took their seats, and after the Grand Jury had chosen their Foreman and been sworn, Sir John Grant who presides at this Sessions gave them a most eloquent and learned charge, which in substance was to the following effect. Having adverted to the lightness of the Calendar in comparison with Calendars generally at this season of the year, his Lordship expressed his regret that, though the Calendar was light yet there were some offences of a very serious nature, some of which he then adverted to, and commented upon, at length. A rape case was the first in order,—a rape

and to have been committed on the person of a girl under the age of 7 years. Here his Lordship explained the Law of the case in great length, showing what constitutes the commission of the act according to Act 2 Geo. the 4th. The next case was of murder and manslaughter which were explained in full, showing what constitutes murder and what manslaughter. As the Grand Jury were to have before them merely the evidence for the prosecution, the evidence both for the prosecution and the defence being always given before the Petit Jury, his Lordship was particular in explaining what constituted murder and what manslaughter—malice, premeditation or using any instrument such as a bar, &c., or striking upon the belly, was proof of murder. If a man was ever so provoked, he was not justifiable in killing another, and a schoolmaster or parent in correcting a child ought to inflict punishment with great care, so as not to cause any injury. In a case of the greatest provocation where there has been sufficient time for the passion to subside and reason to interpose, and where death is occasioned by unlawful means, it is murder.

After the above explanations his Lordship concluded the charge by adverting to the common robbery and theft cases which are familiar to the Grand Jury, observing to them that, if on examination an indictment for murder were to be thrown out by them, they were to direct one for manslaughter.—*Calcutta Courier*.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

We regret to learn that the discontinuance of Lord and Lady W. Bentinck's subscription has seriously impaired the funds of this institution, and that unless a successful appeal is made to the public, one of the best managed and most useful societies in Calcutta will have greatly to reduce the extent of its charities. At home, during the cold weather appeals are made to the benevolent on behalf of the poor. We earnestly intreat our readers to imagine themselves at home and, as far as it is in their power, to continue the good old English custom. We subjoin a report of the proceedings of the society with which we have been kindly favoured—

A Special Meeting of the Central Committee District Charitable Society, was held on the 7th December, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Sub-committee on the subject of the Leprosy Asylum, and also to take into consideration the present low state of the Funds. The business of the Meeting was opened by the President announcing that the present depressed state of the Funds rendered it absolutely necessary that some measures should be adopted to meet the demand on the Institution. It appeared that a balance of nearly 400 Rs. would be all the Society could call its own on the expiration of the present year. This is aided by expectations, it was evident would all meet the monthly disbursements from January. The present deficit was in a great measure to be attributed to the withdrawal of Lord and Lady W. Bentinck's handsome monthly subscription and other contributions, also to the increase of paupers on the District lists. As a preliminary measure and with a view of ascertaining the actual amount which increased

economy might enable the society to appropriate (from its present resources) for the support of the Leprosy Asylum, it was proposed, by the Honorable the President and unanimously agreed, that a sub-committee of six persons shall be appointed (by nomination of one member from each of the District Committees and three from the Central Committee) to confer together in order to ascertain by personal examination into the cases of pensioners, and communications with the several Districts, whether any saving of the funds distributed by the society could be effected. With the above view the following have associated themselves, viz

The Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON,
Mr. McILARLAN, } For the Central Committee.
Mr. DOBBS,
Mr. R. J. R. CAMPBELL, St. James's
" C. J. D. MURRAY, Old Church.
" J. PHIPPS, Cathedral.

The President and Secretary of the Central Committee and the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Committees being considered ex-officio members of the contemplated meetings, which it was proposed should take place on three consecutive Saturdays. The first of these meetings accordingly took place on the 12th December, and we are led to believe that the ejection of such portion of the pensioners as have friends to support them, or who when compelled from necessity to earn a livelihood will resort to laudable industry, may be the means of a considerable saving, and ultimately establishing the society on a more firm and certain basis than heretofore.—*Oriental Observer*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

THE JOHN WILLIAM DARE.—A letter has been received from Moulsmein, dated the 20th Nov., in which it is mentioned, that the John William Dare, which had been given up as a missing ship, had been spoken by the Venus, and received from her a supply of water and provisions. Accounts have since been received of the arrival of that vessel at her destination.

THE GLOUCESTER MILLS.—The Gloucester mills were sold on the 1st Dec., to Mr. Allan, the Attorney, for two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees. The original cost of the various property conveyed by this sale exceeded ten lakhs of rupees.

EPISCOPALITY IN CALCUTTA.—The Lord Bishop of Madras has been installed in the Cathedral of St. George. He has brought out the new Bibles. The

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA is the Metropolitan, with the same authority over the other Bishops as an Archbishop in England. New South Wales is withdrawn from the See of Calcutta, and is to constitute a separate See. Ceylon is joined to Madras. The arrangements for the new Bishopric of Bombay were not completed when the *Edinburgh* left England. The Archdeacon there is still subject to the Bishop of Calcutta. The nomination of the Archdeacon of Calcutta rests with the Bishop of Calcutta, as before.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta had been very much indisposed at Cochin on the 24th Nov., in consequence of eight hours' exposure to the sun in boats and palanquins, when going to visit the Syrian churches in the vicinity of the Cochin Rajah's residence. His Lordship had again perfectly recovered on the 25th. About 50 persons were confirmed on the 24th. The *Hatnass* sailed on the 24th for Choughaut, for which place the Bishop's party were about to embark on the 25th.

BANK OF BENGAL.—A special meeting of the subscribers was held on the 1st Dec. at the Bank, for the purpose of considering certain propositions for modifying the division of the shares so as to have them represented in even thousands of Company's rupees. The chair was taken by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, who proposed that the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, in the proposed new Charter, be expressed in Company's rupees, and that the conversion be made in even shares of 4,000 rupees each. The Chairman adverted to the case of shares already divided, and observed that they would require a special provision, which had been suggested by Government, but which would only have application in one case, there being but one divided share on the register. Mr. Cowie stated that he represented one of the parties in the case alluded to and was in communication with the rest, and the proposed conversion would enable his constituents to have an exact quarter separated, when the new shares should be created, to which extent he had an interest, whereas the rules of the existing Bank Charter rendered it impossible to separate more than a fifth. It was then proposed by Mr. Cockerell, and carried *nem. con.*, that the following mode of votes be adopted, viz.—a holder of one share to have one vote, of five shares two votes, of ten shares three votes, of twenty shares four votes, of thirty shares six votes, and of forty shares or upwards seven votes. It was also resolved to represent to Government the inconvenience felt by the public in the copper currency, the same piece being made by regulation to represent equal divisions of the old and new rupees, at the same time that the Act declared the value of these towards each other as sixteen and fifteen.

THE CALCUTTA HUNT.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Hunt took place at the Race Stand on the 1st Dec. Messrs. C. Barwell and W. Hickey were re-elected members of the Committee, and Lieutenant Dackwood, of the Artillery, was appointed to act for the Honorable J. E. Elliott in the absence of the latter. Mr. Carpent was appointed Secretary to the Hunt and his duty accordingly. It was resolved that the Lord *Sturford* does not arrive sufficiently early in the season to provide a supply of fresh hounds, and Captain *Beal* of the *Cornwall* has in consequence been charged with the future annual importation.

REVIEW.—The 6th and 10th of four companies each, and the 41st, 42nd and 73d regiments complete, comprising altogether about two thousand men, were reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief on the 30th Nov., at Barrackpore. The troops went through their manoeuvres well, and His Excellency expressed himself highly pleased with their performance.

Grand Brigade Review took place on the plain before Fort Williams, on the morning of the 1st December.

A vast concourse of spectators was collected to witness the display, and all the manoeuvres were executed in a manner that gave great satisfaction to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Military critics present.

COSSONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the 8th Dec. on the body of Capt. Masson of the *Lady Clifford*, who died suddenly in the store of Messrs. Thompson, Broad and Co. on the 7th Dec. From a *post mortem* examination it appeared that the deceased had expired of hæmorrhage consequent on the bursting of a blood vessel in his liver. A verdict of "died by the visitation of God" was returned.

An inquest, which had been held for several days previous on the body of a Chinaman named Achew, who had been murdered in one of those ebullitions of party feud for which the Chinese here have become notorious, was terminated on the 14th Dec. Thirteen men were charged as participants in the murder, against four of whom a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned, two were made over to the police for further examination, and the remainder acquitted.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—R. H. Cockerell, Esq., has succeeded William Hickey, Esq., as Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.

THE VESTRY AFFAIR.—The lay members of the Vestry are about to file a bill in Equity with a view of being put in possession of the funds hitherto confided to the management of the Vestry.

COPPER COIN.—An Act has been projected by the Council, and passed into law, declaring that from the 20th of December no other copper coin shall be issued from any Mint within the presidency of Bengal, but a pice weighing 100 grains troy, a double pice weighing 200 grains, and a pie weighing 33½ grains, "with such devices as shall be fixed for the same by the Governor-General in Council;" and that "the said pice shall be legal tender for ¼ of the Company's rupee, and the double pice and pie for corresponding proportions thereof.

MINT-MASTERSHIP.—The Mint-mastership has been given to Captain Forbes on its being vacated by Mr. Robert Saunders, who is about to proceed to England.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The *Englishman* of the 9th December, intimates that some impediments exist to the immediate conclusion of the arrangement with Government regarding the Public Library, which the Curators are endeavouring to overcome. The Government require the Curators to enter into an engagement of a particular nature as a condition to the transfer of the College books, which the Curators do not feel at liberty to agree to. The Curators have adopted measures for procuring from England duplicate and triplicate copies of all the popular periodicals; and Perechund, an intelligent Hindu youth, educated at the Hindu College, has been appointed assistant Librarian.

ERECTION OF A JETTY.—It is said that an order has passed Council for the immediate erection of a jetty opposite the Custom House, to extend several feet beyond the cranes now used in landing heavy merchandise, and to extend to a draft of water sufficient to admit of ships of 500 tons laying alongside it to discharge cargo. Captain Fitzgerald has been entrusted with the construction of the jetty at an estimated cost of five lakhs of rupees.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Lord Auckland has, beyond a doubt, been appointed Governor-General of India and was to have sailed for Calcutta on the 1st of September last.

PRESENTS TO THE KING.—It is stated that Mr. Chunnery, a clerk in the police office, is to proceed to England in charge of presents from the Nawab of Moorshedabad to the King of England.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—A most favorable report was exhibited at the Meeting of the Policy-holders &c. of this Society on the 14th December. Up to the end of November, 225 policies have been issued by the Indian branch of the Society covering Rs. 27,86,740, at home there have been issued 137 policies covering £130,661 16 9, making the total annual transactions Rs. 40,42,358 6, and not a single lapse has occurred since the formation of the Society.

THE NEW RUPEE.—It is stated in the *Englishman* that Government have adopted measures to remove any dissatisfaction that might have existed among the native troops from the apprehension that their pay would be diminished by the coinage of the new rupee, by determining to make up the difference between such and the Company's rupees in their payments in the latter coin. The *Courier* contradicts this statement, and asserts that it is wholly unfounded. The effects of the change in the currency on the finances of all in the Upper Provinces, is a subject of general complaint.

SILK REAPTURES.—It is asserted that Government have accepted the offer of Mr. John Watson for the re-impounding of silk filatures belonging to the Honorable Company, in the Riddaghat district, which remained unsold at the sale on the 2d November.

DR. SKIPTON.—Information has been received in town, of the demise of Dr. Skipton, third member of the Medical Board, on the 3d October, at the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIP.—It is stated in the *Courier* of the 18th December, that the *Willim Gray*, a vessel of about three hundred tons built in, was to be despatched from Boston for this port in the end of August with a cargo of ice, and she may therefore be daily expected.

SALT SALE.—The salt sale of the 15th and 16th December, was as follows

	Quantity sold Maunds.	Average per 100 maunds	Rs.	
			5a	Rs.
Hidgelee,	100,000 0 0	304	2	0
21 Pargunnahs	60,000 0 0	370	11	2
Jessore	60,000 0 0	304	11	11
Buldhana	40,000 0 0	365	15	2
Chittagong	40,000 0 0	377	00	0
Cuttack Pargah Salt	15,000 0 0	431	9	7
Khoredah ditto ditto	20,000 0 0	436	14	5
Baharore ditto ditto	15,000 0 0	436	14	5
Madras Permit ditto	20,000 0 0	378	0	0
Mocha Salt	5,000 0 0	364	0	0
Liverpool Salt	1,000 0 0	393	0	0
French—Marat lies Salt	9,000 0 0	382	0	0
Balleeghantia Solar Evaporation Salt	1,000 0 0	367	0	0
Rock Salt	4,000 0 0	389	0	0
	400,000 0 00	307	3	8

GANGES INSURANCE COMPANY.—There was a meeting of the Ganges Insurance Company on the 21st Dec., for the purpose of considering the means to meet the recent call on the Society, on the policies effected on the *Lady Mary*. It was resolved after some discussion, to call on the shareholders who on a recent occasion advanced Rs. 1,900 to make an additional advance of Rs. 500, and those who at the same time advanced Rs.

Rs. 500 to advance Rs. 1,000, and those who did not advance at all to pay Rs. 1,500. It was also resolved to request Messrs. Low and Allan, to take the management of the Society's affairs in order finally to wind up the Insurance office.

MURDER.—A man, apparently a Hindu, and a native of the Upper Provinces, was murdered on the night of the 18th December, between the Bishop's College and the Botanical Garden. A chowkidar belonging to the Garden heard a cry of *bāpā* repeatedly on the banks of the river between the Garden and the College, and on proceeding toward the spot whence the cry came, he observed a man running along the banks of the river, who shortly after fell. The chowkidar went up to him and saw that he had several wounds, one of which under the chin was bleeding profusely. He asked the man who he was, whence he came, and who it was that had stabbed him, but he was only able to utter the word "phansy" twice. In about half an hour afterwards he expired. The case is being investigated in the Alipore Court.

APOTHECARY GENERALSHIP.—Dr. Grant, Apothecary-General, proceeds to the Cape, for the benefit of his health. Dr. A. R. Jackson, officiates during his absence.

BENGAL, &c.

DEATH.—Dewan Kishen Lal of Barutch and Jeypore notoriety, has been imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy to murder Mr. Simpson Fraser.

Lieut.-Col. Alves and Capt. Thorpe have proceeded to Deogarh for the purpose of instituting a *vous enu* investigation in which Jotaram is to be personally confronted. Some of the questions to be put to him are of such a nature, that if answered at all, they must shortly terminate the Jeypore affair.

A Bazaar is about to be established at Delhi on an extensive scale.

Mr. Metcalfe has proceeded on a tour throughout his district, during which he will visit some of the protected Shuk states.

THE BAZAAR.—Her Highness, the Baza Bai, was to have left Futtehgarh on the 18th Dec., for the southward, where she expects to obtain a high rank in some of the Gwalior possessions, at Oo,em or Malwar.

THE BAZAAR SUMMOO.—Her Highness, the Baza Bai, has given a lakh of rupees to the erection of places of worship, she has also forwarded 2,000 rupees as a donation to the Meerut School Fund.

RAJNAGHUR ROBBERY.—A robbery was recently committed in the village of Rajnaghur in the house of one Bisbonath Chutkibutty, and a man wounded by the robbers. The rascals have hitherto escaped punishment, but the parties in whose house the robbery was committed, together with all whose evidence tended to establish the fact, were taken up by the police, carried to the magistrate, back again to the thana, there confined a day or two, and notwithstanding the reluctance of the Hindus to take an oath, were all sworn. The injured parties are made to suffer punishment for being robbed.

BUOWANGLOH.—The mortality at this place is said to have reached an unprecedented degree, and a single habitation having escaped the baneful effects of the malignant epidemic which is raging.

MANAL.—In consequence of the unhealthiness of Manal, it is to be abolished as a station for troops of the line. The 21st N. I. will be sent to Kurnaul.

NAVAL.—The court-martial for the trial of Captain [illegible] commenced its sittings on the 21st November. The prosecutor, Capt. Low, it is said, is suffering severely from illness, and will proceed to the Cape immediately after the conclusion of the proceedings.

SEASIDE.—A quantity of fine trees have been received for the Horticultural Garden at this station, which is now being rapidly enclosed.

MILITARY MOVES.—The 9th regiment N. I. marched from [illegible] and the 70th N. I. arrived at Benares on the 27th Nov. The European Regiment marched from Benares, in progress to Agra on the 25th Nov. Three companies of the 61st N. I. have arrived at Hana, one Company has subsequently marched to Hissar. The 31st N. I. left Hana for Kurnaul on the 8th Dec. The 38th N. I. marched from Benares to Delhi, on the 1st Jan. The 9th N. I., bound for the Presidency, arrived at Benares on the 24th Nov. The 8th N. I. passed through on their way to Meerut on the 20th Dec.

It is said that a new corps of Local Cavalry is about to be raised at Ajmere, and that Capt. Downing of the 3rd N. I. is to have the command of it. The expenses of the corps will be defrayed by Maun Sing of Joudpore, in lieu of the contingent which he has hitherto furnished according to treaty.

Mr. Rogers, Assistant-Surgeon of the 3rd Cavalry, who was recently sent to Joudpore to attend Lieut. Trevelyan, died there on the 22nd Nov. of fever.

ZODIACHAH.—The son of the late Vizer of Kabul, has arrived at this place, and complains of the injustice of Runjeet Sing, who obtained the fort of Attock on the promise of great reward, but which dwindled into 360 rupees monthly, and on the death of the Vizer his son only obtained a stipend reduced to 120 rupees.

WARRINGTON.—An officer of the 46th N. I. was recently seized in this district by a petty zemindar, and forced at the point of a spear to enter a house, where he was treated with every manner of indignity by a ruffianly mob which collected around. The manner of his deliverance from them is not mentioned.

Grain of all kinds is still exorbitantly dear in the district, and the mahajans enjoy a lucrative monopoly.

NEPAUL EMBASSY.—The Nepaul Ambassador, General Muktabar Sing, and suite, on their way down to Calcutta, have arrived at Tirhoot. The mission is expected to reach Calcutta about the 15th January, from whence General Muktabar Sing it is said, will proceed to England.

CUTTACK.—An extract from a letter, published in the *Englishman*, mentions that the 19th N. I. arrived at Cuttack on the 3rd, and the 33rd left that place on the 5th Dec. The people of the town are said to be very much distressed. The Ek-Rajah of Coofg has arrived at Cuttack.

HARRATH.—Writs have been issued from the Sudder Nazimut Adawlut, for the apprehension, in default of payment, of the parties who forfeited the penalties entered by them not to persecute their Suruged townsmen, such are being served. The amount of defalcation is about 17,000 Rs.

RAJAHMUNDRAM.—A meeting of the assistants in the Public Works Department took place on the 19th December, to decide upon the expediency of purchasing Government lands with a view to the order of the extent to which they are

assemble to their superiors. The meeting separated without determining any thing.

NATIVE STATES.

MUMBAI.—The native paper states, that fever has been so prevalent at this place, that there is not one house in the whole town, which death has not visited.

DEOULPORE.—The Rana of this small state died on the 12th Nov. His son, Bugwant Sing, a lad of thirteen succeeds him, and is likely to remain long his successor, according to the prediction of the astrologers and diviners, whom he consulted on his coronation, and who promise him an unusually long reign. His death is to proceed from the bite of "the black serpent," a prediction useful as it will lead to the destruction of these reptiles. In a palace now erecting to be coeval with himself, he has directed lime produced from cowries, the most durable of all, to be used, indifferent to the effect this will produce on the currency of his territory.

LOHAROO.—The Jants of this district have given a most ungracious reception to Aumrenuden Khān, brother of Shumshooden, who was recently restored to the possession of that pergunnah. The inhabitants of the Budhera village, immediately on the withdrawal of the British thannah, attacked a mud fort which had been built to keep the village in awe, and levelled it with the ground.

JEYPORE.—The latest intelligence from Jeypore intimates that Jotharam has been formally imprisoned in the fort, under the strict surveillance of two sentries, provided from the Ressallah of Hawkes' Local Horse and Bhyree Saul's adherents. A guard of one Subadar and thirty sepoy had been added from the 17th Regt. N. I. to the Local Horse. Jotharam, it is said, has been reduced to a mere anatomy through fretting.

The Jeypore Ranees have called upon all the Jageers to attend with their troops at the city of Jeypore. Thakoor Bhopaul Sing had accordingly attended, and was directed to encamp outside the city walls. Naringhun Lall, Vakeel of the Nawab of Tanuk, had also accepted of the Jeypore Ranees' invitation and stated his readiness to join her with his troops as soon as commanded. Ubah Sing has already joined the Ranees with his troops.

Lieut.-Col. Alves, accompanied by the Vakeels of Tejarra and Joudpore, had arrived at the fort of Deosa to elicit information relative to the murder of Mr. Blake.

LAHORE.—Maharajah Runjeet Sing has directed Gynadah Sing to throw a bridge across the Attock with all expedition. He has also written to the Ameers of Scinde, directing them to offer presents to Now Nehal Singh at Mooltan—that failing to do so their country would be plundered.

Runjeet Singh's camp was at Hugglyuk, twenty miles to the eastward of Lahore, and great sickness was raging among the soldiers. The districts between Lahore and Umritsar were particularly unhealthy. Thakoor Sing had been ordered by Runjeet to proceed to Multan with his troops.

KABUL.—Dost Mohamed Khan is said to be greatly enraged with his chiefs, many of whom have withdrawn from his Court, while the rest, in great fear, attend the durbar armed cap-a-pie. The money borrowed for the Peshawar expedition has been repaid and Dost Mohamed's son dispatched with a large army to Jullahabad.

The districts of Kashi have experienced such severe frost, that Dost Mahomed has been compelled to send a large number of his horses from that place to Julialabad.

LADAKH.—The Shells, under Zoorawar Singh, have at last obtained a footing in the country and taken possession of and repented the fort. The Prince of Ladakh, with his son and Minister, have fled to Puttun near Rampore.

ULWAR AND BHURTPORE.—Native reports say that the Rajahs of Ulwar and Bhurtpore are undecided with respect to espousing the cause of the British or Jeypooreans.

SCINDE.—Ranjit Sing having written to the Hakim of Scinde directing him to forward the usual presents without delay, the latter wrote in reply that he was a soldier and would not send them till forced to do so and immediately after this reply, sent a body of ten or twelve thousand Scindians to cover the passages and fords of the river. In the mean time, two sons of a Chief called Akheemdad Khan, lately deceased, quarrelling about the division of his estate, the youngest fled to the camp of the Shikhs under Kunwur Now Nishal Sing, and offered to conduct him by a secret road to Shekarpore. The result of this proposition has not transpired.

The Scinde Chiefs are it is reported, in treaty with Imoor Shah, the son of Sooja, whom they propose to create their King.

NAUBAH.—The son of the Rajah of Naubah was recently married to the sister of the Rajah of Bulumghurh. Upwards of six lakhs of rupees were distributed to the populace on the occasion in four and eight anna pieces, and twelve men were killed in the scramble that ensued for them.

LUDWA.—Rajah Jet Sing the Chief of this province, has sent his son Knah Dehol Sing to Loodianah in order to receive an English education.

GOOMSUR.—Col Hodgson returned from his pursuit of the Rajah on the 18th to the neighbourhood of Goomsur. He was much annoyed on his march by the fire of the rebels, and had five men wounded. On passing the town of the Boladah, he left a detachment to occupy it under Lieut Layton of the 8th, who destroyed the defences under an incessant fire from the enemy, without a single casualty. Several of the rebels, however, were put hors de combat in this affair and during the day the place after the destruction of the fortifications, was evacuated for the inhabitants to return.

LUCKNOW.—The Barber Rumpin is still in disgrace and likely to remain so, as he has been recently detected in appropriating a portion of the game he ran down to himself, which privilege His Majesty allows to no one.

OWATION.—The Rajah has been reduced to a state of such debility that his recovery is looked on as very distant or doubtful. The Mamajee, however, carries on the Government vigorously.

TOMK.—The son of Amee Khan is endeavouring to effect a moral revolution in his army by banishing the alms which attach themselves to his soldiers into the Company's and Mahratta dominions.

AWAYWADAH.—The Agra Ukbar of the 12th Dec. has the following regarding Aurangabad:—

"A correspondent, in the hope of attracting attention to his subject, describes this district as fast going to ruin,

by the oppression and mismanagement of the Nizam. Near Golla Khata, the Governor appointed by the Nizam. No means of violence or deceit are left unassorted to, to acquire possession of money, whether it belongs to the rich or poor. the consequences are, that the whole social machine is broken up, a moral pestilence has fallen upon this place, and robbery and riot, the immediate results of the people's misery and despair, are of daily occurrence. The merchant refuses to expose for sale to such a rabble the necessaries he commands, and famine is added to the rest, so that, says the correspondent alluded to above, unless some arrangement be made to remove or check the Nizam, the people will be driven to insurrection, and then butchered by the troops disciplined for such purposes by English knowledge. The abuse of power this Nizam is capable of exercising, may be guessed from his having imprisoned one of the Europeans, whose personal liberty even the Nizam himself respects, under his orders, with all the severity which usually characterizes native incarceration."

PESHAWUR.—A second attempt is about to be made by the Affghans to regain Peshawur, arising out of exasperation at the murder of one of the principal Mogul leaders and his suit by Now Nishal Sing, while he was paying his respects to that Chief.

CATHMULRY.—Mr Vigne, the latest accounts intimate, had penetrated beyond the Happy Valley and entered a country called Sakundree, to the northward, where he was received with every attention by the Chief.

MADRAS.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN BYNG.—The court-martial held on Captain Byng has most fully acquitted him and the sentence has been approved of by the Commander-in-Chief.

STRIKE IN ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL.—There was a strike recently in St. Andrew's school among the scholars, in consequence of the managers refusing to expel a Pariah boy from the seminary. Of the hundred and forty scholars, one-half left on finding their clamour for the Pariah's expulsion unattended to. The following day one of them returned and endeavoured, but in vain, to seduce away the remainder—he has been expelled, two or three of the ringleaders will be re-admitted on apologizing for their conduct, the rest will be allowed to return if they chuse.

ACCIDENT.—A horse belonging to a gentleman on the 16th Nov. started at something while standing near the Court of Commissioners in a palankeen carriage, and took the vehicle down the barrier into the surf, when breaking from the carriage he darted back and bursting through the railing which surrounds the Petty Court forced his way through the Court-House, thronged as it was with people, to the enclosed space occupied by the Registrar and his Clerk, into which he bounded over the heads of two or three individuals, without doing any one the least injury, and after daily kicking the chains and tables to pieces, was captured by Mr. Elliot.

THE GOVERNOR.—It is rumoured that the Governor having submitted to Calcutta the necessity of his proceeding to the Hills on account of his health, he has been informed that it will perhaps be required of him to concede a moiety of his allowances during his absence, and this, notwithstanding his intention of continuing the duties of his office while absent on sick leave. The Governor, however, departed for the Neilgherry Hills on the 24th November.

ARRIVAL OF CALCUTTA.—His Lordship arrived at Calcutta on the 15th Nov. in the *Northey*.

ARCHDEACON ROBINSON.—The society of Madras have determined to present the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson with a piece of plate with a suitable inscription, on his quitting Madras in the beginning of next year to return to his native land. Upwards of 1,500 rupees have already been subscribed for this purpose.

SHIP NEWS.—The barque *Woodlark*, Captain Tozer, while laying at anchor at Port Louis in the Mauritius, sprang a leak and sunk with all her cargo, a day previous to that on which she was to have sailed for England. No lives were lost, and a day or two afterwards she was floated again, by the help of two hills laying in the harbour.

SEA POSTAGE.—Intimation is given in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, that "from and after the 1st December next, the same sea postage will be levied on letters leaving as on those arriving at Madras."

THE POONAMALLEE DEPOT.—The Depot at Poonamallee is to be discontinued from the 31st Dec. as a Government Command.

MAJOR-GENERAL HAWKER, it is said, has been relieved from the Command of the Mysore Division of the army at his own request.

TOBACCO DUTY.—The duty on tobacco imported by sea and intended for re-exportation, has been reduced to eight per cent.

CONSCIENTIOUS RESTITUTION.—Bank notes to the amount of four thousand five hundred rupees, have been sent to the Accountant-General by "one who is thankful for the means of making restitution," to be placed to the credit of the Government, which has accordingly been done.

BOMBAY.

ARMED ARABS.—A body of about two hundred Arabs, armed with matchlocks and other weapons, passed by Boreghaut on the 14th and 15th Nov. on their way, as they said, to Hyderabad.

SOCOTRA.—H. C. S. Coote, arrived at Bombay, on the 20th Nov. from Socotra. Two days before the Coote left, the detachment on the island embarked for Bombay, the attempt made to purchase the place having failed. The number of sick was very great, but no deaths had occurred.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.—The Coolies are disaffected to the Northward and again busily plying at the trade of their ancestors, and it seems very probable that a strong force will be soon required to put them down. The troops in Guzerat have suffered so severely from sickness this year that at present no addition could be easily made to the force which marched from Baroda last September. A party of the Auxiliary Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Skinner, 9th Regt., has been ordered up by forced marches to assist in quelling the disturbance there, arising from the clamorous demands made by a large body of Pottans enlisted in the Jgd-pore country, by the emissaries of the Raja, for arrears of pay: these vagabonds have been permitted to enter the town by the Raja's people and another detachment of several hundred are now on their march down. Native reports are circulated of a bloody battle having been fought near Panora in the hills, by the mercenaries employed by the Panora and Gorawa Thakors; about fifty of the Panora men's Mukranes were left dead in the valley, and the rest fled.

RAJAH OF SATTARA.—It is stated that the Rajah of Sattara has directed a sum of 50,000 rupees to be appropriated to the making of good roads through his territory.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A native recently had his throat cut by, it is supposed, a Brahmin and a Purdasee who were living in the same house with him and have absconded. The man was found by a police peon one morning, sitting at the door of his house with his throat lacerated in a most shocking manner. He was questioned as to the manner of his being reduced to the plight he was found in, but could not speak, he however rose and went to the room in which the Purdasee and Brahmin had lodged and held up two of his fingers. The man has been removed to the hospital, but is not expected to live.

THE INDUS.—The H. C. cutter *Nerbudda*, arrived on the 11th Dec. from the Indus. During her absence she touched at Kutch, but was not allowed to remain there, though her officers were hospitably received by the local authorities. The steamer *Indus* had arrived safely in Scinde with Dr. Keddie some time before the *Nerbudda*, and the first boat with merchandise from Bombay, had also arrived. The steamer was constrained to unload all her coal before she could proceed to Tatta, in consequence of the shallowness of the stream.

TRIAL OF MAHOMED BIN SUGGUR.—Mahomed Bin Suggur, was tried on the 6th Nov. for having, on the 25th March last, committed a piracy on the bugalow *Deriah Dowlut* near the island of Heman. This individual, it is suspected, has actively participated in the numerous acts of piracy in the Persian Gulf, and also to have been the leader of the fleet of corsairs who recently attacked the Company's cruiser *Elphinstone*. He was found guilty, and on the 19th Nov. was placed at the bar and sentence of death passed on him, but he was respited until the pleasure of His Majesty is known.

CEYLON.

SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Edward*, of 350 tons, Captain Nunn, bound from Penang to Bombay with a cargo of arca-nuts, rattans and tin, was totally dismasted in a white squall on the 11th October in lat. 4° N. long. 44° E. She bore up for Cochin, but in towing into the river, she struck the northern bank and became a total wreck.

SINGAPORE.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN.—On the morning of the 2d September, his Highness Hussain Sah, or better known as Tuanko Long, Sultan of Singapore, died at Malacca on the 2d November. He was interred the following day with military honors, minute guns being fired corresponding with the number of years he had attained, and his remains were followed by all the authorities of the place, civil and military, with all the solemnities the occasion required.

SHIP NEWS.—The ships *Edward* and *Rosendale* have put into Singapore in consequence of damages sustained during a typhoon experienced by them in the month of August. The Commander of the *Rosendale*, Capt. Wade, was taken ill shortly after the hurricane and died, and two of the crew have since expired, and the rest are in such a debilitated state, that the vessel must be re-manned, and commanded before she can proceed on her voyage.

The American ship *Emerald*, of Salem, Capt. Eagleston, came into Singapore on the 9th November. She

had met with a violent typhoon on the 12th October in lat. 12° long. 111° E. which had thrown her twice on her beam ends, and carried away her boats and several spars; and the Captain had in consequence been obliged to shape his course to Singapore. On the 9th of November, while off Cape Romania, the ship was struck with lightning which shivered the mainmast from the royal-mast head to within a few feet of the deck, and killed one of the crew, besides severely injuring two others.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE.—A Steamer is building in Calcutta by Mr. Thomas, on account of Mr. T. Watkins, for the purpose of being employed in the Straights in the conveyance of light freight, packets and passengers.

FIRE.—On the 20th November, a fire happened in the Kampong of Pangulu Kissang, by which seventy-seven native houses, valued at about four thousand four hundred and thirty-eight Spanish dollars, were destroyed.

PENANG.

RECORDER'S TOUR.—The Honorable the Recorder and court establishment have proceeded on circuit to Singapore and Malacca, on the barque *Fanny*. The *Fanny* is engaged to convey them throughout the circuit, for three months, at 10,000 sicca rupes per month.

DUTIES.—It is said that duties are to be levied on the import and export trade of Penang; some intelligence to this effect has reached the local authorities, but is at present confined to the object of ascertaining to what extent and upon what articles of commerce the same may be most expediently imposed, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a flotilla for the prevention of piracy in the Straights.

ARABIA.

A letter from Bagdad, dated 12th October, mentions that a serious disturbance had taken place in that city, in consequence of a fanatic named Jacob Samuel having entered the bazaar followed by two animals laden with religious tracts and books reflecting on Mahomed and Mahomedanism, which he began distributing to the people, and thus soon collected a mob crying out vengeance upon all Christians. The tumult was however quelled without bloodshed by the cool and determined behaviour of the Government troops, whose conduct on the occasion was highly praiseworthy. The unfortunate fanatic was in the mean time put into a boat and sent to Bussora; but his indiscretion was the cause of serious inconvenience to the unoffending Armenians and Catholics of the place, who dared not for several days after, venture out of their dwellings in consequence of the fury of the populace.

Three thousand regular troops had arrived at Bagdad from Constantinople, and the Arabs were tolerably quiet. Colonel Chesney is supposed still to be at Bir, and the expedition progresses very slowly, as Mahomed Ali is underhandedly doing all he can to prevent it.

SIAM.

Advices have been received from Bangkok to the 25th Nov. The disputes with Cochin China were still pending and the Siamese were accordingly busy, making preparations for war. A small brig-of-war of about 200 tons burthen, built by a young Siamese Nobleman at Chentaboon, and which reflects great credit on the builder in point of model and workmanship, had arrived

and was to be employed in the war. His Siamese Majesty considers himself more than a match for the Cochin Chinese on land, but conceives that he will be unable to contend with them by sea; he is therefore very anxious to obtain the co-operation of a British flotilla, with the assistance of which he makes no doubt of soon subjugating the whole country; and as a reward for their services he promises to make over to the English all the sea ports along the East coast of Cochin China.

CHINA.

PROVINCIAL CITY, OCTOBER 19.—A runner of the Custom House this day captured a boat with 27 balls of smuggled opium. A fight ensued between the runner and the smuggler in which both were wounded, but the runner eventually overcame his antagonist.

OCTOBER 23.—This day a Buddhist priest, who had made his temple outside the east gate of the city a receptacle for robbers, was executed. He was detected by the police having pursued some thieves who robbed a money-changer's shop into the temple, where they had taken refuge.

Two blind singing girls were also kidnapped this day; and all the efforts of their friends to recover them have proved vain.

RUNNING DOWN A VESSEL.—The *Golconda*, which arrived at Macao in a sinking state on the 23d October, had ran down and sunk the Danish vessel *Matador*, Captain Schildknecht. It appears that the *Matador* was seen from the *Golconda* hull down astern at sunset, and the vessels came in contact shortly before daylight the following morning, and four hours elapsed before they got clear of each other. The *Matador* did not go down immediately after the accident; two men and a portion of the cargo were taken from the wreck the next day by the *Duke of Sussex*. The rest of the crew were rescued by the *Golconda*, which vessel lost some of her spars and cutwater, and on arriving at Macao had nine feet water in her hold.

OPIMUM.—Opium in the market still ruled high, Patna last year's 800—new 740, Benares 730 old—new 715 to 720 Spanish dollars.

BRITISH CONSUL.—Intelligence has been received of the appointment of a talented gentleman long resident at Canton, to be British Consul or agent to Cantou, and that he was early expected.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MANILA.—Advices from Manila state, that the new Governor, Don Pedro Antonio Salagan, appears disposed to allow the export of rice, and he has granted permission to the ship *Constitution* to take in a cargo, and will grant it to all who may require to make shipments of it in foreign vessels. He is said to be a liberal man, and desirous to advance the interest of his country by opening a trade with neighbouring states.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—A Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China, has been established. The first meeting of the members was held on the 19th October.

OPIMUM.—On the 13th Nov., Patna opium was at 8p. dls. 725, Benares at 695, and Malwa at 610 to 640 per chest, but the prices would of course fall, on the opium of the *Water Witch*, which had arrived, coming into the market.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From A. E. Kuhn's Monthly Price Current, December 31, 1835.)

Our market, which for the last two months was in an uncommonly languishing state, has since our last evinced renewed activity. The season of general business in articles of produce may now be considered fairly open. The transactions, which have been in general on an extensive scale, would have been still larger, if tonnage had been more available. Freight continues high and scarce, owing to the great demand for shipment of Linseed, Rice and Sugar to England. Freight for about 300 tons of Government Silk has been engaged at rates ranging as high as £ 7 7.

INDIGO.—We have had five auction sales during this month, at Messrs. Hickey, Thomas and Co.'s new Indigo Mart.

1st Sale, 2d December, of about 170 chests of Tirhoot, Purneah and Ghazepore Indigo.—It opened rather dull, but as it proceeded the biddings (which were general, excepting on French account) became more animated. The prices obtained may be said to be on a par with those of last year.—Two invoices, Purneah and Ghazepore, were bought in, above last year's rates, there were, however, genuine bids for both parcels, at two rupees eight annas per maund under the prices at which they were taken in.

2d Sale, 9th December, of about 330 chests of Ghazepore, Purneah, Tirhoot and ordinary mixed Native Indigo; and went off with great spirit at fully last sale's prices. The Arabs, who appear to have extensive orders, were the principal purchasers. The sale was very numerously attended.

3d Sale, 16th December, of about 278 chests, the attendance was good, but the biddings were irregular and the Indigo went off with less spirit than at the former two sales.

4th Sale, 23d December, of about 280 chests, principally of shewy Ghazepore and Oude Indigo, and went off with considerable spirit at rates fully equal to those of any preceding sale. The attendance was good and the biddings very general, but the Arabs were the principal purchasers.

5th Sale, 31st December, of about 165 chests were put up for sale this day, of which 127 chests were disposed of, and 38 bought in. The attendance was good, but buyers kept back in consequence of which the biddings for the first few lots were languid and dull, as the sale went on, it became more animated and the prices realised were generally considered the full value of the Indigo; the greater portion of which was pale, specky, weak, and very ordinary to low copper.

The highest price paid has been Sa. Rs. 163 8 by private contracts, but as yet no regular scale can be quoted, probably in our next market may enable us to fill in the prices as customary.

OPIMUM.—The last sale of the Hon'ble Company's Opium of 6500 chests, of which 4500 Patna and 2000 Benares, is advertised for the 4th January; nothing worthy of notice is remaining in the market and not a single sale has come to our notice. The prospects of the new crop, as to quantity, appear to range from 15,000 to 16,000 chests, besides about 25,000 chests of the Malwa Drug.

RAW SILK AND SILK PIECE GOODS.—We have only a few transactions to notice, owing to the scarcity of good qualities in the market. The November band (very small) is shortly expected to arrive, so that our next Number may be more interesting in regard to this article. This band is always better than the June band. The imports by the Honorable Company since 1st May last amount to factory maunds 2 1/2 which are expected to be shipped in a few weeks. At the

Honorable Company's sale on the 15th December, there was a good attendance of buyers, and prices were considered to rule 10 a 15 per cent. higher than the same goods would have brought by private sale. Rejected Shikah Silk, including some of good quality, obtained SR 10 6, per factory set, Radanagore and Hurripal Rs. 9-10, Commercially Rs. 8-11. Ordinary Choppahs, 7 by 1, realized Rs. 7-8 a 7 12 per piece, inferior ditto rapees 6 12 a 7-4, Cossimbar Corahs, light and of mixed qualities Rs. 7-4 per piece, inferior ditto Rs. 6-8. The demand for Corahs for England and for Choppahs for the United States is steady. Prices are well sustained.

COTTON.—Shipments are chiefly confined to the supply of English markets, and have been rather extensive since our last. The new crop is now arriving, its quality and cleaning are much improved. A sale of 500 bales of Cutchora is advertised.

SALTPETRE.—Considerable activity prevailed during the whole month in regard to this article, the sales reported amount to about 30,000 maunds. Almost all the available tonnage of dead weight has been engaged to carry this article to England. Of the above transactions a great part is destined for the American markets. Prices continue firm, although the demand is less animated. The production having greatly diminished, prices are not expected to suffer any considerable decline, should even the demand become restricted by the scarcity of available Tonnage.

SUGAR.—Prices of the finer descriptions have considerably advanced since our last. The demand for the Gulphs continues steady and shipments are in active progress. The scarcity of tonnage restrains at present the buyers for the home markets.

LAC DYE and SHELL LAC.—Transactions have been active during the whole month for both descriptions and prices have improved. The demand continues for England and America.

RICE.—The new crop is now arriving, and prices of all descriptions are on the decline.

WHEAT.—Has been in active demand for the Mauritius. Prices continue firm.

HIDES.—Are in moderate enquiry for America; less is doing for England at present, owing to the scarcity of available tonnage, and also the discouraging accounts from home.

LINSEED.—Shipments for England are restrained owing to the high rates of Freight. Our stock continues heavy, but prices are firm.

GINGER.—Has been in steady demand during the whole month, and prices have improved since our last. Shipments for America have been extensive during the last two months.

METALS.—The Stock of Copper in native hands is very reduced. Importers are holding firmly and prices are likely to be supported. Iron bars are dull in consequence of excessive supply, but Hoop and Sheet Iron is much wanted and prices are firm. Spelter, late extensive importations have temporarily depressed the price. Steel, in limited demand, stock heavy. Lead, prices firm, transactions limited. Tin plates in good demand.

TWIST.—Our stock of white Mule continues to be unusually reduced, prices well supported. Large Exports of Orange Twist have been made since our last number.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Prices of Shirtings and Long Cloths are improving. In Cambrics, Jaconets and other white Cotton Piece Goods transactions are moderate, owing to the season. More activity prevails for Chintz.

UNION BANK MEETING, — JANUARY 14, 1836.

H. M. PARKER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The expiration of another half year calls for the usual periodical Report on the operations of the Bank during the last six months of 1835. It will be brief; because there is little to tell, besides the gratifying announcement that your affairs remain in the same undisturbed and prosperous train which marked the first half of the year now elapsed.

The same favorable condition of the Money Market for Banking operations has continued to prevail, and your profits have consequently remained at a very high rate; nor have any losses whatever occurred to disturb this favorable state of your concerns.

The nett gain during the last six months has been sicca rupees 99,527-8-2 which is at the rate of 13-5 per cent. *per annum* on the Bank Capital. This shews a small increase on the profits of the first half year, which you will remember to have been Sa. Rs. 94,784-2-3 or 12-0-2 per cent.

On this, as on the last occasion, it is to be remarked that the high rate of gain has had little connexion with profit on Bank note circulation. The increase in that respect has been small. The highest point of issue reached (in December) being 5,71,845 and the lowest (in November) 3,35,441. The corresponding points of last half year's issues, you will recollect, were 5,62,000 the highest, and 3,20,000 the lowest.

As the present General Meeting has been made special for the purposes of determining what shall be the future amount of each Bank share under the new currency system, and how many such shares shall form the subscribed capital of the Bank henceforward, it may be well to assist your deliberations on those two very important questions, by partially recapitulating those explanations regarding the item in our accounts called "*Dependencies*" which were offered to you in the last half yearly report. This will at once place the actual condition of your affairs, succinctly but fully before you.

It was stated to you, on that occasion, that the above item which represents the total of bad and doubtful debts from the commencement of the Bank, amounted to

Of which were recovered up to 30th June, 1835,.....	2,72,201 4 10
	93,574 10 0

Leaving a balance against the Bank of

Deduct the accumulating reserved fund on the 30th June, 1835,.....	1,78,626 10 10
	1,31,835 10 8

A balance remained against the Bank for the 1st July, 1835,.....

	46,791 0 2
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Since that time the Bank has sold the 5 remaining default shares referred to in last Report, at par prices of 2,500.....

	12,500
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With Dividends due on the above for the first half of 1835, at Sa. Rs. 125.....

	625
--	-----

Add also, at credit of reserved fund, the undivided surplus profits of the first half of 1835.....

	20,024
--	--------

Total credit of reserved fund since 1st July, 1835.....

	33,149 0 0
--	------------

This leaves the remaining balance.....

	13,542 0 2
--	------------

Against which if we set the coming dividend from Palmer and Co.'s Estate at 5 per cent. say,.....

	6,500 0 0
--	-----------

There will remain doubtful, only,.....

	7,042 0 2
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But against this we shall have to place all recoveries from our unrealized dependencies (standing in our books at 1,65,501-10-10). Among these, one item at least promises to yield very much more than this small unrecovered sum. I allude to the Estate of Gopey Mohan Doss, whose brothers are now of age and must divide the joint property.

Such is the present state of the Bank accounts—you have a devisable surplus as now reported, of nearly a lac of sicca rupees, with a balance in doubt (but considered perfectly good) of about 7,000 Rs., not one-fourteenth part of your half year's profits. It will now remain with you to decide what portion of the above reported nett gain, sicca rupees 99,527-8-2, shall be divided, and what kept in hand, either as a reserved fund, or to be applied to augmentation of shares.

J. YOUNG, Secretary.

Union Bank, December 31, 1835.

RESOLUTIONS.

1st Resolution,—Moved by Dwarkanauth Tagore seconded by Mr. G. S. Dick.

"That the report just read be approved and published."

2d Resolution,—Moved by Mr. Oxborough, seconded by Mr. Smith.

"That the accounts now submitted are approved and passed by the meeting, and that the books be closed accordingly."

3d Resolution,—Moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. Rondo.

"That a half yearly dividend at the rate of ten sicca rupees (sicca rupees 10 per cent. per annum, or one hundred and twenty-five sicca rupees per share (Sa. Rs. 125) be now declared, and that the sum of Sa. Rs. 3-4 as. or Co.'s Rs. 33 5 4, be added to the present shares of Sa. Rs. 2,500 or Co.'s 2,666 10 8, making the new shares Company's rupees 2,700 each."

4th Resolution,—Moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Captain Steel.

"That in order to provide against an accumulation of capital stock disproportionate to the probability of immediate business, the Bank be open to subscriptions until the—to the extent of two hundred shares only, and that the option of subscribing be reserved for present Proprietors alone until that period, each Proprietor being allowed one-third share on each share he now holds,—and that the remaining two hundred shares be now cancelled."

5th Resolution,—Moved by Dwarkanauth Tagore, seconded by Mr. W. C. Hurry.

"That the blank in the foregoing Resolution No. 4 be filled up as follows "30th April 1836" reserving sufficient shares for the Proprietors now in Europe until the 1st January, 1837, when if not taken they will be sold to the other Proprietors at a price not below par."

6th Resolution,—Moved by Prussonoo Coomarr Tagore, seconded by B'shonauth Muttillol.

"That the Shares (reserved for sale in this country) which may not be taken by the 30th April 1836, shall be offered to the Proprietors on the spot, and sold to the highest bidder at a price not under par, at the Union Bank."

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and the Meeting broke up. —Hurkaru.

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP AND CO.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of Creditors was held at the Exchange on Saturday morning the 30th January, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the amount of remuneration to be allowed to Mr. Donald Macintyre, whose ill-health has obliged him to retire—and to suggest to the Insolvent Court the nature and amount of the remuneration to be allowed to Mr. T. Holroyd the Assignee appointed in the room of Mr. Macintyre.

Captain Vint was called to the Chair.

Mr. Macintyre being too ill to attend the Meeting, Mr. Wilson, his Solicitor, attended on his behalf, and read the following report of the management of the estate since the insolvency.

Gentlemen,—To enable you to consider the matters for which the present meeting has been called, I will, with your permission, lay before you a very brief statement explanatory of the general management of the estate since the insolvency took place, and also of the present posture of affairs, and the prospects which such posture now holds out.

You must all be aware that from the circumstance of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop & Co. being the last of the large houses of agency which was compelled to have recourse to the Insolvent Court, and from the great glut in the market, of property belonging to the other estates of a similar description to that which belonged to this estate, that it was necessarily placed in a more unfavorable position than they were, as regarded a speedy realization of the assets.

This remark applies not only to the disposal of the indigo factories, but also to the recoveries from debtors to the estates, for in many instances the same persons being debtors of the other estates, had been compelled to make arrangements with the assignees of them, and were either under stoppages to these assignees to the full amount of what they could possibly give, or to those who had enabled them to effect compromises by paying a certain sum down. The consequence has been that the recoveries from debtors in this estate has been extremely small, although the strongest threats have been used from the beginning to intimidate them into some kind of arrangement. Latterly a great number of writs have been used, and it may reasonably be expected, as well from that circumstance, as also from the gradual completion of their other payments, that the realizations from this quarter will now be considerably increased.

In regard to the sale of the indigo factories, it must be admitted that the realizations from that source have been less than the creditors could at the time of the insolvency have contemplated; at the same time I am perfectly satisfied that they will find that the slightest blame is not attachable on the late assignee on this point. I can speak from personal knowledge that the utmost anxiety has all along been felt by him to get them disposed of, provided he got any thing like a fair price, but for very few of them has he ever received any offer at all, and he has certainly never refused one offer without being assured from those capable of advising him, that it was an inadequate one. It is said by some that he ought to have accepted an offer made last year for the Belnaberry concern, and as matters have turned out, it is perhaps unfortunate that he did not do so, but at the same time you will find from the facts that no blame is attachable to him in the circumstance. They were simply losses. He was on the 17th of January last applied to, to name the lowest price for the concern, which he stated in reply to be four lacs, an offer was thereupon made of Rs. 80,000 which he declined; on the 20th of the same month the same party advanced his offer to 3,20,000 which was also declined, but Mr. Macintyre in order to meet the difference between them, offered to take 3,50,000. Some communications then took place between the parties and the assignee was fully apprized that the sum he asked would be given; that he had good reason to believe so, or at any rate that he would not then have been justified in lowering the price he had fixed, will fully ap-

pear to you from the following letter dated the 5th of February, being fifteen days after the date of the previous offer.

"We are in receipt of yours yesterday with last year's statement of the Belnaberry concern, which we herewith return, as we are not yet prepared to state our final determination; we would by all means recommend that the operations of this important season should proceed the same as if we were not at all in treaty."

After this, the party changed his mind and made no further offer, but you will readily perceive that Mr. Macintyre did nothing that each of you would not have done in his own case, and that he is entirely without blame in respect of the treaty having closed as it did.

It has also been stated as a ground of complaint against Mr. Macintyre that he had purchased in factories at the public sales at prices for which he ought to have allowed them to go; but the short answer to that accusation is, that at all the public sales referred to, he was the only bidder, there having been no *bona fide* offer by any person.

Gentlemen, I shall not trouble you with further explanations as regards past proceedings, but shall now direct your attention very briefly to the present situation of the estate and to the circumstances which have rendered the present meeting necessary.

On the first point I shall scarcely do more than refer you to the several accounts and documents which are now on the table—these were prepared for the information of the Insolvent Court, and they show upon the most moderate valuation that could be put upon the assets, that there is about forty-two lacs of rupees to meet the claims against the estate which amount to about 1,11,00,000.

According to these statements there appears, at the date they were made out, to be cash in hand the sum of sicca rupees..... 2,30,935

The gross value of the indigo of the present season is valued at..... } 10,41,685
Deduct already received..... } 303,215

Leaving for realization..... 7,35,470 making together with the cash balance rupees 9,66,405 which would be now available for dividend 1, if no preferable claims existed. The assignee, however, in order to redeem various valuable premises, and also to render available certain postponed securities which the late firm held over indigo factories, has been obliged to pledge the assets of the estate to the amount of Rs. 5,72,000 which ought to be paid before any dividend, and which would therefore only leave a sum available for a dividend to the amount of Rs. 3,94,405.

I believe calculations have been made to a later period than when these statements which I produce were made out, and that they show that a larger dividend can be made at present without detriment to the interests of the estate; to these I therefore beg to refer you without further remark. The only object I had in view was to show that up to this date, it has been impossible to declare a dividend. Now you are aware that when Mr. Macintyre was appointed assignee of this estate, the mode of remuneration fixed upon was a commission of four per cent. upon the declared dividend, including allowance to Messrs. Brown and Cullen of sicca rupees 600 per month and all other charges with the exception of law charges.

No dividend having yet been declared, Mr. Macintyre has not had an opportunity of deriving any remuneration whatsoever for his services, nor even of defraying the charges for the office establishment. These charges amount to Rs. 75,629-3-5 and have from time to time, as they were paid, been debited to the estate and carried to a separate account for future adjustment between the estate and the assignee, out of the commission on dividends.

I need scarcely state that in fixing the allowance at 4 per cent. upon the amount of dividends, and in the assignee having accepted of it as sufficient remuneration, it was supposed and taken for granted by all parties, that he would be able to manage the estate until it was finally wound up, and in such case he might finally have been remunerated for his services, as the expenses of the establishment were gradually capable of being diminished, until they amount to a mere trifle, but in the change which Mr. Macintyre's state of health renders so indispensably necessary, a state which I am fully convinced has been greatly caused by the laborious and harassing duties to which he has been obliged to submit in this estate, I am sure that you will readily and liberally take the hardship of his case into consideration.

It is impossible to deny that the charges are large, but I beg of you to consider that at least 1,200 rupees a month were fixed upon him by the court as salaries to the Insolvents; and further that the whole of them were incurred, while not a doubt could exist in Mr. Macintyre's mind that they were all to go out of his own pocket. Judging therefore from the ordinary rules by which man is governed, it may with propriety be taken for granted that the expenses have been no greater than what was actually required for the efficient carrying on of the business of the estate.

Gentlemen, the questions now referred to you, by the court, as regard the late assignee, are that of considering, 1st, whether the charges of the establishment shall continue at the debit of the estate as they now stand charged to it; and 2ndly, what amount of remuneration ought to be allowed to the assignee in lieu of commission.

Upon the first point I do not anticipate any difference of opinion amongst you.

Upon the second there may probably be a difference as to the amount. Upon that question it would be against Mr. Macintyre's wishes if I were to say a word: he leaves it entirely to yourselves and will be perfectly satisfied with your determination, whatever it may be.

The consideration of what allowance ought to be made to Mr. Holroyd will also be matter for your consideration, but I submit that that gentleman ought to succeed to the management of the Estate entirely unconnected, unincumbered with the situation of his predecessor. I would therefore humbly submit that you should before proceeding to his case, first determine the questions as regards Mr. Macintyre, and I beg to submit the following resolution to your consideration, leaving it to any of the Creditors either to suggest alterations or any other which may appear to him more fitting in the circumstances of the case.

The resolution I would suggest as follows:—

"The creditors having considered the state of affairs submitted to them, and the precarious state of Mr. Macintyre's health, which has rendered his retirement from the assigneeship absolutely necessary, do humbly suggest and recommend to the Court that the charges of establishment incurred since his appointment be allowed to remain at the debit of the estate, and that he be allowed the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. — as a remuneration for his services during the period he has acted as Assignee, in lieu of the commission on declared dividends formerly fixed as the mode of his remuneration."

Mr. Cockerell considered the charges for establishment much too great, and objected to a salary being allowed to Mr. Macintyre.

Mr. Bagshaw also demurred, and suggested that the documents on the table from which Mr. Wilson stated he had compiled his report, should be circulated amongst the Creditors.

It was finally proposed by Mr. Cockerell and carried unanimously, that

"The Assignee's accounts be submitted to the following gentlemen—Messrs. Mackillop, John Allen, Geo. Vint, J. Dow and R. H. Cockerell—to report to a meeting to be called for Thursday next, as to the general state of the affairs of the Insolvent Estate, and also upon the question of remuneration to the late and present assignee."

After which the Meeting broke up.

We subjoin the following documents which were laid on the table for general information:—

Synoptical view of the present situation of the Estate of the late Firm of Cruttenberg, Mackillop and Co.

ASSETS.

Landed Property (exclusive of Premises in Raneemooddy Gully, mortgaged for their full value),.....Sa. Rs.	8,16,800
Indigo Factories,.....	15,21,000
Indigo,.....	2,30,470
Outstanding Debts,.....	10,00,000
Ships,.....	1,00,000
Docks,.....	1,50,000
Shares in the Asiatic Annuity Company,....	30,000
Final Dividend on 48 lapsed Shares in the Laudable Society,.....	40,000
Surplus Remittances to England,.....	23,000
Proceeds of the <i>Itaby</i> at London,....	50,000
Jungypore Indigo of season 1833-4 in London,.....	50,000
Bills Receivable,.....	1,55,898
Cash,.....	2,30,935
	Sa. Rs. 46,03,098

DEDUCT.

Mortgaged to Mr. and Mrs. Browne's Trustees, Sa. Rs.	3,17,000
Mortgaged on the Jungypore Concern,.....	1,50,000
Received in part of the purchase money of Landed Property sold....	1,09,600
Estimated value of J. Price's Annuity secured by mortgage over the Rank Square Estate,.....	10,000
Payable to C. Birch,.....	85,000
Less his share of outlay of the Jungypore Concern,.....	43,500
	41,500
Balance of Advances required for carrying the Indigo Factories for the current season,.....	6,37,418
Money borrowed & realised on account of parties not Debtors to the Estate and to be refunded,.....	63,500
	13,38,918

Sa. Rs. 32,69,185

ADD.

The coming crop of indigo taken at the amount of outlay,.....	8,68,000
Payments made in anticipation of Dividends,.....	56,212
	9,24,212

Total Sa. Rs. 41,93,397

To meet Sa. Rs. 1,11,00,000

FACTORIES SOLD IN 1835.

Kialmaghur Concern, 3th, Sa. Rs. ..	1,16,250
Less received,.....	58,125
	58,125
Chauleah ditto, purchase money received,.....	80,000
Nesindpore ditto,.....	30,000
Less received, Sa. Rs.	50,000
	10,000
Colapore ditto,.....	6,500
Packedanga ditto, 3th,.....	3,500
Less received,.....	3,500
	3,500

Included in Statement of Bills receivable, Sa. Rs.	1,21,150
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N. B. Factories sold in 1831.
Toradah Concern, Sa. Rs. 2,10,000

amount received.
"Since making up the list of indigo factories, sold last year, we understand the Belnaberry concern has been sold for about 2,65,000 rupees.—*Hurkaru*."

SECOND MEETING OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP AND CO.'S CREDITORS.

A meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. took place at the Exchange, on Thursday the 4th February. Captain Vint in the chair.

The business of the meeting commenced by reading the following Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting.

"The Committee beg to report that for the short time that has been afforded them to look into the affairs of the late firm of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. they have come to the conclusion, that the statement of the present value of the assets exhibited at the last meeting, estimating the amount at 42 lacks of rupees, is a fair and reasonable expectation of the probable outturn of the estate.

"With reference to the meeting of creditors on the 10th January, 1834, at which it was stated that the estimated amount of assets was 128 lacks (although the books exhibited a much larger amount) exclusive of 26 lacks of asset mortgage claims and sets-off that could not be disputed, the Committee have endeavored to ascertain the cause of the extraordinary difference between the amount of assets stated as being good at that period and the present estimated value.

"The statement upon which the former estimate was made up, not being forthcoming, the Committee's examination into this matter cannot be rendered with that accuracy they could wish, but it appears to them that the deficiencies principally arise under the following heads, viz.

Loss on working indigo factories, although the previous 2 years shewed a gain of about 12 lacks,.....	2½ lacks
Over-estimated value of ditto,.....	28 ditto
Ditto of landed property,.....	6 ditto
Ditto recoveries from book debts,.....	23 ditto
Ditto of recoveries from indigo planters, on account, independent of the value of their factories, but which shew a loss of about 2½ lacks,.....	16 ditto
Apparent loss on commercial accounts,.....	35,000
Expended by Mr. Macintyre for establishment, &c.,.....	75,000 1 ditto
Interest paid on sums borrowed,.....	1 ditto
Arrears of salary, brokerage on indigo and contingent charges,.....	30,000
Law charges,.....	20,000 ½ ditto
	78 lacks

which being deducted from 128 lacks, leaves the present value of the assets at 50 lacks, of which details were given at the last meeting.

"The Committee recommended that Mr. Macintyre's expenses be borne by the estate on condition of his giving up all claim to his commission of 4 per cent. originally allowed him.

"They recommend that Mr. Holroyd be allowed a commission of 1 per cent. upon the forthcoming dividend, and 2½ per cent. on future dividends, to include all expenses, excepting law charges, and that the balance of the commission originally allowed, be carried to the credit of the charges already incurred."

After the report of the Committee was read, Mr. Dickens rose and said, he had a resolution to propose, but before he put it, he had a question to ask which he had a right to ask, and which, without doubt, there was some friend or authorized agent of Mr. D. Macintyre here to answer. The question he wished to ask was, whether D. Macintyre was a certificated bankrupt at the time of his appointment to the Assigneeship of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.'s estate, of whom Palmer, Mackil-

lop and Co, the London correspondents of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., or some one of the partners, were Assignees?

Mr. James Mackillop rose and replied to this question; that he was one of the Assignees, but that the firm of Palmer, Mackillop and Co. were not, and therefore that what Mr. Dickens had stated, was *not a fact*; and said further, that Mr. Macintyre's former firm had paid 20 shillings in the pound.

Mr. Dickens continued, and said, that if a partner of Palmer, Mackillop and Co. was an Assignee of Mr. Macintyre, it was in substance the fact that Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop and Co., of London, were the Assignees of Mr. Macintyre; and that as to any private explanations arising out of matters, not matters of business, they had better be pursued elsewhere—to which Mr. Mackillop assented. Mr. Dickens continued, and asked this question of Mr. Mackillop: Was the dividend of 20s. in the pound before the appointment of Mr. Macintyre? Answer, No. Mr. Dickens continued. The fact of Mr. Macintyre's being a bankrupt, and that a partner of Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop and Co. was his Assignee, did not disqualify him nor was he disqualified though he had not paid 20 shillings in the pound until after his appointment, for being Assignee of any other firm; but he was peculiarly disqualified for being the Assignee of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. It must be obvious to every man of sense among the merchants and creditors of the Calcutta firm, that it gave Mr. Macintyre an opportunity and an interest in prolonging the mercantile character of his Assigneeship: that if, as there were two or more rates of commission on sale of consignments to London, he would and must send to London consignments to Palmer, Mackillop and Co. and at probably the highest rate; but, whether in fact he did so or not, was quite immaterial; for as an honest man, he was bound to state to the creditors on the 11th January, 1834, when they appointed him, that he laboured under this disqualification; and the partners were also bound to state it. If he had stated it, and every creditor had consented, the Court would not have appointed him—could not have appointed him. Mr. Dickens proceeded. He now came to the Report of the Committee, and in lieu of adopting it, he moved the following Resolution:—

"That in the opinion of the creditors assembled there is no ground whatever for departing from the terms of the order of the 11th January, 1834, by which Donald Macintyre was appointed Assignee, with liberty to pay himself a commission of 4 per cent. on all declared dividends, including the allowance to James Cullen and Robert Browne, and in lieu of all charges but law charges."

Mr. Dickens stated his reason for moving this Resolution to be these;—it was a contract voluntarily made by Mr. Macintyre with full knowledge of what he was about; himself a merchant, connected with this firm, dependant to some degree upon it, mixed up with its trusts, he knew what he was about; next he entered into expenses which no sane merchant or assignee would have submitted to, it would be supposed, (unless he were dependant) for his expenses, 75,000, for two years were not all, and these were some charges, for principal sums not brought to account, and no interest whatever allowed: now as he had with full knowledge accepted a commission of 4 per cent. in lieu of all charges except law charges, the result was this, viz. that if (HAVING TWENTY-THREE LACKS OF MORTGAGES, besides law charges to pay, and only 1,10,00,000, of nominal assets to receive) he had calculated on receiving in five years 50 lacks to make a dividend of, (to do which he must have received 65 lacks out of the hundred and ten lacks,) he had gone on knowingly on a scale of expense by which he could not have received sixpence at the end of five years even if he had realized and paid in dividends 50 lacks! He had paid 600 rupees to Mr. Browne monthly up to the month he embarked for England, and if Mr. Dickens

mistook not, Mr. Browne's own balance was secured by mortgages on the creditors' property. (Here Mr. Dickens was interrupted by Mr. Cockerell, who said on the authority of Mr. Leighton, that it was not so.) Mr. Dickens said, he was thankful for the interruption, and should at once admit it to be so for the purposes of his argument; it however came to this, that Mr. Browne was a gentleman with a very handsome income, in right of his wife, if not of his own, and having from £1,500 to 2,000 a-year in England. Mr. Cullen, another gentleman borne on the Assignee's books, at 600 rupees a month from the month of January, 1834, was a gentleman in this situation, viz. that a little after that time he had been appointed to the Secretaryship of the Laudable Societies; for the purposes of his appointment, and as an electioneering manoeuvre, the commission formerly received by Secretaries had been reduced to one half by Messrs. Cockerell, Ousely, Forbes, Greenlaw, Harding, Turton and others, whose names were not recollected; after the point was carried, the former commission was restored! consequently, Mr. Cullen was a gentleman, who had been receiving from January, 1834, as near as could be estimated by Mr. Dickens, about 1800 rupees a month. Baboo Russomoy Dutt had received up to June, 1834, 800 a month, from thence 500 a month, his son 200 a month. The result was that out of these three salaries, all paid to opulent men, about 40,000 rupees of the 75,000 had been expended. When the creditors agreed to Mr. Macintyre's paying this, it was to be presumed, that they had no objection to his performing an act of liberality; it came to a different question when Mr. Macintyre asked the creditors, some creditors for themselves, some creditors for others much poorer than any of those who asked, directly or indirectly, for this boon.

He had shewn that no sane man could calculate on having more than 50 lacs to distribute; he had shewn also that having spent more than 75,000, without interest, Mr. Macintyre had in effect spent at the rate of every sixpence he could spend: supposing he had received his rateable proportion of 200,000, which was the utmost he could receive.—On what ground did he come—not only to ask for liberty to charge this sum of 75,000 on the estate, but for an additional reward!—the force of effrontery could go no farther. (Here Messrs. Cockerell and Wilson intimated that the resolution Mr. Wilson suggested, was not pressed.) Be it so, Mr. Dickens said; I understood it stood over; then Mr. Macintyre only claims 75,000 of his expenses to be charged to the creditors because he has paid 600 rupees to Mr. Browne who did not want it till he went away; because he has paid 600 rupees to Mr. Cullen to this hour, who did not want it—and had 1,800 rupees at least a month. Let me stop (said Mr. Dickens) before we come to the question of refunding, there may be one obstacle; Mr. Holroyd the Assignee of the private estate of Mr. Cullen is here. I ask you, Sir, have you received the 600 rupees a month paid by the general creditors, or rather which Mr. Macintyre now asks the general creditors to pay, for the benefit of the private creditors of Mr. Cullen? Mr. Holroyd said, No—he had not. Mr. Dickens continued: it would really have been pleasing to have thought or believed this, even though it could not be reconciled with strict justice; but it seemed it was not so. To resume. If Mr. Macintyre was a poor man, if he wished to be reimbursed, he had a plain course; let him go to Mr. Browne, to Mr. Cullen, to Russomoy Dutt, all opulent men, and say to them, out of the 75,000 I have paid and charged to the estate in breach of my original contract, full 40,000 and more has been paid to you, who can repay, then repay me for I cannot in decency, I cannot in honesty, ask the creditors to do so. Mr. Mackillop, who was present, disclaimed all previous knowledge of the appointment with which he had nothing to do or say: although he thought Mr. Macintyre was unfortunate in some of his transactions, he considered that he had exerted himself to his utmost for the estate; that he deserved at least that his actual expenses should be paid by the estate, even if they refused him any personal allowance which was not insisted on. He added, that the expenses (75,000) though large, were not greater than those of other estates, as he had ascertained on examination of the accounts of Mr. Elliot Macnaghten.

Mr. Cockerell explained, that the recommendation of the Committee did not saddle the estate of Cruttenden and Co. with any addition to the 4 per cent. on dividends originally assigned for the management of the Assignee—which commission was sufficient to cover the expenses already incurred and the 1 per cent. proposed to be allowed to Mr. Holroyd on the forthcoming dividend. Mr. Macintyre, he thought, was entitled to his expenses.

Mr. Dickens replied—that turn it which way they could it came to this, that the new Assignee was to be saddled with the expenses of the misconduct of the former Assignee. If every creditor here, which he was far from anticipating, voted against him, he would take the Judgment of the Court, who could not, who had not the power even of sanctioning proceedings so utterly contrary to all reason, to all honesty, to all justice.

Mr. Holroyd felt it incumbent on him to remove an erroneous supposition which appeared to exist that he was willing to accept the rate of commission offered to him, which he declared he was not, and that he should object to the same at the first meeting of the Insolvent Court at which it was proposed.

After some conversation relative to the claim of Major Cape, which subject was deemed irrelevant, Mr. Dickens's motion was put to the meeting and lost by a majority of 10 to 7.

It was then proposed by Mr. Cockerell and seconded by Mr. R. Davidson, that the recommendation of the Committee be adopted.

Upon which Mr. Dickens moved as an amendment.—

"That the Report now read be rejected, and that in the opinion of his meeting no interest on the sum of 75,000 charged by the said Donald Macintyre to the estate in account, in breach of the terms, ought to be insisted on, provided the principal be repaid in three months, but that otherwise interest at the rate of 5 per cent. be insisted on," and shortly supported the resolution. Messrs. Cockerell and Mackillop answered, and Mr. Dickens replied, as far as we could gather, in the following terms:—If Mr. Macintyre had shewn any sane or rational cause, for spending what he has done, I could understand why he comes to us; if Mr. Browne were a poor man I could understand why Mr. Macintyre comes to us; if Mr. Cullen were a poor man I could understand why Mr. Macintyre comes to us, so too if Russomoy Dutt were a poor man; but these are rich men, and yet the Assignee comes to us, in the attitude of a mendicant, holding out his hand, asking that the little dole to be dealt out, should be made less—the meagre portion by his own misconduct made more meagre should be made more meagre still; he comes a beggar at a beggar's door, and what is this but a petition that you should pay the partners, Messrs. Cullen and Browne and their adherents, a portion of the pittance which folly and miscalculation and rapacity has still left. As long as out of the 4 per cent. commission Mr. Macintyre was at liberty to exercise his liberality to the partners, I can conceive that no one would interfere, for what was it to me, being here, as I am for infants as a trustee, to whom Mr. Macintyre paid the result of his gains as long as he did not mismanage; if he paid it to those who wanted it, or to the partners, in such case it would have been pleasing to think of and applaud such liberality; but when he presents himself to us, foiled in calculations by which he thought to pay those who needed it not, and to receive himself, and asks us to pay him (not merely to indemnify him but to reward him for misconduct) out of the little he has made less, what can I say of him but that he is now greedy of other men's goods; has been profuse of his own; of him and his coadjutors, but that I regard their proceedings with disgust, and will oppose them to the uttermost of my power!

The amendment was then put and lost by a majority of 7 to 5.

The recommendation of the Committee was accordingly adopted.—Harkara.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND MEETING.

The Civil Service Annuity Fund Meeting attracted an attendance of thirty-one Members at the Town Hall on the 1st January, a great portion of which was occupied with their proceedings. The Chair was taken by Mr. H. T. Prinsep.

The business was opened by passing the accounts of the year and re-electing the Managers. The Circular of their Secretary communicating the Court's modifications of the Fund to the Service, was then read from the Chair; and it appearing that of 263 answers, 28 were assents, including 9 of a more or less conditional nature, and only 5 dissents, namely, those of Messrs. Hughes, Deane, Lushington, W. Young, and Houston, it was moved by the Honorable Mr. Melville, seconded by Mr. Dick, and (with the single dissent of Mr. Houston)—

Resolved,—That the Propositions submitted to the Service in the despatch of the Hon'ble Court dated May 1835, having been accepted by the Service—their acceptance be recorded accordingly.

Mr. Melville, seconded by Mr. Torrens, then moved the following:

Resolved,—That it be an instruction to the Committee, in preparing the Rules to give effect to the Propositions of the Honorable Court, to look to the permanence of the Institution, and to guard the Funds from any appropriations likely to interfere therewith.

Mr. Prinsep explained, that the directions of the Court could not be literally carried into effect, because, if the words of their despatch were taken literally, the third of the unappropriated pensions, instead of being reserved, as clearly intended by the Court, would have to be thrown back into the Fund and counted in the division for an appropriation over again from year to year till reduced to a single one; and further, it was the Court's object in their scheme of modification to apply the surplus funds only; but how was the surplus to be ascertained? not by the original calculations, for these contemplated a yearly receipt of a lakh of rupees from fines after the fund should have run on for 25 years, and a capital of 26 lakhs: but now this resource of the fines was entirely taken away by the new limitation of the contributions, and it would happen consequently that when Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Ross should retire, and also in some other cases, the fund would have to pay back large sums to those Members for the excess of their contributions. Besides, it was impossible to foresee how many applicants for pension would step forward during the three years of experiment allowed by the Court. There were now 51 unappropriated annuities, and 14 applications were already before the Managers. The calculations for the stability of the Fund were also affected by the donations and modified pensions to persons retiring on sick certificate. For these reasons he considered it necessary that a Committee should examine the whole subject. They ought to proceed upon the principle of establishing at once the permanent stability of the fund. Thus they had now abundant means of doing, and he would therefore suggest that, of the 60 lakhs now at credit of the Fund, they should set apart 35 lakhs to provide for the loss of the one lakh per annum of fines, as well as to make up a sufficient capital in reserve as originally contemplated. They would still have 25 lakhs available for the annuities in excess of the regular annual number.

Mr. Parker asked "Are we not already secured by the Court?" That being the case, he did not see the necessity of moving the question of stability at all.

Mr. Pattle was of the same opinion, thinking it better to let the new plan take its course for three years, and moved the following amendment, which Mr. Plowden seconded—

Resolved,—That whether the funds can at present or hereafter afford the permanent continuance of the boon the Court have experimentally tendered for three years to us, and the investigation of the accounts of this fund

this question may require, be left to the Court of Directors.

Mr. Dick looked forward with much apprehension for the stability of the fund. We could not tell how far reductions might go—already 20 or 30 lakhs had been lopped off from the civil allowances (Mr. Tulloh said this was a mistake for the 4 per Cent., had produced 315,000 Rs. during the past year, which was within 16,000 of the year preceding.)

Mr. Dorin reminded the Meeting, that the Court were under no obligation to continue their subscription.

Mr. Colvin considered it unnecessary for them to take means to secure the permanency of the fund, having the Court's guarantee to their original bargain for the nine pensions of £1,000; he was under no apprehension as to them. He accordingly proposed, and Mr. Dorin seconded, the following amendment in lieu of that moved by Mr. Pattle.

Resolved,—That the Proposition already carried on the motion of the Honorable W. Melville, is a sufficient instruction to the Committee of Managers.

Mr. Prinsep remarked, that it was a possible case that the fund should fail to give that certain provision to the juniors which they now reckoned upon—if for instance, the Court should continue to make but five or six appointments in the year as they had done of late—they had once sent out fifty. In that case, at the end of the 25 years they might even require a subscription of 10 per cent. from the Service instead of 4 per cent. It was absolutely necessary to draw the line and ascertain what the surplus was.

By permission of Mr. Pattle, who said he would move his amendment if Mr. Colvin's were negatived, the latter was put first and carried by a Majority of 19 to 12, and the former withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Elliott then drew attention to the last paragraph of the letter of the Managers to the Court which had led to these modifications in the fund, and pointed out that the Court had omitted to notice the suggestion it contained, that Members of the Service retiring immediately after the date of the letter, should have all the benefit of any modifications that should be allowed by the Court. He thought it only just that the Managers, in answering the Court's letter, should re-urge this point, for two or three gentlemen had retired on the faith of being so admitted, who would probably otherwise have awaited the issue. He therefore moved, and Mr. Robert Saunders seconded the following proposition, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved,—That the case of the Servants who have retired subsequent to the transmission of the Memorial of the Service dated , in which their claim to benefit by any prospective modification was submitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, not having been noticed in the despatch now before the Meeting, it be again recommended to the consideration of the Hon'ble Court, those Servants having retired in the confident belief that the Service had pledged themselves to support their claim to participate in the benefits now about to be enjoyed by those immediately about to retire.

Mr. Mangles observed upon the hardship of the second clause in the Court's letter, requiring that persons retiring on medical certificate should be re-examined by the Court's physician in England: which rule might cause men to be sent back to India, whose constitutions might not be able to stand the climate in spite of apparent restoration to health while in Europe. Upon his motion, seconded by Mr. Parker, it was unanimously—

Resolved,—That it be an instruction to the Managers to solicit the Hon'ble Court to reconsider the clause in the Rules relating to confirmation of certificate of the Court's Examining Physician, after a residence in Eng-

land on the part of the absentees of at least twelve months, with reference to the hardships which such rule may probably be the means of inflicting.

A letter just received from Mr. Richardson was read, offering to pay arrears and desiring to be considered a subscriber to the Fund. On reference to former pro-

ceedings on this case, it was moved by Mr. W. Young, seconded by Mr. Parker, and unanimously—

“Resolved,—That the former decision of the Managers be approved.”

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Chair.—*Calcutta Courier.*

CIVIL FUND MEETING.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund was held on the 25th January at the Town Hall,—the Hon'ble W. L. Melville in the chair.

The business of the day was opened by reading the following report from the Managers :

REPORT.—“With reference to the Resolutions passed at a Special Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, held on the 14th November, 1835, the Managers of the Civil Fund beg to report to the Quarterly General Meeting, that 117 Subscribers have recorded their votes in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Melville's original motion, “that the Resolutions of the 27th April, 1835, admitting Mr. Sutherland be rescinded,” and only 67 have voted in favor of Mr. D. C. Smyth's amendment, “that the proceedings of 27th April, 1835, admitting Mr. Sutherland be upheld.”

“In like manner the Managers have to report, that 135 have voted against the admission of Mr. Elliott, and only 43 have voted in favor of the admission of that gentleman.

“The Managers have also to report, that the following gentlemen have been elected for the undermentioned Divisions :—

Allahabad, Mr. J. R. Colvin—*Calcutta*, Mr. H. T. Prinsep and Mr. D. C. Smyth—*Chittagong*, Mr. J. P. Grant—*Dacca*, Mr. J. H. D'Oylly—*Delhi*, Mr. C. E. Trevelyan—*Cooruckpore*, Mr. J. A. Dorn—*Jessore*, Mr. R. Houston—*Meerut*, the Hon'ble Wm. Melville—*Moorshedabad*, Mr. J. F. M. Reid.

“Letters will be written to the commissioners of the remaining Divisions; requesting them to proceed forthwith to fresh elections consequent upon Mr. Tulloh's having proceeded to Europe, and the other gentlemen whose names have been forwarded to the Managers as Committee-men, having made their election for other divisions.”

By Order of the Managers,

(Signed) R. B. FITZGERALD, Secy.

The following Resolutions were then moved, and adopted without opposition :

Resolved.—“That the Managers be requested to make the necessary communications to Messrs. Sutherland and Elliott.”

Resolved.—“That the Managers be requested to make the necessary communications to the gentlemen already elected to act as Committee-men or to any others who may be hereafter elected.”

The proceedings of the Managers in regard to the admission of the Hon'ble Mrs. Lindsay to the benefits of the Fund, were confirmed; and the same in the case of Mrs. T. Manwaring and family, which case, through inadvertence, was not submitted to the last General Meeting.

A Resolution was also passed, approving the advance, made by the Managers to the widow of the late Mr. T. Richardson; and another sanctioning a vote of a majority of the Managers on the Secretary's application, for a temporary establishment to the extent of 50 rupees per mensem, on account of his increased correspondence.

It was then moved by Mr. J. P. Grant, and seconded by Mr. J. R. Colvin :

Resolved.—“That the decision come to at the last Quarterly Meeting admitting Mrs. Clark and family to the benefits of the Fund be reversed, and that the question of their admission be referred to the service at large.”

Upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. D. C. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. William Braddon :

“That the Resolutions of the Quarterly General Meeting of the 26th October 1835, admitting Mrs. W. F. Clark and her family to the benefits of the Civil Fund, be confirmed.”

Which amendment was carried by a majority of 9 to 6.

Moved by Mr. D. C. Smyth, and carried without a division :

“That the Resolutions and Proceedings of the last Quarterly General Meeting of the 26th day of October, 1835 be, under rule XXX of the Civil Fund, be confirmed.”

Moved by Mr. D. C. Smyth, seconded by Mr. Colvin and carried *nom. con.* :

“That the Resolutions and proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, for the general information of the subscribers at large.”

The thanks of this Meeting to the Chairman were then moved by Mr. Colvin, seconded by Mr. J. P. Grant, and the Meeting broke up.—*Calcutta Courier.*

MEETING OF THE MILITARY FUND.

The annual Meeting was held on the 26th January at the office of the Secretary to the Military Fund, for the election of Directors. The following are the Directors chosen for the ensuing year, the twelve first being re-elected and the thirteen a new Director.

Captain Gavin Young, President—Colonel Balfour—Captain Henderson—Capt. Fitzgerald—Dr. Corbyn—Capt. W. Cubitt—Capt. Ouseley—Capt. Hawkins—Dr. A. B. Jackson—Capt. R. J. H. Birch—Lieut. G. R. McGregor—Capt. Stoddart—Revd. Mr. Wimberley.

In answer to a question from Mr. Wimberley, why no statement was published beforehand in order to give

members an opportunity of knowing something about the accounts they were called upon to pass at these meetings, Captain Young explained that there would be no advantage in doing so, since, by the constitution of the Fund, in case any one should wish to make a proposition, it could not be entertained at a meeting, but must be circulated throughout the Army. The accounts of the year, after being passed, were printed and circulated to every station, and opportunity was thus given to every one interested to study them at leisure.

When this Fund was re-constituted in 1824, the balance in hand, we are informed, was little more than

eight lakhs of rupees. Its capital has since swollen to nearly twenty-eight lakhs; but the Fund is supposed to be still far from having reached its maximum of capital and incumbrances. It is satisfactory to find, however, not only that the disbursements are a good deal within the income at present; but also that the widows' pensions, estimated by the Northampton tables, (from which estimate considerable deduction must be made for the chances of remarriage, and for the greater risk of life to those pensioners who continue to reside in India) are in value more than seventy thousand rupees within the amount of the capital. So that there is at present no cause of anxiety whatever for the stability of the Fund upon the present rates of subscription, pension and other allowances.

We understand that Mr. Curnin was invited to make a report upon the condition of this Fund, but declined to do it for the fee (500 rupees) which was offered him on the ground that it would require a laborious investigation to do it effectually.

The following is an abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements during the past year.

Balance on 31st December, 1834, Sa. Rs. 26,75,002

RECEIPTS.

Donation from Subscribers,	93,519
Subscriptions,	2,10,110
The Company's Donation,	22,965
Difference of Exchange between 1s. 11d. and 2s. 4d.	68,692
Interest on Govt. Paper,	2,10,016
Donations and Subscriptions in England,	15,779
Sundries,	1250
	<u>6,22,329</u>

Sa. Rs. 32,97,422

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office,	5,064
Pensions in India,	56,749
Passage money to Officers paid in India,	19,500
Do. to 8 Widows,	15,200
Outfit to Officers paid in India,	12,000
Drafts from England,	358,549
Interest on do. at 5 per cent.	21,127
paid to the Company,	
Donations, &c. in England,	15,776
remaining there,	
Sundries,	5,856
	<u>5,11,391</u>

Balance 31st December 1835, Sa. Rs. 27,86,031

The following abstract will shew the number, amount, classification and value of the present annuities, and likewise the amount of absentee allowances now paid to Officers in Europe to which we will add, that only one widow is on the list as deceased during the past year, and five as having been admitted during the same period.

STATEMENT OF INCOMBENTS, WITH TOTAL AMOUNT OF PENSION, &c. &c. PER ANNUM.

Widows of the late Bengal Military Widows' Fund.

1 Colonel Pension per annum Sicca Rupees	2,400 0 0
17 Lieutenant-Colonels Pension per annum Sicca Rupees,	30,560 0 0
16 Majors ditto ditto,	24,400 0 0
25 Captains ditto ditto,	29,100 0 0
9 Subalterns ditto ditto,	6,800 0 0

68 Total, 93,200 0 0

Widows of the Military Fund to 31st December 1834.

15 Colonels Pension per annum Sicca Rupees,	41,062 8 0
25 Lieut.-Cols. do. do.	54,750 0 0
13 Majors ditto ditto,	21,352 8 0
54 Captains ditto ditto,	59,130 0 0
28 Lieutenants do. do.	22,000 0 0
1 Cornet ditto ditto,	640 0 0

136 Total, 1,98,935 0 0

Widows admitted in the Fund during the year 1835.

3 Cols. Pension per annum Sicca Rs.	3,212 8 0
4 Lieut.-Cols. do. do.	8,760 0 0
1 Major ditto ditto,	1,642 8 0
8 Captains ditto ditto,	8,760 0 0
3 Lieutenants do. do.	2,452 8 0
1 2d Lieut. do. do.	650 0 0

20 Total, 30,477 8 0

67 Subaltern Officers in the Receipt of Income Allowance of £50 who proceeded to England in 1833 and 1834, £2,850 0 0

39 Ditto admitted during the year 1835 as per list, £1,950 0 0

Total per annum £4,800 0 0 or 38,400 0 0

Passage Money to Officers returning to India which may be estimated at, 30,000 0 0

Total per annum Sa. Rs. 391,012 8 0

Value of Annuities of the above Widows.

Widows of the late Fund,	6,98,342 3 0
Ditto of the Military Fund to 31st Dec. 1834,	17,37,530 0 2½
Ditto of the ditto ditto admitted during the year 1835,	2,78,961 6 7½

Total Sicca Rupees. 27,14,833 9 10
Calcutta Couriers.]

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The First Quarterly General Meeting of 1836 was held on Monday the 11th January. On Mr. Corbyn being called to the Chair, the report of the Managers was read, wherein it was stated, that they had received but one communication which they deemed necessary to be brought to the notice of the Meeting. It was from the Treasurer at Fort William, dated the 15th of October 1835, requesting the orders of the Management, as to the rate of exchange at which he was to receive the Company's rupee tendered in payment of subscriptions—which was directed to be made at 106-10-8, for 100 sicca rupees.

The Committee were in anxious expectation for the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors to their application, for permission to grant from the Fund the payment of the three additional annuities solicited in their letter of the 20th of January, or for the incorporation of the Medical Service with the Military Retiring Fund, proposed by Mr. Curnin, requested in a letter, under date the 15th of June last.

During the quarter two statements of payment to the Fund had been received from the Accountant-General of recoveries effected in the Military Pay Department,

one from February to April inclusive, the other from May to July, 1835, inclusive, amounting to *sicca* rupees 12,928-9-11. The disbursements for the quarter on account of office establishment, stationary, &c. was *sa.* 76.

By the regulations of the Fund, three elections to the Management for the present year were to be voted for by subscribers, one in the room of Mr. Surgeon J. Grant, one in that of Mr. Surgeon A. Garden, the senior and junior Members, who went out in rotation, (but were eligible to be re-elected) and one in succession to the late Dr. Spens.

The present number of subscribers to the Fund, were

two Members of the Medical Board, seven Superintending-Surgeons, 58 Surgeons, and 113 Assistant-Surgeons—total 180.

On the motion of Mr. Corbyn, seconded by Mr. Pearson, it was resolved unanimously.

“ That the report now read be adopted.”

The Secretary's accounts for the quarter were next submitted and received, and the thanks of the Meeting being tendered to the Chairman, it then broke up.

H. S. MERCER, *Secretary*.

Calcutta, January 12, 1836.—*Hurkaru*.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, January 2d, 1836

MR. LANGSTAFF IN THE CHAIR

Dr. Maccreay and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Bart, of H. M.'s 9th Regiment, Dr. J. Bowron, Assistant-Surgeon of the Bengal Establishment, and Dr. Bain, of Calcutta, proposed at the last meeting, were elected members of the Society.

The Society then proceeded to elect a Vice-President and Office Bearers for the ensuing year. Previously to the ballot being taken, Mr. Hutchinson intimated to the Society that he wished not to be re-elected as their Secretary, expressing his regret at being obliged to withdraw from the office. The state of his health, however, rendered it necessary that he should relieve himself as much as possible from exertion, in addition to which the nature of his other pursuits occupied his time so completely as to render him incapable of paying that attention to the Society's affairs which their importance demanded. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed in favour of Mr. Hutchinson in acknowledgment of his services. The ballot box was then circulated, and the following gentlemen were found duly elected.

<i>Vice President</i>	N. Wallich, Esq., M. D. F. R. S., &c.
<i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	H. H. Goodeve, Esq., M. D.
<i>Assistant Sec. Sec.</i>	H. S. Mercer, Esq.
<i>Foreign Secretary</i>	W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., M. D.
<i>Members of the Committee of Management</i>	W. D. Stewart, Esq., M. D.
	C. C. Egerton, Esq.
	J. Hutchinson, Esq.
<i>Members of the Committee of Papers</i>	A. Garden, Esq.
	M. J. Bramley, Esq.
	W. Cameron, Esq.

A case of Weiss's Lithotomy Instruments were presented for the inspection of the Society, by J. Hutchinson, Esq.

The following Work was presented for the Library.

The *Diavva Guna* (or the quality of foods,) in Sanscrit, with a Bengali version, by Rajah Kali Krishna, presented by the author.

Read a letter from O. Ray, Esq., Surgeon, European Regiment, expressing that gentleman's wish to have his name withdrawn from the Society.

The following communications were then presented. A memorandum of 2 cases of hydrocele, treated by iodine injection, by D. Stewart, Esq., M. D.

An account of several cases of sloughing ulcer which prevailed amongst the jail prisoners at Purnah, by T. Chapman, Esq.

A case of incipient leprosy, by C. Macdonald, Esq., presented by the Medical Board.

Cases of fever of a malignant type occurring in sepoy's at Agra, presented by the Medical Board.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

M. R. O'Shaughnessy, Surgeon of Calcutta; proposed by Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy and seconded by Dr. Goodeve.

The following propositions were then made to the Society.

Proposed by Dr. Stewart, and seconded by Dr. Innes,—That all subscriptions to the Society shall be payable in Company's rupees in lieu of *sicca*.

Proposed by C. C. Egerton, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Dempster,—That the monthly abstract of periodicals, accompanied by an abstract of the proceedings of the Society be resumed.

Proposed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, and seconded by Dr. Goodeve,—That the Committee of Management be directed to enquire into and report on the expediency of publishing a journal under the auspices of the Society.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy briefly called the attention of the Society to an article by Messrs. Brett and Bird, quoted in the *Journal of Medical Science* for January, 1836, as a confutation of his views regarding a new principle described by Dr. O'S. as existing in the human blood. Dr. O'S. stated that the gentlemen alluded to had not followed the proper process for obtaining the new substance; that indeed they could not have succeeded by the plan they adopted. He noticed further a remarkable error, committed by the same writers, in some remarks published by them, regarding the presence of *urea* in the blood, a fact they denied, because the substance found had the smell of the urinary secretion. This palpable *non sequitur* Dr. O'S. deemed a sufficient reason for distrusting the judgment of these writers on subjects of this notice.—*Hurkaru*.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting of this Society was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th January, 1836.

THE HON'BLE SIR E. RYAN, IN THE CHAIR.

Eighteen Members present.

The following Gentlemen proposed last month, were duly elected Members, by ballot.

Captain A. Bogle and James Pontet, Esq.

New Members proposed.

Captain C. G. Dixon, Superintendent in Mhair-

warah, proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by Colonel Dunlop.

The Society then proceeded to elect Office-Bearers for the present year, viz.

President.

The Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan, Kt.

Vice-Presidents.

Lieut-Col. Dunlop,
Nubab Tuhower Gung.

Dr. Wallich, M. D., and
Daboo Radhacant Deb.

Committee of Papers.

The Hon. W. H. L. Melville, | John Bell, Esq.
Jas. Kyd, Esq., and

General Committee.

Dr. Strong,
Wm. Storm, Esq.
Jas. Willis, Esq.

D. Hare, Esq.
Baboo Radamadub Bon-
nerjee and H. M. Low,
Esq.

Officiating Secretary and Collector.

John Bell, Esq.

The President next called attention to a report which lay before him, upon the operations of the Society for the past year, which was then read from the Chair, and after a few alterations, suggested by His Excellency Sir H. Fane, Sir E. Ryan proposed and was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Marshman, "That the thanks of the Society be offered to Mr. Bell for drawing up this report, and that it be published with the transactions."

Resolved unanimously—"That this be adopted as the Report of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India—and that it be forthwith published, as an Appendix to vol. 2 of the Society's Transactions."

The President further stated that this was the first Annual Report which had been prepared, and hoped that it would be followed up regularly by a similar record, on the occasion of every succeeding January meeting.

The results given are highly satisfactory and encouraging. Since the 1st January, 1835, there has been an accession of forty four Members, whilst the number of voluntary withdrawals amount only to eight, of whom four were on the eve of proceeding to England.

Compared with former years, the increase will be found great:

In 1831 the number of elections was 21.	
" 1832 " " 19.	
" 1833 " " 11.	
" 1834 " " 13.	
" 1835 " " 44	

Amongst the many objects which engaged the Society's attention during the past year may be mentioned

- 1.—The discovery of the Tea Plant in Assam.
- 2.—The expediency of petitioning both Houses of Parliament, on the justice of equalizing the home duties of East and West India produce.
- 3.—The importance of securing immediate and regular supplies of Cotton Seed from America.
- 4.—The necessity of providing against a recurrence of disappointment on the receipt of vegetable seed, at an improper season.
- 5.—The great relief that would be given to the operations of the Society by a repeal of the transit and sea duties now levied on seeds imported for the special purposes of improving our stocks.
- 6.—To the publication of the Society's report upon experiments at Akra, and to the renewed printing of their transactions.
- 7.—To the best method of preventing frauds, at the annual exhibition of vegetables.
- 8.—To a revision of the Society's rules.
- 9.—Lastly to the urgent necessity of bringing all matters connected with the Society into regular and systematic train of management.

A Report from the Collector was also submitted, exhibiting a very favourable view of the Society's Funds: Since the 18th of May, 1835, to the 31st Dec. the sum of..... Rs. Rs- 8,613 8 3 had been brought to credit.

The Disbursements, during the same period, amounted to..... 2,711 7 3

Fixed Assets

Amount invested in Company's Paper, and lodged in the Government Agency Office, on the 31st Dec. 1835..... 11,000 0 0

Accruals of Interest therein deposited in the Government Savings' Bank, (exclusive of Current Interest) on the 31st Dec. 1835,.... 865 10

Sa. Rs 11,365 10

Resolved—That the Report be published.

The importance of taking advantage of every possible opportunity to supply the constant demands pouring in from all quarters for cotton seed, suggested to the Meeting the propriety of soliciting the services of Mr. Patrick, now on the eve of departure for England. Mr. Patrick, who was present, immediately proffered his aid to promote the Society's views, and it was

Resolved—That the Secretary do furnish Mr. Patrick with written instructions and authority to draw upon the Society to the extent of one thousand rupees, for the provision of cotton seed, in addition to the sum of fifteen hundred rupees already voted for the same purpose through other channels.

The following communications were read:—

1.—From H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated the 9th Dec., in reply to a letter from the Society, soliciting a repeal of the Transit and Customs Duties, on seeds, expressly imported by the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture, and for the grant of free dispatch of the Society's transactions to non-resident members.

On the first point, Government have evinced every disposition to meet the Society's wishes, consistent with the interest of the State, and the question has been referred to the Board of Customs.

The last point has been already liberally conceded.

2.—From Mr. J. Duhan, dated Dinapore 24th Nov. (received on the 16th December)—intimating the dispatch of three cases of seeds ordered by the Officiating Secretary on the 14th September last, on account of the Horticultural Society of Madras.

Mr. Duhan's note states that the whole of the seeds, ordered by Mr. Bell, were included in this dispatch, but the supply required for the Calcutta Society, in a letter dated the 3d September, has been entirely overlooked by Mr. Duhan.

3.—Mr. James Prinsep submitted to the Society an extract of a letter from Mr. Henry Wood, (late Accountant-General here,) to the address of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, dated 1st July, on the subject of the rearing of Silk worms in Italy.

Resolved—That the said extract be submitted to the Committee of papers.

The President here withdrew, and the Chair was taken by Colonel Dunlop.

4.—From Dr. Strong, enclosing a letter to his address from Mr. James Irvine of Liverpool, dated 13th July, 1835, on the subject of samples of Coffee, grown by Dr. Strong, which Mr. Irvine values at 48, 49 and 50 shillings per cwt.

5. The Officiating Secretary brought to the recollection of the Meeting, a proposition of Dr. Strong, which had been duly seconded by Sir Robert Colquhoun, and passed into a Resolution on the 12th November, 1831, but had never been carried into effect.

The purport of the Resolution was, that Commanders of ships sailing to and from this port be solicited to procure for the Society any rare and useful plants and seeds.

Resolved—That Dr. Strong's original proposal be immediately adopted with the amendment submitted by Mr. Bell.

6.—*Resolved*—That the first annual exhibition of vegetables shall take place in the Town Hall, on Wednesday morning next, the 20th January, at nine o'clock.

7.—The Officiating Secretary stated that he had received back from Mr. Fiddington, sundry volumes which had been lent to that gentleman to assist him in framing a Gardener's Calendar, applicable to this part of India; but which he had been unable to accomplish, for want of materials and proper information.

8.—A letter from Mr. J. W. Masters, to the Officiating Secretary, dated Botanical Garden, 13th January, 1836, with a paper on the propagation of esogenous plants, &c. to be submitted to the Committee of papers.

The usual vote of thanks was passed for all the foregoing contributions.

JOHN BELL, Offg. Secy.

Town Hall, January 13, 1836.—HURKARU.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, held at the Rooms of the Native Education Society, on Tuesday, the 5th January, 1836.

The President having taken the chair, the Secretary proceeded to read to the meeting the substance of the various communications received by the Society, since last meeting in May.—He commenced by noticing 1. A letter from Mr. Mutti, of Kootoor Bagh, near Poona, detailing the result of his experiments in the culture of the mulberry tree as a standard; which Mr. Mutti states to succeed so well in this country, that in 2 years the mulberry becomes so large, that trees planted at 16 feet from each other would touch with their branches and that each young tree will yield from 8 to 10 pukka seers of leaves (a pukka seer is about two pounds avoirdupois); and that they do not require to be watered more than once a month. It may therefore be anticipated that when full grown in four years, they will not require any water. Mr. Mutti then adverts to the endeavors he has made, and proposes making, to induce the natives themselves to adopt a more improved method of growing mulberries, rearing silk worms, winding silk, and manufacturing silk piece goods. It is a point of very great importance that Mr. Mutti should be enabled to persevere effectually in his efforts till the time is fairly past when he anticipates the full benefit of his standard tree system will be proved; the prize, if he succeed, is far greater than the loss risked, and it would be cruel that the profits and great credit which may result from his perseverance should be reaped by others. Two natives, whom Mr. Mutti got to make silk for a manufacturer in Poona, obtained Rs. 13½ the pukka seer for the silk which was pronounced of excellent quality.—Mr. M. also got a native to make silk hankkerchiefs, and intends establishing at Kootoor a regular manufactory of similar kinds of cloth. A present to the Society of some seeds and bulbs received by Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, R. N. from the Baron Von Ludwig at the Cape of Good Hope, was next noticed, with a request, that should any rare plants be found by the Society, some specimens be sent to the Baron. A packet of some seeds as were on hand was made up and sent accordingly. A paper from Dr. Lush, superintendent of the Dapoorree Garden, containing observations upon the qualities of garden and vegetable seeds usually imported from England and the Cape, distinguishing those that are useful and necessary from those that are useless, and recommending only the former descriptions to be ordered in future and in larger quantities. Dr. L. further inquires whether the Society would be disposed to admit a class of distant subscribers, who, after giving a small donation to the Society, would be entitled to receive the whole annual amount of their subscriptions in good seed. On the first point, the thanks of the Society are eminently due to Dr. Lush, for communicating the result of his own experience respecting those seeds which answer best for this country, but in cases where the experience of gardeners in any other parts of the country may be in favor of English or Cape seed, which Dr. L.'s experience condemns, it would be well to obtain such from both sources. With regard to the second point, it does not appear from the smallness of subscription and the low price at which seeds are obtained, that the Society's present rules require alteration, subscribers being supplied with seeds at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the actual cost to the Society in their favour; on which it was moved by Dr. Lush, and seconded by Mr. Farish, that "the terms on which seeds are supplied to the members, be advertised in the report of this meeting for general information;" it is as follows:

Rule 9.—That seeds and plants shall generally be sold to subscribers requiring them for their own use, at the cost prices; but the Committee shall be at liberty to fix higher prices, or to invite offers and accept the best when they may see reason in particular instances. A preference not exceeding 25 per cent. being in such cases given to subscribers over non-subscribers.

A letter dated Madras, 27th July, 1835, from C. H. Baynes, Esq., Secretary to the Madras Horticultural Society, announcing the formation of a sister institution at that presidency, annexing copy of their proceedings, and requesting informations. Lithographed copies of our proceedings of the formation of our Society, with a suitable reply were sent. A letter from the Native President, forwarding a ripe fruit of the *annona muricata*, or soap of the West Indies, grown in his garden at Mezzagon. From seeds sent from Malacca by his friend Mr. Lewis, Franjee Cawajee, Esq., raised 13 plants of which the major part are on his estate at Powy, in Salsette. It is a valuable addition to our fruits, and merits further experiment and extension. Budding or grafting, with its indigenous congeners the *squamos* and *reticulata* may improve the fruit. A letter from Government regarding the improvement of the wool of this country. It appears that the coarse wool of the Deccan is exported to England. That in 1834, 335 bales, and in 1835 up to September, upwards of 1,500 bales were exported; 5d. to 6d. per lb. were expected to be realised in the London markets. This interesting circumstance renders it an object of considerable importance to improve the character of the wool. A reply, containing all the information which could be collected, was drawn up and sent in. In acknowledgment, the thanks of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council are requested to be conveyed to the Society for the very valuable information and judicious suggestions contained in that communication. The Honorable the Court of Directors have already been requested to send out a supply of Saxon and Merino sheep. A letter from J. S. Law, Esq., dated Surat, 24th September, 1835, acknowledging seeds, the seedlings from which he was about to distribute amongst the native gardeners who raise vegetables for the market; and noticing a tree he had met, with a specimen of the *pterocarpus marsupium*, from which gum kino may be obtained by incisions in the bark, but more expeditiously from a strong decoction of the bark and evaporating it in the sun. The European market, adds Mr. Law, is chiefly supplied from the west coast of Africa with this drug, and it is there obtained from the *pterocarpus erinaceus*. Mr. Law further notices a species of diospyrus perhaps *D. Sylvatica* or *D. Cordifolia*, common in the woods, which has a very palatable fruit, with a taste like that of a medlar; and like that fruit is not fit to eat till it begins to rot. "I think," continues he, "it would be worth while to introduce a few trees of it into the Society's garden to try if it is capable of improvement by cultivation." The *tacca pinnatifida* (a kind of lily) is also noticed as another indigenous plant deserving of mention. A nutritious locula is prepared from the root. Specimens have been obtained from the neighbourhood of Blewandy, so that it may probably be found near Bombay also. At the last meeting of the Society it was proposed that a Sub-Committee be appointed to select an appropriate spot for an experimental garden for the Society. A distinct subscription, named the Garden Fund, was entered upon, which realised the sum of Rs. 3,17½. A choice spot of ground of considerable extent adjoining Parel Flag-staff hill (called Golungese Doongur by the natives) to the east, has been purchased, and Government have in the most liberal manner granted to the Society the adjacent ground or hillock to the east, rent free. The Society's garden therefore is now progressing to efficiency. It has been partly surrounded by a loose stone wall to mark the boundary. Roads are making through it. Two wells of excellent water have been completed and built up with pukka chunam and stone walls; and a bungalow for the accommodation of a European gardener erected. A gardener, brought up to the business in Europe, has been entertained at a salary of Rs. 40 per month, and the grounds are being put into a state of preparation to receive plants. Donations of rare plants, fruit trees, and ornamental flowers would prove acceptable. Many have been already received, which the Society records with grateful acknowledgments; but many more will be necessary to complete the garden. The whole has been accomplished at an

outlay of about Rs 7,500, inclusive of the purchase of the ground, and arrangements for the proper expenditure of the garden are entered into by the meeting. A letter from the Superintendent of the Ashtagram division of Mysore, mentioning that after several unsuccessful attempts, owing to the destructive effects of white ants, the Mauritius sugar-cane cuttings supplied through a member of our Society, had at length found a safe position in a garden of the country care, where they were thriving well, and promised to be eminently successful. The superior height and darker foliage of these canes readily distinguish them from the country cane; but the chief difference lies in the greater size of the cane and the number of shoots from one root, a fact which has not been sufficiently attended to here. The same gentleman also notices a palm tree from which a considerable quantity of meal, resembling sago, has been obtained. This palm is the *mhar* of the natives, or the *canjota urens*, regarding which the late Dr. Roxburgh has the following observations. *Flor. Ind. Vol. III. pp. 625-626*: "It is a native of the various mountainous parts of India, where it grows to be one of the greatest and most charming of this beautiful tribe of natural order. It is highly valuable to the natives of the countries where it grows in plenty. The pith or farinaceous part of the trunk of old trees is said to be equal to the best sago. It forms a part of the diet of the natives, and during a famine they suffered little while those trees lasted. I have reason to believe this substance to be highly nutritious, and think it as fully palatable as the sago we get from the Malay countries."—The tree is not uncommon in the ghats of the Concan. There are several in different parts of this island and Colabah. It might perhaps be desirable to try by the process described, to obtain sago from one if procurable; and if found to answer, it might be more extensively grown, being a sure resource in times of famine. Another letter from Mr. Mutti, detailing the success which has hitherto attended his silk undertaking. The mulberry preferred by Mr. M. is the St. Helena species given to him by Dr. Lush, which he rears as standards. Mr. M. has trees of 27 months growth, 4 of which

yielded respectively 231, 19, 16, and 15 pucca seeds of leaves, the branches of which are strong enough to bear 6 men climbing among them at the same time. Of silk worms, Mr. Mutti says—"I have tried the small Chinese worm of 4 stages, which makes a superb cocoon generally in 30 days; answers remarkably well and continues to breed all the year round without interruption." It requires about 12 pucca seeds of leaves (more or less) of the St. Helena mulberry to nourish 100 worms. Generally from 9,45 to 16,000 cocoons are required to make one pucca seed of silk, but as the native, become more expert in winding silk, waste of cocoons will not be so great.—Mr. M. submits a prospectus, shewing the expenses incurred, and the benefits derivable from one acre of land planted with 400 mulberry trees, at the expiration of the 4th year of the plantation, and concludes by observing that "should any person feel disposed to embark in a similar undertaking, and previous to so doing should wish to have personal observation, he will at all times be most happy to give every information and assistance in his power and has two bungalows to allot, one as place of residence. The Society is indebted to Mr. Mutti for his very interesting letter, and the valuable information it contains. It is perhaps to be regretted that such a fine opportunity of establishing a silk manufactory in all its branches, should be unheeded, and languish for want of means and sufficient encouragement.—A letter from the Secretary to the Branch Society at Rajkote, stating the potatoes grown there this year to be the finest in India or any where else. They boil well, are mealy, and of exceeding good flavor. The weight of one was 18 oz. 7 drams, 4 1/2 inches diameter, and 5 1/2 inches long.—Dr. Lush then rose and gave a very interesting statement of what had been done in the Decree under his general superintendence in the manufacture of silk, produced specimens of various degrees of raw silk made by a Parsee, and also at Ahmednugger, where he stated the demand to be constant. As Dr. Lush's valuable report on silk and mulberries is about to be printed, more need not be said on the subject at present.—*Bombay Courier*.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

On Wednesday evening the 6th January, the usual monthly meeting of the Society was held at the Society's rooms, when Sir Charles D'Oyly, Mr. Blundel, and Dr. Falconer, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore, were duly balloted for and elected members.

The Society then proceeded to elect the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Sir E. Ryan.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Sir J. P. Grant.	W. H. Macnaghten, Esq.
Sir Ben. Malkin.	The Rev. Dr. Mill.

COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq.	Capt. W. N. Forbes,
Capt. Pemberton.	C. H. Cameron, Esq.
J. T. Pearson, Esq.	David Hare, Esq.
C. R. Trevelyan, Esq.	Ramcomul Sen.
T. R. Colvin, Esq.	

The meeting then proceeded to general business and broke up about ten o'clock.—*Englishman*.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Society's room on Wednesday, the 30th December, at the usual hour.

The current business having been transacted, Dr. Bird presented and read to the meeting a paper "On the Historical Geography of Hindoستان, and the origin of the social state among the Hindoos."

In this paper, the author contends that Hinduism had advanced by degrees to its present form; that in the time of Herodotus the Brahmins of India, the people of Persia, and those at the sources of the rivers Hydaspes, Sindh, and Oxus, followed nearly the same faith, and were not dissimilar in manners; that that faith was the

Sabian; and that Hinduism was a religion of proselytism till little more than nine centuries ago. He supposes that Sabeism was followed by the modifications of its original tenets, now known as the faiths of Budha and Brahma; that the people who believed the last, occupied the banks of the Ganges and Hindustan proper, while those who professed the other, were on either bank of the Indus and in the south of India; that the two rival sects existed in amity for some time, till the Brahmins, having introduced castes and endeavoured to exalt themselves above their opponents, brought on the Mahabharat or great war, which happened posterior to the invasion of Alexander the Great. He maintains that though both these religions were in their origin nearly connected, the

greater antiquity is in favour of the Brahmins, or the orthodox followers of the Vedas; that the Buddhists were a sect, who abandoning the ordinances of the Vedas and the company of the Brahmins, adopted and altered an atheistical system, the origin of which may be traced back five centuries before the Christian era. He supposes that the reformation of orthodox Brahminism should be placed not long before the Christian era when the Brahmins by degrees came to personify the elements and the planets, and from giving expression to their sentiments in allegory wandered from the pure Theism, inculcated in the esoteric doctrines of Sadeism into a creed which acknowledged varied existencies of Divinity, upon which they speculated, till they fell into a system of meditation and mysticism, of which they declared the rewards to be liberation from this life, and immediate union with the first great and eternal cause.

With regard to the Jains, he contends that they were originally Buddhist nomades of the N. E. of India, whom the tide of Mahomedan invasion during the 7th and 8th centuries of the Christian era drove amongst the Brahmins of the south, and who, endeavouring to reconcile the more objectionable parts of their own faith to that of the Brahmins, amongst whom they came, gave rise to a modification of the then Buddhist tenets which

is now known under the name of the Jain religion. To these Brahminized Buddhists he ascribes the execution of the sculpture in the cave of Elephanta, Ellora, Ajunta and Abu, in which their attempts at reconciling their own original tenets, with Brahminical mythology, are distinctly discernible.

The arguments are supported by an appeal to our general experience of the revolution of the world to the geographical distribution of the several tribes and nations to whom allusion is made, and by some quotations from Greek, Hindu, and Arab authorities.

The President in proposing the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Bird for his paper, which had been listened to with much interest, observed that while he was prepared to dispute some of its important positions, it was but fair that it should be laid before the learned world for a candid criticism, in the state in which it had been communicated to the Society.

It was then proposed, in pursuance of a notification made at the last meeting, that the hour of the monthly meetings of the Society should be changed from 12 to 3 o'clock, an hour which it was thought, would better suit the convenience of members in general, and no objection having been offered, a resolution to that effect was unanimously agreed to and passed accordingly — *Bombay Courier*.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

This meeting took place on Saturday the 2d January, in the Society's rooms, and was very numerous attended. The Right Hon'ble the Governor was in the chair. Among the persons present were the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Members of Council, the Chief Secretary, the Accountant-General, the Civil Auditor, the Military Auditor-General, the Judge-Advocate-General, the President of the Literary Society, the Elphinstone Professors, and several other gentlemen, clerical, civil, and military. The native company included nearly all the most eminent members of the community, and presented an agreeable mélange of costume, language, and religion. Parsees, Hindoos, Jains, Sunnees, Sereys, all sat amicably intermingled. There were some names too of historical association; the descendant of the Nuwab of Bednore who fought and suffered for the British in the war with Tippoo Sahib; the sons of Gangadhar Shastree, whose assassination in some measure led to the last Marhatta war and the representative of Naroba Autya, in whose possession the treasure of the Peshwa was seized after the capture of Poona, all called up recollections, curiously contrasting with the peaceful purpose of the present meeting.

As soon as His Excellency had taken the chair, Capt. Pope, the secretary of the Society, read the Report of the Committee for the past year. In addition to a satisfactory statement of the Society's finances, this document noticed the completion of a new range of school rooms for the accommodation of the English school; the arrival of the Elphinstone Professors of Science and Belles Lettres; the satisfactory progress in all the schools of the institution; and the election of four new "West" and two "Clare" Scholars. It also alluded to an offer made to the Society by Government to make an arrangement for employing some of its most qualified students in the public service in the districts, under the Revenue Commissioner; which arrangement, on mature consideration, it was thought not advisable to enter on immediately, as those whose qualifications would have entitled them to be selected, — the old West scholars, could not be spared from the school till those recently elected were sufficiently advanced to supply their places. In noticing the English school, the Report stated that the progress made had surpassed the warmest anticipations entertained at the last meeting. The master, in addition to the usual school hours, had instituted evening meetings for examinations in science and general studies. These meetings were open to the public, and excited considerable interest: they were well attended by the Natives; and

several European gentlemen, who had made a habit of attending, and themselves examined the scholars, had expressed their warmest admiration at the extent and solidity of the information evinced. So great and so evident was the improvement in this school, both in the scientific and the general department, that the directors considered the warmest commendations and thanks of the society due to the masters, Mr. Bell and Mr. Henderson, for their zealous and most successful labors.

The following resolutions were then passed.

Moved by Sir Herbert Compton, seconded by Francis Cowasjee, Esq.

"That the report which has been read, be adopted as the report of the Society, and ordered to be printed."

Moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors for their service in conducting the affairs of the Society, and that they be requested to continue in office."

The pupils of the Marhatta, Guzerathee, and Hindoostanee schools were then successively examined by the Rev. Mr. Wilson and the Rev. Mr. Stevenson. They read portions of works in these several languages, explanatory of the system of English jurisprudence and similar practical matters; and answered very readily a strict cross-examination of the sense and grammatical construction of the passages — the result, in the opinion of the Examiners, evinced a very decided improvement on the last year.

The Mathematical Department of the English school, under Mr. Bell, was next examined in the following order.

1. One of the lower classes, on commercial terms and phrases. In this examination the pupils were put through the whole circle of ordinary commercial language, and in their explanation of the several terms, and their replies to the queries put incidentally to them, showed that they possessed a very large stock of correct and minute information on this most useful subject.

2. The assistants and West scholars of last year, — in the department of mathematics, were examined on the demonstration of propositions selected from the first 6 books of Euclid, on trigonometry, mensuration of heights and distances, and of plane surfaces. These they went through on the board with very great readiness.

and exactness, to the evident surprise and pleasure of the scientific gentlemen present. In Natural Philosophy, this class was examined on the principles of uniformly accelerated motion, and gave equal satisfaction.

3. The newly-elected West and Clare scholars were next examined on a variety of problems, and on the demonstration and useful applications of geometrical theorems.

After the scientific department of the English school had been concluded, the examination of the general department, under Mr. Henderson, was gone through in the following order:

1st. A recitation of a portion of Sheridan's speech on the Begum charge.

Ditto of the debate in the tragedy of Cato.

Ditto of a humorous lecture on law,—Bullum v. Boatum.

Each recitation being followed by a copious and most successful examination on all the particulars of history, biography, geography, and general information in any way connected with the several subjects.

2d. The assistants and West scholars were examined on the general principles of civil law.

3d. The prize boys of the other classes in general history and geography.

The examination in this department exhibited the same results as those in the scientific,—in both instances bearing honourable testimony to the zeal and ability of the masters, and giving a fair promise of what this institution may yet achieve on the native mind. The above, however, would give but an imperfect idea of the real progress of this school: the class of subjects selected for examination was necessarily limited to a few out of many in which the scholars had been prepared. The time too had its bounds, and many who, in a small room and private examination would have been tempted to take part in the mental anatomy, and probe the information of the students to the utmost, were here spell-bound by the genius loci and the august presence in which they sat.

Thus, in the lower branches, arithmetic and grammar,—in the higher, algebra and chemistry, and the history and classification of literature, were necessarily omitted in the public examination. The writer of this sketch has been present at several of the private meetings alluded to in the report, and seen the pupils sifted most minutely by visitors of the first acquirements. In science, he has heard them examined on the principles of chemical attraction, the electro-chemical and anatomic theories, the ordinary operations of practical chemistry, and the nature and combinations of the various simple and compound substances which form the basis of the science. The same boys who worked out the mathematical problems at the public, he has seen at the private examinations go through a series of interesting chemical experiments, and afterwards explain the rationale of each by diagrams on the board, with a clearness and quickness which were perfectly astonishing. The same lads he has heard deliver speeches from Demosthenes, Cicero, and Chatham,—recite verses from the English poets, and then stand the brunt of all possible questions, arising out of the subject matter of their recitations;—thus, for instance, he has heard a philippic of Demosthenes followed up by a sketch of Philip's career, and the history of Greece at the period:—Philip soon merged in Alexander, and then followed Alexandria, Tyre, Arbela, Porus, Nicaea, Nearchus, the Indus, the Amers of Sind, and the commerce of Bombay. What rendered the matter still more interesting was to find the same individual foremost in every exercise; thus the little lad Narayan Dinanath, who distinguished himself at the public examination, both in mathematics and civil law, was in the private meetings the best orator and the most skillful chemist.

To return, however, to the meeting. At the close of the examination, His Excellency distributed prizes to a great number of boys who had distinguished themselves

in the different schools, after which the following resolution was passed.

Moved by Jugonath Sunkersett, Esq., seconded by Bommanjee Hormuajee, Esq.

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Grant, for his kindness in taking the chair, and his able conduct in it, on the present occasion."

His Excellency hereupon rose and addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with great impressiveness, on the happy results of the day's proceedings, and the general objects of the institution. After alluding to what had passed at the last meeting, when his illustrious friend, the nobleman who had preceded him in the government, had presided at their proceedings, and bequeathed to him the cause of Native Education, he expressed the warm gratification he had felt and should ever feel, while in office, in attending to the bequest, and the pride and pleasure which he felt in seeing on this occasion so many of this great community, of all castes and classes, and religious persuasion, assembled around him, and heartily co-operating in support of this excellent institution, and of the cause of Native Education. The most sanguine anticipation indulged in on that occasion by his illustrious friend had been he would not say realized but far surpassed by the results of this day's examination. Of the progress of the scholars in the languages of India he was himself not competent to speak, but he had been informed by the learned gentlemen who had examined them, that there was a very decided improvement upon last year. Of the progress of the English school in all its departments, those who had heard the astonishing display of information, both in quantity and quality, which had just been made, could entertain but one opinion: for his own part he would acknowledge that he sometimes found it difficult to follow the scientific students in the rapid and easy manner in which they performed the several tasks assigned them: and that it was not merely a matter of rote, a part got up for display on this occasion, must be evident from the manner, the expression of countenance, the tones of voice, the intelligence and emulation, which marked the whole examination. Gratifying as this exhibition eminently was, he was anxious to impress upon the students that they must not rest there, but must press onward with renewed ardour to perfect the work so happily begun; they must not mistake the means for the end; these acquirements were after all but means—they were accomplishments, and elegant accomplishments, but must not supersede the solid fruit, the true end of all education that mental discipline and high moral feeling which alone would fit for honorably fulfilling the duties of whatever station in life Providence might thereafter severally assign them. This was the great aim of all properly directed education, and unless this were attained, all the ornamental parts, however brilliant—all intellectual acquisition, however dazzling, would be of little sterling value in life, like the plumage of the bird they might serve to adorn, and elicit admiration, but the muscle and the nerve of the wing alone could confer safety and power, and uphold their owner in difficulties. He would wish it to be impressed on the native community generally, that success in this institution would be a passport to success elsewhere. He did not think that the most healthy state of public education where Government was obliged to hold out its patronage as an inducement and a reward. There was a state beyond, where education was prosecuted for its own sake, and knowledge sought for its intrinsic worth and he hoped that state would ere long come to pass: but there was an intermediate stage where the fostering hand of Government was necessary, and he would say *nam* on the Government which then held back from affording its encouragement. Under this view he was willing to offer all the aid to Native education that was in his power, and with this idea that offer had been made by the Government to this institution which he had no doubt would be eventually made available in one shape or other. He hoped, however, the day was not far distant when the members of this important community would seek to educate their children, not with the view of obtaining thereby a passport to subordinate employment under Government, but of qualifying them for taking that part in public life, and filling worthy those high offices, to which every great people should aspire.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MR. NORTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO SIR R. PALMER.

On Thursday, the 31st December, a special Court was held to administer the oaths of office to the new Chief Justice, Sir R. B. COMYN; which ceremony drew together a crowded assemblage. The Royal patent was read by the Registrar, appointing Sir R. B. COMYN to the high post, and the oaths were then administered by Sir RALPH PALMER. On the completion of these formalities, Mr. NORTON, in the name of the Bar and the profession at large, pronounced, evidently under the influence of strong emotion, a farewell address to the learned and able Judge, who now retired from a Bench he had so long adorned, encircled by all the respect that pre-eminent talent and distinguished attainments can create, all the esteem that high character ensures, and all the affection and good will that the exercise of kindness and of contribution invariably carry in their train. We copy the *Conservative's* report of the Advocate-General's address, and also Sir RALPH PALMER's reply. The latter we need not characterize—it is correctly rendered in the report, and betrays its speaker's happy ease and terseness of expression, softened in the mould of an affecting farewell to those whom years of intercourse had made in forms of familiar association.

MR. NORTON rose and said,

SIR RALPH PALMER.

The whole profession—the Members of the Bar, the Officers of the Court, and the Solicitors—have assembled before the Court this day for the purpose of expressing their sentiments towards your Lordship on your retiring from the seat you have so long filled. They have been pleased to confide the honor of this task upon myself as their organ. I will not pretend to do adequate justice either to their feelings, or my own, on this occasion—but I am certain I shall faithfully represent them, when I state that these feelings comprise the sincerest regret at the loss they are about to sustain, and the warmest wishes for your future welfare and prosperity. Many of us have witnessed the benefits of your presidency over this Court for a long period—some have experienced them during the whole of your Lordship's career in India. It would not befit us, relatively situated as we are before your Lordship and the Court, to say any thing which should have even the appearance of a critical sanction of that learning and efficiency which has characterized your judicial administration. But we cannot be unmindful of these qualities. We cannot be insensible how much has been owing to your Lordship—assisted as you have been by the learned judge now about to occupy your seat, and whom the profession and the public congratulate as your successor—aided also, as you have been, by that able and most esteemed judge whose loss we have had so much reason to deplore—that the course of Justice has flowed, not in a scanty rill leaving half the channel of the law waste and dry—not in rapid turbulence so as to sweep away and destroy landmarks—but in a deep, an equal, and a copious stream, dispensing wide and real benefit over the whole surface of the community.

If I might venture to particularize I should be led to select that elaborate care and solidity which have distinguished all your decisions on the equity side of this Court. The whole profession, and those who come after us, must always feel that, in the pronouncing those judgments, your mind has been actuated by wider and nobler objects than the mere disposal of the questions before the Court, or even the dispensing requisite and ample justice, as between the parties. They have been made the vehicles of sound professional instruction. They have been made a boon and a valuable and lasting contribution to the just administration of the national law. The practitioners in this Court, and indeed the public at large (for their interests must ever be bound up with those of the efficient and pure administration of justice in the national Courts) must owe a perpetual debt to your Lordship for those Decrees, which have formed a mass of precedents in judicial Equity, the best digested perhaps of any the Indian Courts can boast of,

and which cannot fail of the most beneficial effect in rendering the paths of right clear and even.

But, my Lord, I should forget a most particular duty due from me to those around me, due to my own feelings, due most eminently to your Lordship—if I should omit to mention our sense of the undeviating urbanity which has throughout characterized your demeanour to every member of our profession. We, my Lord, in the conflicts, and excitements, and anxieties, almost inseparable from a zealous performance of our duties to those clients who have entrusted their essential or dearest interests to our advocacy—we may, in some passing and occasional moments, have swerved from that respect which is not only due to the Court, but has by us always been felt so to be. But your mind has never on these or any other occasions been shaken from its just propriety—it has never been moved from an indulgent bias towards us. We have always experienced the utmost patience in scrutiny, and the utmost kindness and consideration in manner. It may be a gratification to your lordship's reflection as it surely is to us who testify it, that the dignity of the Court, so far from having been thereby impaired or compromised, has by nothing been more maintained and upheld—and, with it, as a necessary consequence, the respectability, the reputation, and the honor of our profession.

My Lord, we bid you farewell. We trust that this expression of our unanimous sentiments and feelings, coming from a profession to which you once belonged, and which you will always hold in honor, will have its share, among other testimonies of public respect, in your pleasing recollections of the time past in India. In that assurance, in the name of those around me—I may venture to add, from the sympathy I observe throughout this Court in all I am uttering, in the name of the public of this Presidency—I wish you every success, every eminence in public stations, which for the future service of our country, your Lordship may yet be called to fill.

SIR RALPH PALMER REPLIED.

MR. ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

I am indeed most highly flattered by the sentiments which in the name of the profession you have now been pleased to express; and to know that I carry with me on my retirement from this Bench, the good wishes and kind feelings of those with whom I have co-operated in the administration of justice in this country, will, I assure you, be to me a never-failing source of extreme satisfaction. Partiality, however, and private friendship have led you to express yourself in terms,—and to ascribe to me merits, to which in conscience I feel that I am not entitled.—To an honest and zealous endeavour to discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties of the high office, with which I have been invested, I hope I may without arrogance lay claim—but to no more, for if the result has indeed been such as you have described,—grateful as I must feel in having been in any degree instrumental towards promoting it—you and every one who has attended this Court must know that I have not worked single handed, and most justly therefore have you referred to the aid which has been afforded to me, not only by him who is now no more, but during the whole progress of my labours by that able and ever ready colleague, under whose presiding influence, I may now congratulate the public no less than yourself, that justice in this Court is henceforward to be administered. But above all, if we have judged righteous judgment, to Him alone be the praise who makes the understanding to know and the heart to maintain the truth.

With regard to what you have been pleased to attribute to me as urbanity, if any thing deserving that term, has been evinced in my conduct on this Bench—I am not bound to confess that the courtesy, the kindness—and the respect that I have uniformly received from the Bar, the Solicitors and every Officer of this Court, have demanded such a return from me as of right—that it has been yours not “*de gratia*” but “*de jure*.”

"In other professions, in some at least, there are two leading principles, of constant command on the one hand—and obedience on the other. With us there is one principle pervading all alike. Independence of opinion and freedom of speech. To make those qualities, however essentially useful, that they may conduce alike to the promotion of substantial justice, and to the creating and cherishing that good feeling and harmony which ought to exist among all the members of a Court—and which when it does exist, adds not only to the comfort and happiness of those who practise in it—but cannot fail to win also the respect of the public, they must ever be accompanied by a proper—not servile—but gentlemanly deference for the opinions of others and a mutual forbearance towards these infirmitates of our common nature, which in spite of the very best endeavours to the contrary, will break forth, whether to be seen in the impudence,—or perhaps sometimes the petulance of the Judge,—or in the overstrained zeal—and sometimes hasty expressions of the Advocate.

"*Damus hunc veniam petimus que vicissim*" was the

maxim which I endeavoured to lay down for myself upon taking my seat on this Bench; and if I have, as, from the terms in which you have expressed yourself this day, I may hope has been the case, at all acted up to that maxim on my part, I am sure that there has been many, and many, and many a time when I have had occasion to seek it on yours—and I am equally sure, that I have never sought it in vain.

Accept then, Sir, for yourself and for those in whose name you have spoken, my most grateful thanks for all the kindness that I have received at your and their hands, and specially for this last and to me long enduring mark of esteem and regard—and with my best and cordial wishes, that so long as duty or inclination may induce any of you to prolong your stay in this country, your health, wealth and prosperity may daily increase; and when the happy time shall arrive for returning to your native home—that, in the bosom of your friends and your families, you may long enjoy the blessings of the land, with the fruits of your labours—I now bid you all sincere—Farewell.—*Madras Herald*.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

PIZARRO.

Our Theatrical Secretary understands the public taste, and is determined not to pay it an unearned compliment at the expense of his own pocket. He is aware of what "a beggarly account of empty boxes" almost invariably follows the announcement of a play of intrinsic merit. On his Benefit nights, therefore, he appeals to the eye and not to head or heart. The more the play depends upon adventitious aid the better. "Scenery, Dresses and Decorations," are the catchwords of his advertisements. These are baits that never fail. Gorgeous come in shoals. There was scarcely standing-room in the house on this occasion. We need not explain to our readers that the play of *Pizarro*, so judiciously chosen by Mr. Farmer, is mere fustian from the first scene to the last. Its sickly sentimentality—its extravagant heroism—and its stilted and unnatural diction must be sufficiently obvious to a mature and healthy judgment. It is a sad thing that Sheridan should have associated his name with such a production. It is true that it is little more than a translation from the German, but the choice of such a play for translation and the style in which it is "done into English," show that Sheridan had no genius for the tragic drama. He should have been satisfied with his fame as a wit. In his comedies the brilliant thoughts and fancies sparkle as incessantly as fireflies in a grove. But he had no mastery over the graver and deeper passions. In the play of *Pizarro* human nature is melodramatized after the same manner as inanimate nature is bedaubed and varnished on a tea-tray. Such glaring colours, however, catch the vulgar eye. The crowd are enraptured with these glittering effects, in which they think that nature is not exaggerated but surpassed. The language of *Pizarro* is neither verse nor prose. It reminds us of Dr. Johnson's censure of blank-verse; "if it be not tunid and gorgeous," said he, "it is crippled prose." Sheridan, though eschewing blank-verse for an equal vocal measure of his own invention, has contrived in this tragedy to combine all the faults attributed by the critic to the unrhymed heroic metre. The style is not only inflated and gaudy, but it limps into the bargain. It was not however, our Secretary's purpose to weigh the literary merits of this play; he had only to consider its scenic and pecuniary capabilities. He glanced to the tune of "money in both pockets." We, on the other hand, who are "nothing if not critical," cannot help expressing our dissatisfaction with the choice of this portion of the evening's entertainment, as far as the understanding is concerned. We were in such bad humor with the piece itself, that we were not likely to be very favorable critics upon the manner of its performance, or the execution of the accessories. But not

thinking it quite fair to expect much, even from the best actors, on such an occasion, we shall refrain from any attempt to characterize either their merits or defects. Individually, indeed, the actors were of little importance. They merely added by their presence to the general effect of the spectacle. "Now," says *Puff* in the *Critic*, "now, for my magnificence, my noise, and my procession!"

"The play stands still; damn action and discourse,
Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and horse."

This couplet of Pope's seems to have been suggested by a passage in the *Rehearsal*, "The plot stands still," says Smith. "Why, what the devil is a plot good for?" replies Bayes, "to bring in fine things."

In the theatrical exhibition of Wednesday evening the 20th January, it appeared to us that the tailor and the actor seemed to divide the public admiration in very equal proportions. Some of the dresses were extremely brilliant and called down thunders of applause.

"Such was the shout, the long applauding note
At *Queen's* high plume, or Oldfield's petticoat."

Booth enters—hark! the universal hail!

"But has he spoken?—Not a syllable."

"What shook the stage, and made the people start?"

Calo's long wig, flowered gown, and lackered chain."

If Sheridan was merry at one of Cumberland's tragedies, he suffered the same insult himself on our Chowringhee Boards, for when the audience were tired of admiring they relieved themselves with laughter. The risible functions could hardly have been more powerfully exercised at the broadest farce. The appearance of the Peruvians, a rowd of dusty legged syces and grass-cutters, the carts drawn interruptedly by ragged tatters, and the "Virgins of the Sun," with the boots and pantaloon of their male representatives visible below their petticoats, threw the audience into convulsions.

The farce, properly so called, (for *Pizarro* is styled a tragedy,) came first in the order of performance, though as its precedence was avowedly a matter of stage-convenience only, we have noticed the longest piece first. The title of the farce is "*One, Two, Three, Four, Five*." It is a slight dramatic sketch, the effect of which depends entirely upon the filling up of the principal part, which is that of an actor who successively represents five different characters. Mr. Farmer undertook this difficult task and succeeded better than his best friends expected. He gave us imitations of Farren, Keeley, Jones, Harley, and Mathews with great truth and spirit. The versatility of talent which he displayed on this occasion confirms us in the favorable opinion which we have already expressed of his histrionic powers. We did not like his representation of a Frenchman; it was an extravagant caricature, both in dress and manner; but his Sir Peter Teazle (Farren), his Doctor Endall (Harley,) and his

Sam Dobbs (Kenley), were capital. His imitation of Mathews would have been better than any of these, if he had not mimicked that actor's occasional habit of running his fingers through his hair, rather too frequently. In other respects it deserved very high praise.—*Literary Gazette.*

MRS. ATKINSON'S CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.

The first part of this concert on the 24th January, consisted of selections from *Jefte in Masepe*, and an oratorio by Barthelemon, never before performed in this country. The music was chaste and beautiful, the production of genius of no mean order. The opening duets by Mrs. Atkinson and Madame Valadares are exquisite pieces, and were most charmingly executed. The Rondo is a beautiful composition, and was given in Mrs. Atkinson's well supported by the accompanying violins led by Mr. Philip Delmar. The fugue which closed the first part of the concert, is not the least pleasing part of the selections from Barthelemon, but the execution of it requires considerable delicacy; and the effect would have been better, in our judgment, if the piece had been given according to the intention of the composer, as a quarter, followed by the choral finale. It must be observed, however, that a composition of this kind must be repeatedly heard to be well-understood. We hope some of the pieces from *Jefte* may be re-introduced in the succeeding concert.

The music of the second part is better known to the public, with the exception of the Solo from Haydn very appropriately sung by Madame Valadares. On future occasions, we would suggest the adoption of the plan usual in concerts in England, namely, to give the words that are to be sung, recitatives and all, in the programme. People who are not familiar with the music, have but an imperfect conception of it if they have not before them the words of the songs.

We must not conclude without noticing the coming of the Napalese Envoy towards the end of the first act. We cannot say what impression the music made on him; but when the concert was concluded, Mrs. Atkinson played on her Seraphine to show him the powers of the instrument and then sang a *verre* of the Persian song of *Taxe-be-taxe* and another of the national anthem. His Excellency expressed himself much pleased, and through the medium of his little boy presented Mrs. Atkinson with a diamond ring.—*Englishman.*

ITALIAN OPERA—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

The "*Barbieri*" again attracted a numerous audience to Chowringhee on the 2d January, and no wonder, for it would be difficult to provide a more exhilarating entertainment than the performance of this truly delightful opera *offus*, and now that the season is at its height and Calcutta brim full of *Cis* and *Trans* Ditchers, it would have been marvellous indeed if a goodly concourse could not have been assembled to partake of a regale so excellent. Of this opera much has been said and written, iterated and re-iterated, but the extraordinary popularity it has acquired in every clime and country, is a far more emphatic eulogy than tongue or pen can deliver. To say that this general popularity can ever be attained by any but the highest order of excellence, would be to write down the world one gigantic ass; and although we are ever ready, with becoming candor, to acknowledge the existence of *asininity* both as an *endemic* and as an *epidemic*, still we are firm anti-contagionists, and we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that the whole world was never at the same moment and for a considerable period visited by this terrible disorder. We trust we have been sufficiently guarded in dealing with this very nice question.

The music of the *Barbieri* has much to complain of, having endured a considerable portion of that rough kindness which falls to the lot of those who are in the enjoyment of popularity. Thus it has been nearly suffocated with caracens in the boarding school, it has suf-

fered much injury at the hands of street practitioners, it has been grievously mutilated by compounders of quadrilles, and it has been subjected to every species of torture which the ingenuity of that most pestilent race of variations and Pot Purridors could devise. Notwithstanding these and a thousand other indignities which "popular merit of the unworthy takes," there stands the *Barbieri* not only unharmed by its manifold wrongs, but absolutely increasing in attractions as it advances in age. This is an abundant answer to all obijurgation.

The performance of Saturday the 2d January, was, we believe, generally allowed to be the best of this opera, and many probably consider it as, on the whole, the most successful achievement in Calcutta operatics. Certain it is that the audience appeared contented and amused to the last, and we observed little *felling-off* towards the end of the piece. The Amateur who played *Almaviva* maintained fully the reputation which his *debut* gained for him. He evidently felt more confidence and found more leisure to attend to stage effect, and the *minutiae* which add so infinitely to the value of a performance, but which are too often disregarded or misconceived. It is the sedulous care of such *minutiae* which renders Battali's comic acting so masterly, and which imparts a charm to Signora Schieroni's performance in *Rosina* and *Isabella*, which makes even her bye-play in the highest degree interesting, and instructive to those who would excel in the craft. The acting of *Almaviva* throughout the whole of that most difficult and trying piece the *Finale* of the First Act is deserving of the highest praise, and, indeed, to say that he played up well and successfully to such practised and masterly comedians as Schieroni, Pizzoni and Bettali, and that he appeared to no disadvantage after the finished performance of Caravaggi in this part, is praise which no Amateur, speaking and singing in a foreign language, need think stinted. He made several decided hits, and varied the performance pleasantly in many parts. We merely allude to this portion of the performance as the most arduous, and the success of which is consequently the most striking, but we think the whole of it was remarkable both for ability and judgment. Of his singing we have little to add to our former remarks. What we have said of the good result of increased confidence applies quite as strongly to his singing as to his acting. His opening *Cavatina* was sung, we think, with more firmness and deliberation than on the former occasion, and it was received with warm plaudits by the audience. We may here remark that the tact displayed by this Amateur appears nearly as much in his mode of disposing of difficulties, as in his execution. There are passages in this *Cavatina* and in the *Duett* with *Figaro* which no singer with the compass of this Amateur's voice, could possibly give as they are written excepting in *falsetto*, but by means of a sort of vocal macadamization, inequalities are some how or other planned away, and at the very moment when we are protesting that some obstacle is insuperable, we find the singer bowing away on the other side with a most provokingly free-and-easy gait. These are buffets which the critic must bear as he can. The *Duett* "*Al Idea*," did not go off as smoothly as last time. This was probably owing to a false start in the first instance, the Orchestra leading off in one key and Pizzoni bolting into another, whilst Mr. Linton was vain striving to make the parties hear reason in the shape of the true chord which neither leader nor singer had hit. Really we must say that such exhibitions are not creditable. There is no excuse for Signor Catania's blunder, for we would not insult him by pleading in extenuation, that the music required transposition. Neither is there any excuse for Pizzoni, for he not only was absolutely wrong, but he was also relatively wrong;—not even condescending to err amicably with the Orchestra, he must have a particular error of his own! Possibly it may be said that he acted according to a well known law in Mechanics, and was propelled in a diagonal direction by the pressure of two opposing forces.

We thought Signora Schieroni in particularly good voice, and we never saw her act with more spirit. Pizzoni and Bettali also were excellent—but the performances of these three favorites in this opera have been so often noticed with the commendation they deserve, that we think it quite unnecessary to add a word. The con-

timid indisposition of the Amateur who is our *Basilio* per-
sistent, prevented, we regret to say, his resumption of
the part, and we were consequently deprived of our fa-
vorite "*La Calanthe*." The character remained with
Garrate, but he wants some power to give richness to it,
although his voice told extremely well in the Quintett.
Mrs. Atkinson introduced some variety into her air,
which is very pretty and was well sung, but we think a
little more acting would have improved it, its effect is
capable of being greatly heightened by good coloring.

The chorus were good, and the Orchestra, barring the
occasional irregularities which we believe are quite in-
evitable in a band so constituted, acquitted themselves
respectably.

We hear that Generali's glorious opera "*I Baccanali
di Roma*" is in a state of forwardness and that there is talk
of bringing it out in a fortnight. We have no doubt it
will be well received for the music is very fine and it
will have the support of the Amateur who played
Almaviva and who is to take a leading part in the
"*Baccanali*." But surely the public would not object to
another performance of the "*Barbiers*" first!—*Huikaru*.

OPERA OF I BACCANALI DI ROMA.

Generali's grand serious Opera of *I Baccanali di Roma*
was brought out here on Friday the 15th January. Hav-
ing been unable to attend any Rehearsals, and the Opera
being quite new to us, we are somewhat at a loss to give
an account of the performance; for who pretends to un-
derstand an Opera till it has been seen and heard half a
dozen times? Although there was very much to admire,
the whole bore remarks of haste and imperfect rehear-
sing—of the infinite difficulty in short, of getting up an
entirely new opera where, owing to the wind instruments
being part of a military band—not oftener to be obtained
than two or three days in a week—and from other cir-
cumstances, only a few rehearsals can be had. The
very idea of bringing out a new opera in a fortnight and
in defiance of such difficulties would be treated in Europe
as an absurdity, or a miracle; and the extent to which
they were overcome on Friday evening at Chow-
ringhee was *exceptis excipiendis* greatly creditable to all
concerned.

The orchestra most of all exhibited flagrant evidence
of the want of sufficient study and practice; so much so,
indeed, that the despairing performers on the stage were
occasionally obliged to enchain the recitative with *inter-
pellations* in the nature of *interpellations* exhorting the
attention of their colleagues below, who, leader and all,
seem to forget that the artists on the scene are not bound
to follow them in all their variations from time and tune,
but that on the contrary it is the business of the orchestra
to watch the artists on the stage with unremitting
attention, and to wait upon them, even in those *egarements*
to which the nature of dramatic action or even the caprice
of the artists may give rise. It is the want of care in
this respect which so often absolutely compels the ill-
starred vocalists to have recourse in self-defence to nods

and winks, and beating of time *manibus pedibusque* to
arrest the furious gallopade of the orchestra; a practice
ruinous to dramatic illusion.

In spite of these defects, however, and of certain comi-
cal "unrehearsed stage effects," occasioned partly as we
were sorry to hear by the illness of Mr. Leyding there
was much to admire in the representation of the Opera.
The music is exceedingly beautiful, and although, Piz-
zoni excepted, all the performers seemed to have suffered
in some slight degree from a rehearsal the previous night,
which terminated *after mid-night*, much of this music
was exquisitely sung. Of the splendid exertions of the
amateur who performed *Ebusio* it is impossible for us to
speak too highly. Without his aid indeed, we could
now scarcely get up any Opera, either serious or comic,
and he is equally successful in both. Nothing could be
more happy than his elegant and graceful personation
of the youthful Roman. In action and costume all was
correct, and some of his attitudes more especially, per-
fect studies. The musical execution too, of the part was
admirable—most impressive. The numerous passages
in which the amateur and the Schieroni (*Teacuti*) were
heard together, in first and second, were most beautiful
and must render this Opera we think very attractive.
To our unlearned ears it seemed that we had never
heard any thing more effective and delightful than the
quintetto and finale of the first act. The beautiful duo
between Schieroni and Bettali was also sung with great
effect, and the Signora's execution of the slow and pa-
thetic movement was exquisitely touching. This *morceau*
we learn, the execution of which elicited so much ap-
plause is an interpolation from Meyerbeer's *Leule di
Grenada*, and a very happy one it is. Numerous other
passages in the opera received full justice, at the hands
of the performers, and merit particular mention; but
we have only time to add that Pizzoni was in good voice,
though he would perhaps have improved the general
effect in the concerted pieces if he had moderated the
exercise of his unimpaired powers, for the sake of har-
monizing better with those who, less robust, felt the
effects of the previous night's fatiguing rehearsal. We
wish too, that he would contrive to require the prompter
less in his recitative, and further, we would fain petition
that too useful and ever active stage functionary to ex-
ercise his vocation however diligently, yet a little more
sotto voce, than is his wont. Mr. Squires too, that emi-
nent but vociferous man of machinery and master of
various tongues, would do well to be less audible in his
directions to the scene-shifters. On one occasion he
fairly startled *Ebusio*, who on his *entrée* was greeted by
a loud voice from the *coulisses* or sacred Groves,

—which said or seemed to say,
"The devil take ye, hoist away!"

The scenery was indeed extremely mutinous, and oc-
casionally could neither be coaxed nor threatened into
position. All these little drawbacks, however, will be
removed by repetition; and we hesitate not to express
our conviction that after a little more study and practice,
I Baccanali will be found one of the most delightful
musical treats ever yet presented to the public.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was present,
and the Nepalese Envoy and suite also graced the per-
formance with their attendance.—*Bengal Herald*.

UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANTS' PENSION FUND.

Report of the Committee of the Uncovenanted As-
sistants, on the subject of their Pension Funds.

Your Committee in the present stage of their opera-
tions, feel it to be a duty which they owe to their con-
stituents, to lay before them a succinct statement of their
proceedings since the last General Meeting. Your Com-
mittee have spared no pains nor endeavors to accomplish
the objects of their appointment; but at every succeed-
ing Meeting which they held, fresh difficulties presented
themselves, on a subject considered so complex by the

numerous considerations embraced in it. Your Com-
mittee, however, after a patient investigation of all the
points that came under their deliberation, resolved upon
the following scheme for the Uncovenanted Service
Family Pension Fund, viz.

That the Uncovenanted Service Family Pensions be
divided into three separate Branches; viz. The Widows'
Fund—The Fund for Male Children—and the Fund for
Female Children. • The Widows' Fund to consist of 5
distinct classes; the subscriptions regulated according to
Table No. 1 entitling the Widows to the undermen-

tioned pensions, from the date of the demise of their husbands; all arrears of subscription being previously paid up.

First class	Rupees	100 per mensem
Second	70	do.
Third	56	do.
Fourth	42	do.
Fifth	28	do.

The Fund for Male Children to be kept distinct, the subscriptions to be as in Table No. 2, and the pensions derivable from it to be 12 Rs. per mensem to each child of a deceased member of the Fund, until he attain the age of 18 years, unless he be an orphan; in which case his pension shall be augmented to 16 Rs. per mensem.

The Fund for Female Children, to be also kept distinct; subscriptions to be regulated by Table No. 3, and each Female Child of a deceased subscriber to the Fund to be entitled to a pension until she attain the age of 21 years; unless previously married.*

It was the intention of your Committee to have submitted the above Scheme for the sanction of their constituents, accompanied by a Code of Rules, so soon as the Tables above alluded to, which have been prepared by a Sub-Committee, with considerable labour, had undergone a sufficient test from persons experienced in Annuity calculation. To obtain this test, your Committee were recommended to apply to one of the Gentlemen of the Committee of the late Government Assurance Society, and the opinion formed by that gentleman from a cursory review of the Tables prepared by a Sub-Committee, led your Committee to conclude that the rates of contribution inserted in the Tables, were too high compared with the rates of Annuity Societies generally, and not commensurate with the risk, besides being considered beyond the means of the majority of the service. Your Committee have therefore come to the determina-

tion of resorting to professional aid, for obtaining a proper set of Tables; and with this view, they have it in contemplation immediately to invite tenders from persons inclined to offer themselves for the duty in question, for an adequate remuneration. Your Committee have been obliged to adopt this means, as few, if any of them, have leisure to devote to the consideration of the intricate questions involved in such calculations, and your Committee trust, that you will put it in their power to offer such remuneration as will induce competent individuals to undertake the task, since correct Tables are alone wanting to complete their labors in the formation of a scheme, which will afford to our widows and children the means of a comfortable subsistence, when their natural guardians are removed from them by death.

Your Committee are far here about to address a letter to Lord William Bentinck, reminding His Lordship of the promise which he made to the deputation that waited on him previous to his departure for England, and informing him of the steps which have been taken on their part, towards the formation of the Intended Fund; and from His Lordship's influence, your Committee entertain a well grounded hope that their wishes will meet with due consideration from the Home and Local Authorities.

In the month of October last, the attention of your Committee was drawn by an application from certain individuals to consider the expediency of appealing to Government against the effects of the new currency orders. A memorial to the Governor-General of India in Council was consequently resolved on, and prepared under the direction of your Committee, which was afterwards numerously signed, and forwarded to Government. This Memorial and the reply which was given to it, have already been published for your information in the Journals of the City.

(Signed) C. SMITH,
Chairman of the Committee U. A.

Calcutta, January, 1836.—Hurkaru.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

The Annual Exhibition of Vegetables took place on the 20th January, at the Town Hall, and attracted a very respectable number of spectators, amongst whom we noticed the Chief Justice and family, Sir Benjamin Malken, the Comander-in-Chief, Colonel Dunlop and Beatson, Dr. Marshman, the Hon. Mr. Melville, &c.

As usual on such occasions, there was a little confusion at first, although every precaution had been taken, by previously issuing tickets, to all intending competitors to secure regularity and guard against fraud.

There was a Committee appointed by the President to select the best samples; it consisted of Colonel Dunlop and Messrs. Walker, Kyd, Bell and Masters. The baskets thus chosen, were sent to a table at the extremity of the Hall, where Lady Ryan presiding, pronounced a final decision on the different kinds, as they were brought forward; awarding to each, according to their respective merits. The successful mallies, were honoured in having their medals presented to them by the Misses Ryan.

The highest pecuniary rewards had been fixed, as last year, at sixteen rupees, but the Lady President, anxious that none should leave the Hall without some little encouragement to future exertion, directed the largest sums to be broken.

Lady Ryan next proceeded to the front entrance door, and as each mally (whose produce had not been selected for the higher prizes), passed out, kindly distributed, one, two or three rupees, until it was discovered, that several who had been handsomely rewarded at the table, had the effrontery to present themselves a second time, with dif-

ferent baskets, while others resorted to the equally mean artifice, of dividing the contents of one basket into several, for the sake of extorting a few extra rupees. Some thirty mallies were therefore turned out, but without any thing to mark the displeasure felt at their petty rascality.

The display was highly satisfactory, and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of members of the Society, considering the heavy rains, which fell after the first sowings and destroyed most of the young plants in private gentlemen's gardens.

The cabbages and cauliflowers were particularly fine, and we were happy to find that the benefit of the regulation proposed recently by Sir John Peter Grant, to include the mallies of private gentlemen's gardens, has been in two instances recognized.

The first was the finest specimen of celery from the garden of a Mr. J. Penny (the Revd. we believe) residing in Elliot Street, who received a medal for paying attention to his master's interest.

The second was a medal awarded to a Mr. J. Rodrigues for the onion, and a very fine specimen of the white brinjal. A few very superior sugar-canes were also sent by Mr. Rodrigues, but as this was strictly an Horticultural exhibition, nothing beyond praise could be dispensed.

Some of the competitors had several medals from former annual exhibitions. Perhaps it would be judicious to exclude from competition those who have won medals several times successively, and give scope to other competitors who might equal, although they could not excel, them. Now also that the Society have effected by their encouragement so much improvement in our vegetables, and have brought them perhaps to as great a degree of perfection as possible, we would suggest, to that body to turn their attention to our fruits, and to afford an equal encouragement to the careful cultivation of them also, which we have no doubt would be attended with an equally beneficial result.—Hurkaru.

* From considerations connected with the remuneratory proposition for the compilation of a new set of Tables, independently of their great extent rendering it inconvenient to put them in type, it is considered inexpedient to publish the Tables alluded to, but they can be inspected by any Unconnected Assistant on application to the Secretary to the Committee. To give a general idea of them, it may be sufficient to state, that for the mid Ages, the contributions average one-third of the pensions proposed to be granted.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1836.

This being the first day of the term the Court sat at ten o'clock.

Thomas de Aquino, who had been convicted at the last session of a rape upon a child under seven years of age, was brought before the Court to receive sentence.

Mr. Justice Grant had thought it right to postpone passing sentence under the circumstance of this case, till the present term.

The sentence was that the prisoner be transported for life to Penang.

IN THE MATTER OF HOLLOWAY.

Application was made for the postponement of the argument of this case till Thursday next, in consequence of the illness of *Mr. Turton* who was counsel for the *Habeas Corpus*. The postponement was assented to by the Court.

IN THE MATTER OF HARRIET MACNAIRN.

A writ of *Habeas Corpus* had been obtained calling upon one *Robert Macnairn* to produce the bodies of three children specified in the writ, the return to which was now put in.

The return stated that the children named in the writ were his own children by *Mary Cassidy* and that the said *Harriet* was born in May 1828, the second *Mary* in December 1829, and the third *Margaret* in 1833; that the said *Robert Macnairn* was not married—that *Mary Cassidy* left his house in May 1834, without any reasonable cause, he having shewn no unkindness whatever to her, that for several years she had been much addicted to drinking, and that the said *Robert Macnairn* feared that if the children were intrusted to her, her example would contaminate their morals; that since she had left his house she had been living in a state of prostitution; that the children were regarded by him with the kindest paternal feelings, and that he intended to send them to Scotland to his own friends and relations; that they were now upwards of a hundred miles from Calcutta in a situation which could only be reached by water in the rainy season, the river *Madabungh* being at the present season too shallow to allow boats to pass; and that to send them such a journey by dawk might probably endanger their lives.

Two affidavits were put in to contradict the affidavits of the mother upon which the writ was obtained.

Mr. Marnell who applied for the *Habeas Causell* as Counsel for Paupers, objected to these affidavits being read without being first filed and his client having an opportunity to inspect them.

The return was directed to be filed together with the affidavits abovementioned and another in the French language, and the case was adjourned till Monday next to afford the party applying for the writ time to answer their contents.—*Hurkuru*.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

IN THE BUSINESS OF THE PROVING OF THE WILL OF GEORGE PAGE DECEASED.

This was a rule nisi, obtained on a former day, to show cause why the interrogatories filed for the promovent should not be taken off the file. It appeared that the practice of this court hitherto has been to file interrogatories for the promovent, and for the Examiner in Equity to examine the witness upon them. It was argued for the impugnant that this was contrary to the course pur-

sued at home, and that it was not authorized by any of the rules and orders of the court though it had been the practice here as near to that of the London Consistory Court as possible, ordered that in future the Ecclesiastical Registrar must examine the witnesses of the promovent upon the allegations of the libel merely, without written interrogatories. This rule nisi was made absolute, but not with costs, as the promovents acted on the practice of this court.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HALLOWAY.

In consequence of the indisposition of *Mr. Turton*, the argument in this matter was postponed, by consent, till this day week.—*Englishman*.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

COMMON LAW SIDE.

MACDORMOND versus DEARIE.

Mr. Grant opened the pleadings.

Mr. Pearson addressed the Court for the plaintiff.

This was a question arising out of a demand for passage money on board the *Sea Horse*, pilot vessel, of which the plaintiff had the command.

The case rested upon two questions; the one whether an undertaking was entered into by the defendant to the extent alleged in the plaint; the other whether the responsibility of that engagement fell upon the defendant during the whole time. By the permission of the Government, the Pilots of this presidency were allowed to take passengers, who for the sake of health, or other reason were desirous of proceeding down the river. The terms upon which this accommodation was granted were fixed by the Government, and those terms were in fact the basis upon which the agreement, the subject of the action, was founded. Conformably with the regulations on this subject the defendant in the month of March last, applied by letter to the Master Attendant, stating that the Revd. *Mr. Charles* and his wife, and the defendant, intended to go down the river in a Pilot vessel. The defendant took upon himself the whole arrangement of the transaction, and subsequently had a private conversation with the plaintiff, in which he stated the period for which the accommodations were intended to be taken. On the 18th of March the parties went on board. They had two cabins; and subsequently two other passengers came on board, *Mr. Halket* and *Mr. White*. These two gentlemen were so well pleased with their treatment whilst on board that they wished to prolong the period of their stay, if the defendant would give up his cabin, a circumstance which, considering the respectability of the parties, told much for the conduct of the plaintiff and the accommodations he provided for the defendant. This the plaintiff refused and said that he should not leave till April. On that very evening, however, the defendant left the vessel, and *Mr. and Mrs. Charles* on the 27th. It need hardly be mentioned that it is necessary upon occasions of this kind to lay in stores and provisions proportioned to the length of the voyage and the number of passengers—this was done and the vessel was amply provisioned as would appear by the bills and receipts for commodities furnished for that purpose. On his return to Calcutta application was made to *Dearie* for the passage money of all the party he having entered into the agreement for the whole accommodation. Nine hundred rupees was the sum demanded, and the answer to that demand fully establishes the admitted responsibility of the defendant on the contract. That answer was conveyed in these terms "when *Mr. McDormond* sends a correct bill the amount will be settled." This admitted the contract. Now the remuneration allowed by the Government Regulations cor-

responded with the sum demanded by the plaintiff, and the Court would decide whether that was a correct bill or not. To prove this case the Advocate General called Mr. Samuel Smith, Assistant to Messrs. Bruce, Shand and Co., to whom was shewn a letter which he proved to be the hand writing of the defendant. This letter was read stating the defendant's intention to proceed to sea in the *Sea Horse* for perhaps a month.

Mr. John Joakim sworn.—I recollect a conversation with Mr. Dearie in March last. He came to the Bankshall, and inquired for a pilot vessel; I mentioned the *Sea Horse* commanded by the plaintiff. He said he required two after cabins for himself and the Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Charles. I said I would introduce him to Mr. MacDormond; and the latter came soon after he left the Bankshall. I told him of Mr. Dearie's wish. Dearie said he wanted the cabins for a month or six weeks. Lieut. Baker and Dr. Voss called a day or two after that and asked for accommodation on board the *Sea Horse*. I told them that the two after cabins were engaged by the defendant. Dr. Voss was very ill and said he would make shift with a small cabin. By the Government Regulations the Pilots are entitled to charge their passengers eight rupees a day for the first fortnight and after that six; for ladies the charges are six and five: a Branch Pilot is entitled to half the accommodation, and if he gives up his cabin he is entitled to a charge of eight rupees. I do not know of any other applications.

Cross-examined.—A Branch Pilot is entitled to eight rupees for his share of the accommodation; applications are made to the Master-Attendant or Marine Board—and that is all that is requisite. The rule is first come first served without reference to the length of time the party engages. I told the defendant it was necessary to make an application to the Master-Attendant, which he did that very day. A Government servant going on duty is entitled to half the accommodation. Parties usually state the time they intend to go on board.

Re-examined.—The Regulations were published in the Gazette and may be found in the Directory.

The Revd. James Charles.—I knew the plaintiff and defendant. On the 18th March I went on board the *Sea Horse*; I went for no fixed time. Mrs. Charles and Mr. Dearie went with me. I went on board near Fort Gloster. I left the vessel on the 27th of March at the Light House station; defendant left four or five days before. We were treated with civility and there was nothing to complain of in respect of the table. Mr. Dearie is a partner in Bruce, Shand and Co.'s. Doctor Voss was a passenger and Mr. Halket and Mr. White; they left with Mr. Dearie. I heard no conversation between plaintiff and defendant on the day he quitted the vessel; but one of the parties, Mr. Dearie, said that Mr. White had come to Mr. Dearie, that Mr. MacDormond had asked him to give up his cabin, but Mr. White desired him not to do so. Defendant left the vessel one or two days after this conversation, not on the same day.

Cross-examined.—I was recommended by Doctor Voss to go further South. I am subject to sea sickness, and I would not on that account engage the cabins for any specific time. I should say I was uncomfortable on board. Mr. MacDormond was not on very good terms with the passengers, being of a different rank and class. I had what is called the Government accommodation. Mr. Dearie had the accommodation appropriated to the commander of the vessel. On leaving, I gave Mr. MacDormond a draft which was returned to me nine days after, when I heard for the first time that the cabins had been taken for a certain time: I gave the draft into the plaintiff's own hand. After the defendant had left, the plaintiff came to me and said I might now have Mr. Dearie's cabin as both had been taken for my accommodation. The plaintiff wrote to me on the subject of the passage money, in consequence of which I applied to the Marine Board and stated the whole case to them.

Re-examined.—I gave the draft just when I was leaving the vessel. The plaintiff said something after the defendant had gone, implying that the defendant had practised imposition upon him; I said he could not possibly be capable of imposition. I saw that the plain-

tiff was dissatisfied at his passengers leaving him, and that was the time he mentioned imposition.

John White.—I know the plaintiff; I went on board his vessel on the 18th of March last; I would not accept Mr. Dearie's cabin. I was asked by plaintiff whether I would accept it, I said no; my reason was that I would not allow Mr. Dearie to give up a comfortable accommodation on my account.

John Jenkins.—The plaintiff had his supplies from the firm of Jenkins, Low and Co. to which I belong; he purchased stores in the month of March last for the *Sea Horse* to the amount of one hundred and thirty-three rupees.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Clarke submitted that no case was made out and the party must be nonsuited, but corrected himself at the suggestion of the Court, a tender having been made and money having been paid into Court by the defendant. He contended that there was no agreement proved for a specific time; that the conversation with Mr. Joakim at the Bankshall could not be considered in that light; that the application was for no specific time, but in indefinite terms—that is to say, perhaps a month, under which term the defendant was at liberty at any time within the month. He then called

John Boyle.—I am Attorney for the defendant. I went to Mr. Hudson on the first of July and tendered to him two hundred and sixty-eight rupees. I stated verbally upon what account I tendered it. I also sent Mr. Hudson a note; he has notice to produce it. I stated that it was for Mr. and Mrs. Charles and Mr. Dearie's passage money on board the *Sea Horse*. He said he considered Mr. Dearie had already made one tender. I said yes, but Mr. Dearie required a receipt in full of all claims, but I merely offered the money on a simple receipt for the amount.

C. B. Greenlaw, Secretary to the Marine Board.—There was no correspondence on the subject of the demand made in this action.

The witness was here asked a question relative to the provisions made by the Regulations on this subject, but

The Advocate-General objected that the Regulations would speak for themselves.

Mr. Justice Grant.—What charge do the Pilot make upon such occasions?

Witness.—I don't know what they do charge, I only know what they ought to charge.

By the Court.—All persons have a right to the common cabins and public servants on public duty are entitled to have the commander's cabin. There are three authorities to whom applications are made to go on board a Pilot vessel: the Government, the Marine Board, and the Master-Attendant. The Pilot himself has no voice in the matter. A party is not required to specify the time he intends to be on board.

The Advocate-General in reply admitted that he must abandon the claim for the commander's cabin with respect to the rate of the charge that is settled by the Regulations. As for the time comprehended in the agreement, although it might not be reduced to a matter of mathematical proof or specification by deed, yet that it was to all moral certainty evident that that time was the period of a month. Stores were paid in for a month, and although the defendant's letter might say perhaps a month, yet as it was impossible to obtain supplies on board, it was necessary to provide the vessel for a month certain. In all human probability the permission given was for a month, as no public officer would grant so vague a permission as is implied in the terms "perhaps for a month." The Court took some little time to consider and returned their verdict recognising the contract for a month, and giving the plaintiff damages 464 rupees, making together with the sum of 268 rupees paid into Court, 732 rupees.

—Hurkaru.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

• *Sha Beharree Lall v. Mrs. C. Smith.*

This was a rule nisi obtained on a former day, to show cause why the trial should not be postponed till next term.

on the ground of a material witness, who is now residing at a distance of 800 miles from Calcutta.

Mr. Clarke now shewed cause, advertising to the affidavit of Mr. Swinhoe, defendant's attorney, who, in the first instance, had not sworn there was a good defence, but had subsequently amended the affidavit. The learned counsel put in the affidavit of Mr. Sandes, who swore that after this action was commenced, he called on the defendant, and she offered to pay the three agreements on which the action is brought; viz for Rs. 3,000, 35,000, and 5,000 by instalments, one-half to be paid during the then month. These terms the plaintiff offered to accept, provided the defendant gave security for their performance; and the latter had subsequently satisfied the claim for Rs. 5,000 by a note of hand, which has been accepted by a merchant in Calcutta. This promise on the part of the defendant and the payment of one of the amounts, was, the learned counsel argued, sufficient to induce the court to discharge the rule.

Mr. Advocate-General in support of the rule, argued hypothetically that the defendant might have a good defence, having been fraudulently induced to give the notes of hand. But, putting aside supposition, it was

quite possible that a woman, not conversant with business, might think herself liable when she was not so. Besides, the payment of one note affords no presumption that the others are due. *Rule Absolute. Trial postponed till next Term.*

RAM BEEBEE V. ONE OF THE ATTORNEYS OF THE COURT.

This matter, which is a complaint against one of the attorneys of the court, was ordered to be referred to the Master, to inquire and report on all the circumstances. — *Englishman.*

IN THE MATTER OF HARRIET MACNAIRN.

It will be recollected that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* had been obtained calling upon Robert Macnairn to produce the bodies of three children, to which the said Robert Macnairn had made his return, stating certain circumstances, to establish which, he had put in certain affidavits, to which the party applying for the writ not having put in contradictory affidavits, the Court decided that no order could be awarded thereupon. — *Hurkaru.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES CULLIN AND ROBERT BROWNE.

Mr. Advocate-General applied to the court that Mr. D. Macintyre may be discharged from being assignee to this estate, and that Mr. Thomas Holroyd may be forthwith appointed. The learned counsel, as to the discharge of Mr. Macintyre, moved on a petition from that gentleman, which set forth that he is in a state of weakness and great debility, and that his medical adviser, Dr. Nicolson, has certified that he must immediately proceed to sea for the re-establishment of his health. The petition contained various schedules setting forth the progress that had been made towards winding up the affairs of the estate, from which it appeared that the factories had yielded 7,800 maunds of indigo, valued Sa. Rs. 10,41,685, of which Sa. Rs. 3,06,215 were already realized. The cash balance in hand amounts to Sa. Rs. 2,30,935, and there is in hand indigo, in value, about Sa. Rs. 7,30,000 amounting together to something more than nine lakhs. But then, here was a point to which the learned counsel was desirous of calling the court's attention. The assignee had been obliged to pledge assets to the extent of Sa. Rs. 5,72,000 in order to redeem certain mortgaged property, and consequently, there remained but Sa. Rs. 3,94,412, equal to three and a half per cent. for the progress of a dividend, while on the other hand, the indigo factories, if carried on, would require an outlay of Sa. Rs. 8,96,200 for the ensuing season, including Sa. Rs. 3,02,252 already disbursed. The court would recollect when Mr. Macintyre was appointed, the subject of his remuneration was referred to the creditors, who recommended a commission of four per cent. on the dividends for that purpose. That recommendation was adopted by the court, and with that remuneration Mr. Macintyre stated himself at the time to be perfectly satisfied. He was still satisfied with that arrangement; but unfortunately the situation of the estate had not yet enabled him to divide anything amongst the creditors; and he was now compelled to resign before there had been a dividend on which he could claim the commission. The petition further represented that the assignee had incurred expenses during the two years since the failure, amounting to Sa. Rs. 75,429, which had been paid out of the assets of the estate and debited in the books. Under these circumstances the assignee referred the subject of his remuneration to the consideration of the court.

Sir Edward Ryan said, the best course would be to call a meeting of creditors and to lay before that meeting a statement of the assignee's accounts, from which they

might furnish some data for the guidance of the court. Besides, in this matter, Mr. Macintyre was the sole assignee; and it was right that the creditors should have the most complete opportunity of inspecting his accounts.

Mr. Advocate-General would offer not the slightest opposition to this course, but he would suggest to the court, that, as the petition contained an abstract of the affairs of the estate, it also contained the most complete data for the court to go by. At least, he would say it was data as regarded the remuneration; as to the propriety of the court vacating the appointment, he had to present a petition, signed by 211 creditors whose claims amounted to Sa. Rs. 45,00,000, praying for the appointment of Mr. Thomas Holroyd. He also submitted Dr. Nicolson's certificate of the state of Mr. Macintyre's health, and his friend Mr. Leith now informed him that Mr. Macintyre, who had been present during the early part of this proceeding, had been compelled by indisposition to retire. Under these circumstances he hoped the court would put no obstacle in the way of the assignee's immediately proceeding to sea.

Sir Edward Ryan, after perusing the petition for the appointment of Mr. Holroyd, remarked that it was not, as has been stated by the learned counsel, signed "by 211 creditors," but "for" that number. Mr. Mackillop, himself a creditor to the amount of Sa. Rs. 1,98,000, had signed for a number of others; Cockerell and Co. held powers of attorney, and had also signed for a number of creditors, and Mr. Macintyre himself had exercised a similar authority. However, with this certificate and this petition, there was sufficient before the court to induce it to vacate the appointment.

Mr. Holroyd was then appointed, and ordered to call a meeting of the creditors, at an early date, to take into consideration the subject of the late assignee's remuneration.

The 2nd of February was declared to make a dividend in Fergusson's estate of 10 per cent, and in Colvin's of 5 per cent. The following dividends were also declared: In the estate of Andrew Heberlet 10 per cent. — G. A. Prinsep 2½ per cent. — R. E. Betley 8 per cent. — Martin Petrie ½ annas per cent.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE CHRISTIANNA.

The insolvent, an uncovenanted assistant of Government, has refused to comply with the order of the court to pay to his assignee one third of his salary for the liquidation of his debts. An attachment was directed to be issued forthwith. — *Englishman.*

JOHN PALMER.

The daily papers have announced to us the death of Mr. John Palmer, which took place at 2 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 22d January.

Few men who have died among us have established a stronger claim to a tribute to his memory than John Palmer—a name, which is known and respected in the remotest part of British India, and we believe, we may add, in every portion of the British dominions.

The *Calcutta Courier* has given a brief memoir of the deceased, which, hurriedly written as it was, is extremely well expressed, and embodies some of the most interesting facts in his personal history. From that source and from a memorandum furnished to us by a friend, we have drawn up the sketch which follows of a career which presents many claims to our admiration.

Mr. John Palmer was, we believe, the younger of several sons of the late Lieutenant-General Palmer, so well known in his day, as the Confidential Private Secretary, in fact, the Confidential Minister of Warren Hastings, who died a Lieutenant-General, at Berhampore, on the 20th of May 1816, after having filled the highest offices in the diplomatic line in India for more than twenty years, and finished his career as an officer on the Bengal Staff. He was acknowledged to be second to no one in the Company's service for talent, experience, and that honourable independence of mind for which his son was distinguished. General Palmer entered the Bengal Army from the King's service in 1770, rather later in life than is the usage of the present day, and his children, we believe, were born in America or the West Indies.—Two found employment in the Bengal Army, and died Field Officers.

John Palmer, the subject of this memoir, was brought up for the Navy, which he entered as is customary at a very early age, and in which he served several years, until, we believe, he obtained his commission, having, during that time, been in a vessel which engaged the celebrated Suffrein. Mr. Palmer, however, left the Navy when his prospects of advancement were destroyed by the general peace of Paris in 1783.

Mr. Palmer first entered into business in Calcutta about fifty years ago in the retail line in partnership with Mr. St. George Tucker, now a Director of the East India Company—afterwards conducted it by himself—and subsequently joined Mr. Barber, with whom he carried on business under the firm of Barber, Palmer and Co. Mr. Palmer afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Traill, whose partners, Messrs. Paxton and Cockrell, had proceeded to Europe. Mr. Traill himself, shortly afterwards, retired from the Calcutta firm, and Mr. Palmer continued the business under the well known firm of Palmer and Co., which in 1830 failed, and drew down with it, within a few years, all the long established agency houses of this place which could not withstand the universal shock to credit and confidence, which the fall of such a house and such a man at the head of it produced.

The great success which for so many years attended the house of Palmer and Co., and the almost unparalleled credit that house commanded, have been justly ascribed more to the liberality and kindness of heart of the head of that firm, even then to his intelligence and enterprising spirit; but unfortunately for himself, and for those who became afterwards associated with him, an excess of that generosity which had won for him the gratitude of so many, led in later times and altered circumstances to the disastrous result we have mentioned, and which has been the source of so much distress. His in-

ability to refuse applications for pecuniary aid and his reluctance to question the integrity of others, were mainly instrumental in producing the failure—an event which Mr. Brownrigg's attempts to retard by the adoption of the opposite course, so far from retarding we believe accelerated. There probably never was a more unhappy period in Mr. Palmer's life than that in which, while efforts were making by his partners to retrieve the affairs of the firm, his liberality was entirely restrained and he was reduced in his own office, as he expressed it, to a cipher. When the failure took place, such was the confidence of the natives in Mr. Palmer—such their respect for him, that many came forward with offers of liberal assistance—but the case was too desperate to admit of any relief of that kind. The creditors in general, to mark their sense of Mr. Palmer's merits, placed his name at the head of the list of Assignees. The Chief Justice when the list was presented to him, regretted that a legal objection existed to such a nomination, but he seized the occasion to pay a feeling tribute to the character of Mr. Palmer and to express deep sympathy in his misfortunes.

About three years ago Mr. Palmer was enabled to re-establish himself in a business, which is we believe in a most flourishing condition: and out of profits of this concern Mr. Palmer supported and assisted many distressed creditors of the late firm—a fact more to his honour than any recorded in his history. Justice has not been done, as a citizen and member of our community, in any of the notices of his death, to Mr. Palmer's claims on our respect and grateful recollection. His name was to be found at the head of every association for resisting wrong and supporting right, and it is in no small degree to the influence of his venerated name and to his strenuous and public spirit, always judiciously tempered by sanity and discretion, the fruits of his sound judgment and experience, that this community is indebted for keeping alive the feeble spark of resistance to arbitrary authority among Englishmen in India, which has withstood so many attempts to extinguish it for so many years, and which at length burns a bright and steady flame of liberty—liberty of speech, of printing, of person, and of property.

Mr. Palmer was one of the first to take Mr. Buckingham by the hand: and to his influence and generous aid we owe the impulse to the improvement of the Indian Press given by the establishment of the *Calcutta Journal*.

During our brief reign of terror, when Mr. Buckingham was proscribed by power, and many thought it dangerous to associate with him, M. Palmer still adhered to him and became, in association with Mr. George Ballard, one of the trustees for the management of his property when he was banished to England, and he adhered to him to the last.

Mr. Palmer was in short, an independent citizen, a generous and steady friend—he has lived esteemed and beloved—and his death will be deeply lamented by all who had an opportunity of estimating his virtues.

He lived to a good old age, but his strong constitution and the good health he generally enjoyed gave promise of much longer life. The immediate cause of his death was a quincy. He expired about 2 o'clock in the morning in the 70th year of his age, and his remains were carried to the grave, followed by a more numerous concourse of friends and others who respected his memory, than perhaps has ever attended any funeral in Calcutta. —*Beaumont Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

OPIMUM.—The *Cowajee Family* left Calcutta on the morning of the 12th January for China, with a cargo of 1,821 chests of opium on board, the largest freight yet taken by any of the clippers—the quantity shipped in the four clippers since the opium sale is about 4,000 chests.

The first opium sale took place on the 24th January, when six hundred and fifty chests were disposed of. The biddings, made in Company's rupees, were very brisk, and from twenty to fifty lots were occasionally run off together. The first lot was knocked down at one thousand one hundred and seventy and a few lots followed at one thousand one hundred and sixty-five; but the biddings soon passed one thousand two hundred, and the second moiety of the Patna, sold after the Benares, ranged at one thousand two hundred and eighty and one thousand two hundred and eighty-five. The following is the general result of the sale.

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar,	4,500	1,290	1,165	1,255-9-1	56,50,075
Benares,	2,000	1,240	1,205	1,222-12-2	24,45,525

GUIDE TO THE REVENUE REGULATIONS OF AGRA AND CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. C. Marshman has just published a Guide to the Revenue Regulations of the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, which he has condensed into two octavo volumes without omitting a single unrevoked clause of the fiscal code. Bengali and Persian translation of the work are to follow.

SPORTING.—The Cawnpore Lancer Cup was won by General Stevenson; the Calcutta Magazine Cup, by Mr. Dale's B. E. M. *Howrah*; and the silver cup presented by Sir Charles Metcalf, by Mr. Cockerell's black Arab horse *Comet*.

NEPAULESE MISSION.—The Nepaulese Envoy, General Martaubher Singh, and suite arrived at Sulkea on the 14th and the General embarked on board the Honorable Company's yacht *Sonumookes*, towed by a steamer and accompanied by numerous boats freighted with his body-guard, at 4½ p. m. on the 15th January. The troops commenced an indiscriminate sniping of musketry as soon as they neared the Mint which they kept up until they came abreast of Chandpaul Ghat, where the General, who was accompanied by Mr. Trevelyan, Dr. Bramley, Capt. Symth and F. W. Birch, disembarked under a salute from the ramparts of Fort William, and proceeded in Mr. Trevelyan's carriage towards Ballingunge, where a house has been taken for the Ambassador—his troops following in marching order.

The General and a number of his followers visited the Opera in the evening and seemed much entertained.

On the 21st January, The Governor-General held a Durbar at which the Nepaulese Envoy was received in state. After the interview the troops of the Envoy were inspected by the Governor-General and presented arms in the British and Nepaulese style. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff and most of the Military Staff of the Presidency, attended the Durbar. The presents from the Rajah of Nepal, which were exhibited on the occasion, consisted chiefly of magnificent furs and embroidered dresses, kookries, some enormous tusks of elephants, a leopard and a tiger nursed by a woman, and a rhinoceros.

On the 22d January His Excellency the Envoy, with his son and suite, attended by Mr. Trevelyan, paid a visit to the *Hurraws Press*, and inspected the whole establishment with great attention, avowing much curiosity as to the different processes of printing, asking

many questions and displaying great readiness in comprehending the replies. His Excellency witnessed the entire process of printing from the business of composing to that of printing off a sheet, and took a stick of matter in his hand and requested to be furnished with one to send to Nepal with his own explanations. He comprehended the nature of the work in a moment and appeared much interested and gratified, as were his little boy and suite. The Envoy is tall and very handsome—his countenance beams with intelligence and he evinces an anxiety for information as to our arts and sciences, manners and customs, which all are desirous to gratify. The General's costume is exceedingly rich—a dress of crimson velvet richly braided with gold and trimmed with fur, a splendid gold band, with a clasp glittering with diamonds, and a magnificent turban with a tiara of brilliants in front and wreathed with pearls, &c. He also wears a pair of European gold epaulettes. The costumes of his officers and suite are also very picturesque.

The Nepal Regiment was reviewed on the 27th January, by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Fane, and exhibited a high state of discipline, firing with all the precision of our best drilled battalions. It is said that the Regiment has commenced its return march for the hills in order to reach them before the hot winds set in.

THE WEATHER.—The weather, for this latitude, has been intensely cold the whole of the past week; the thermometer in the open air being occasionally as low as 40° and never until the day before yesterday higher than 62° in a confined room.

The *Courier* of the 18th states, that ice was, for the first time on record, naturally formed on the ground in the Botanical Gardens on the night of the 17th January.

LA MARTINIÈRE.—The masters of the Martinière have been appointed. Mr. W. Masters, recently of the Verulam Academy, is to be head-master, Mr. Cameron second-master, and Mr. Henwood third-master. The chief mistress has not yet been appointed, and the names of those nominated to the other situations have not transpired. In the rules and regulations of this institution, which have been published, the Committee explain, that the reason of their raising the standard of qualification of the masters so high as they have done, is less with reference to children on the foundation who may evince superior talents, than to scholars who will pay for their education and whose parents or guardians may be desirous of securing to them the benefits the institution will offer in masters of first rate capacity.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 17th January, a boat full of men, women and children, proceeding from Bally to Kalli Ghaut, ran foul of a sunken boat near the Ghosra sand, and was upset: all the passengers, except the manjee and two Bhramins, were drowned.

MILITARY BOARD.—In consequence of Col. Cragie's taking his furlough to England, Capt. Gavin Young, formerly Secretary and acting Member of the Military Board, has succeeded the Colonel as a permanent Member.

SHIP LAUNCH.—A Ship registered about four hundred tons, but intended to carry near a thousand, was launched from the dock-yard of Mr. J. C. Thomas on the 26th January, and named the *Emily*.

IRON BOATS.—Another iron boat was launched on the 19th January and named the *Junna*. The name of the vessel recently launched, and which was asserted to be the last, is the *Megha* and not the *Surmer* as stated.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Public Library seems to progress very slowly. About seventy names have been

subscribed but only 8,500 rupees have hitherto been realized. The Government, however, have purchased the College books to the Library, and many volumes have been presented by individuals. Mr. Stacey has been appointed Librarian on a salary of one hundred rupees per month, and bookshelves are about to be provided at a cost of 1,500, which, with other contingent expenses for furnishing a reading-room, &c., will exhaust the whole of the assets in hand. An opinion prevails, that the connection of the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Stocqueler) with the Library tends to starve its success, by preventing many hostile to him from subscribing to the institution. He has subsequently resigned.

COFFEE HOUSE.—It is stated that Mr. Woodruff, the enterprising proprietor of the Oriental Bazaar, intends to establish a Coffee House in Calcutta, resembling similar establishments in England, on a respectable footing.

MASONIC PROCESSION.—The 27th December being the anniversary of St. John, the patron Saint of the Freemasons, about sixty or eighty of the fraternal body assembled in Lodge *Humility with Fortitude* No. 279, in Fort William, and marched two by two, to St. Peter's Church accompanied by the Governor-General's band playing "Come let us prepare, ye brothers that are," and after attending divine service they returned to the Lodge in the same order, the band playing Burns's farewell. An admirable and appropriate discourse was delivered on this occasion by the Venerable Archdeacon, who took for his text the 25th chapter of St. Matthew, verses 34 to 40.

RAJAH RAJNARAIN.—The Governor-General presented Rajah Rajnarin at a private audience, on the 29th December, with a large gold medal of honor, having inscribed on the obverse, the Company's arms richly chased, with the motto upon a dark ground in a circle—*Auspicio Regis et Senatus Anglus*—and on the reverse, the words "Presented by the Hon'ble Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart., Governor-General of all India, to Rajah Rajnarin Roy, Bahadur, A. D. 1835. The medal was manufactured by Messrs. Twentyman and Co and is fitted with a clasp to be worn upon the breast like a star.

BANK OF BENGAL.—A notification has been issued by the Bank of Bengal, signifying that from the 1st January, all drafts of constituents must be expressed in Company's rupees. This intimation has created a great deal of dissatisfaction among the merchants, traders, &c. who complain that the Bank has made this change before it has been adopted in the public offices generally, and in the Union Bank, which makes up its accounts half-yearly like the Bengal Bank, on the 30th June and 31st December, but which has postponed introducing the proposed change until the 1st of May next in order to suit the convenience of its constituents.

The Bengal Bank has also declared a dividend of the rate of eleven and a half per cent. for the last half year.

MILITARY BANK.—The annual Meeting of the Military Bank, held at the Town Hall on the 28th Jan., was attended by the Directors and the Secretary alone. The abstract of accounts showed the receipts during the past year to amount to some rupees 1,40,504, which being added to the balance on 1st January 1835, some rupees 32,583, gave a total of 1,73,187. The disbursements amounted to 95,406, leaving a balance of some rupees 47,781, from which the dividend was paid for 25,890 being deducted, a balance of 21,891 was left for present dividend. It was accordingly determined to make a further dividend immediately of 34 per cent. upon the sum on which the last dividend of 10 per cent. was paid, namely, upon some rupees 5,54,900, the total amount due to the shareholders after deducting the dividend of eight times in the rupee.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.—The mercantile community, in order to establish a Committee of Surveyors of Shipping, to manage all business in that department on a consistent plan, invited candidates for these situations to send in their names to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce on the 30th December, when a selection of three surveyors was made. Messrs. Stocqueler, Gordon and Macaulay were chosen from among the candidates. These gentlemen spoke before the meeting of, equality and will be restricted from deriving any emolument individually from other sources, as that which survey for ship-owners or others, the fees charged for the same are to be thrown into a fund for future stipendium.

INDIAN JAILS.—A Committee, in which the three Judges, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Shakespeare, and six other gentlemen are members, has been formed to inquire into the state of the Indian Jails and propose an improved plan of prison discipline, the junior member, Mr. J. P. Grant, to act as Secretary.

Government has also officially called on the Magistrates to report on the state of the jails and the classification of prisoners in them.

BENGAL CLUB.—According to advertisement, a meeting of the members of the Bengal Club took place, on the 30th December, to consider the propriety of expelling Mr. Stocqueler from the Club. The Honorable Mr. Melville took the chair. About forty or fifty members attended the meeting.

Mr. Longueville Clarke proposed

"That the statement contained in an article of the *Englishman* newspaper of the 11th December, wherein it is alleged, that the manner in which the invitation to the Commander-in-Chief was preferred, was obviously to subserve selfish and slavish purposes, is untrue, and conveys a scandalous imputation on some of the members of the Club."

Mr. Pattle proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Osborne.

"That the very reprehensible editorial article of the *Englishman* newspaper of the 11th December, has not disturbed the harmony and order of the Club."

A very animated discussion took place, in which Mr. Longueville Clarke, Mr. Dickens, Col. Heatson and others spoke in favor of the original motion and Mr. Pattle, Mr. Osborne, Mr. O'Hanlon and others against it. On a division, Mr. Pattle's amendment was carried. Mr. Stocqueler, when the matter had been decided, apologized to the Committee at large, and to Col. Heatson in particular, for imputing to them improper motives of action which it appeared had not guided them.

After Mr. Pattle's amendment was carried, it was proposed by Mr. Uday and seconded by Mr. Deeds

"That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the Committee for having brought this matter before the Club."

About fifteen Members also met at the Club House on the 19th January to discuss some proposed new rules. The principal object of which were to restrict members from publishing remarks on matters connected with the institution, the making statements in the newspapers regarding the subjects that have taken place within the Club House—on pain of expulsion. Dr. Rankin was called to the chair, but as he declined taking it on the ground that he could not conscientiously do so over the introduction of members which he had come there to oppose, but he ultimately consented to act as Chairman on condition that he should speak and vote as he pleased. A great deal of irregular discussion took place on the first proposition, and several members rose and objected to the Chairman, who declared that the remaining propositions would thus be

and not revived. The meeting then dispersed in considerable merriment at the expense of those who had suggested this calling of it.

MUNICIPAL DONATIONS.—The statement that Rajah Benwari Lal had recently presented the Committee of Public Instruction with ten thousand rupees, is incorrect; Rajah Bijoy Gopind Singh, of Furpura, the individual who contributed that sum. The following donations have been made to the Committee by natives:—Rajah Biddynaught Roy, fifty thousand; Rajah Nunsingh Chunder Roy, twenty thousand; Rajah Cally Sinker Roy, twenty thousand; Rajah Benwari Lal Roy, thirty thousand; Rajah Gooroo Prasad Roy, ten thousand; Rajah Harry Nath Roy, twenty thousand, and Rajah Babu Chandra Roy, twenty thousand.

ABOLITION OF THE MARINE BOARD, &c.—It is stated that orders will shortly be received from England to abolish the Marine Board and the Marine Pay Office, as well as the Semaphore Establishment, unless the Mercantile Community, decide on continuing the latter at their own expense; and that the notification will come out with Lord Auckland.

THE RANEE-GUNGE COLLIERY.—The Ranee-Gunge Colliery was sold by public auction by Moore, Hickey and Co. on the 3rd January, to Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, for 70,000 sicca rupees.

THE HARVEST.—The rice harvest in Bengal is nearly all brought in, and a more plentiful one has not been reaped for many years. In the counties immediately surrounding Calcutta, paddy is selling at four maunds, and cleaned rice at two maunds per rupee. Grain has not been so cheap for the last forty or fifty years.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE'S PORTRAIT.—The portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe, painted by the East Indian painter Mr. Swaine, is now placed in the Town Hall, suspended over the first landing place of the staircase on the left on entering the building on the north side.

THE COPPER COIN.—Considerable inconvenience and loss are experienced by the poorer classes in consequence of the want of an abundant supply of the new copper coin. The shroffs have got possession of nearly all what is extant and are retailing it at fourteen annas and three pice for a Company's rupee, thus extorting one anna and three pice from the lieges, who are obliged to submit to this imposition, as they are unable to obtain the coin elsewhere, none being procurable at the Mint.

Mr. Gomes, a public spirited individual, has however entered into an arrangement with Government for supplying pice to the lieges with a view to defeat this conspiracy of the shroffs against the poor. He has obtained the sanction of Government to be supplied with five hundred rupees' worth of pice at a time from the Mint, which he proposes supplying to the public at the rate of fifteen annas and three and a half pice for the Company's rupee, deducting half a pice to defray the expense of opening shops in various places and to remunerate himself.

LIEUT. COL. KENNEDY.—Lieut. Col. William Kennedy, Military Auditor-General, died on board of the *Star of India*, off the Botanical Garden, on the 7th January.

NEW CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the New Calcutta Laudable Society took place on the 26th January, but was poorly attended by half a dozen persons. The accounts produced made a very satisfactory show. The fund, in hand on the 31st December, amounted to Rs. 2,77,795, which divided by 62 limited shares would yield Rs. 4,484 per share in excess of 4,000 Rs. per share already paid, or a nett excess of about 3,700 Rs. per share after striking off the percentage balance taken over as usual from the old societies. The sum actually guaranteed to the holders of limited shares under the arrangements of last year was only Rs. 6,000, so that at present

the fund was more than sufficient to meet the demand of a lakh and a half, and the position of the Society is consequently most satisfactory.

EARTHQUAKE.—An earthquake was felt at Chitragutta on the 24th January. The shock lasted about a minute and a half. The movement was from north-east to south-west.

SUICIDE.—A native woman of loose character, committed suicide on the 24th January, by hanging herself by the neck. The cause which instigated her to commit the melancholy deed is unknown.

RAPE.—Another rape case, in which the parties concerned are a Mahomedan named Shaukh Bannoo and a native Christian girl named Martha, has been under the investigation of the Police, previous to being transferred to the Supreme Court.

STEAM MEETING.—The requisition to the Sheriff for another Steam Meeting has upwards of two hundred signatures, obtained in Calcutta alone. The station of Dum-Dum has added a great many signatures, and the gentlemen of the other presidencies have generally united in the requisition.

UPPER ORPHAN SCHOOL.—In consequence of the recent attacks on Mrs. Wyatt, a letter has been addressed to the Management, signed by forty-two out of forty-four of the senior wards of the school, who are capable of fully comprehending the nature of the document, expressing their entire satisfaction with the treatment they experience from that lady. Dr. Duncan Stewart has been appointed medical attendant to the institution.

NEW FLOUR MILL AND COTTON SCREWS.—Another flour mill has been opened at Cossipore, on the same principle as the mills of Messrs. Smithson and Co on the Strand. There is also a large building now being erected near Messrs. Jessop and Co's establishment in Chive Street, intended for cotton screws.

MR. ROBERTSON THE AFRONAUT.—This gentleman recently arrived from France with a balloon, and intends shortly to ascend in it for the gratification of the denizens of the City of Palaces. Subscription books are now in circulation, inviting the public to support an undertaking which involves such serious expense and risk as that contemplated. The Governor-General, it is said, has already set an example by subscribing largely.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.—A very spirited and interesting cricket match was played on the 1st and 2nd January, on the Esplanade. Eleven Etonians against all Calcutta. The Eton men won the throw for innings—and the Calcutta men went in, and scored 133 runs, 19 byes, and 2 wide balls, total, 154. The Eton men then went in, and two of their crack wickets went down immediately without a run. Then Eton men seems bothered exclaimed a voice on the ground. The odds seemed heavily against them, but they were now on their mettle, and to it they went in right earnest, and at half past two, had scored 147 runs, 7 byes, and 3 wide balls, total 157. The Calcutta men now indulged themselves in a little refreshment, and went in for a second innings, which ended a little before sunset, they having marked 110, thus leaving the Eton men 107 to make up in their second innings. The Eton men went in again yesterday afternoon, and won the match, having 4 wickets to go down.

It was an exceedingly good match. The Calcutta men's best fielders and their two bowlers are superior; but the Eton men have here an advantage over their opponents as they have four bowlers and all excellent. The Calcutta men, moreover, possess a most admirable second stop. It must be observed that the Eton men had never played together before the match, and some had never handled a bat or thrown a cricket-ball for years. As matches with Etonians possess some

a token of his admiration of her skill and she was to go to sing to his children.

STONY.

**Civil
Service
Members of
the Cal
cutta
Club
Madras**

Mr C H Cameron	} Law minis A B C
Captain Mitchell,	
Mr J P Grant,	}
Mr P Taylor,	
Mr T B C Bayley,	} Civil Serv
Mr G Batty,	
Mr A C MacDonald,	}
Mr H Alexander,	
Mr H Holroyd, Barrister,	
Capt Northwick, S H 9th	
Capt J J Taylor, Madras Cav	

FREE SCHOOL MEETING.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the Free School on the 30th January, the Reverend Mr. Wamberley, Charles Maitkenze, Esq., of the Civil Service, and James Kyd, Esq., were elected Governors of the school. Mr. W. Byrnes was also present. There was a discussion on a proposition that the Bishop and the Archdeacon should be ex-officio Governors, giving them the same power of voting as the other Governors. The proposition was opposed and on a division the numbers were equal. The Archdeacon maintained that these functionaries were ex-officio Governors and that he claimed a right of voting. As the numbers were equal, however, there is to be a special meeting to decide the point in dispute.

RETRIBUTION. JOHN PALMER.—A cast of the late Mr. John Palmer's features has been taken by Mr. R. S. Thomsen, so skillfully as to preserve with the most perfect accuracy the expression of the features—the expression is indeed marvellous in one respect, as that of serenely reclining in death, but still, even in death, retaining that placid serenity of countenance which deserved not the living in the period of his misfortunes and the evening of his days.

BENGAL, &c.

DELHI.—The late Shumshooddeen's estate and other property, are to be sold by public auction. The Patahlah and Khutal Rajahs, are expected to be the principal purchasers. The Rajah of Ulwai offered six lakhs for the sporting establishment, but Government refused the sum tendered.

Mr. Goulding, of the Customs' department, received a severe wound in the head in his attempt to secure smuggled property. Two of the offenders were captured.

The King of Delhi's Darogah has been killed by a fall from his horse.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Delhi on the 20th December, between the hours of ten and eleven. The effects were clearly perceptible and felt to an alarming degree by the inhabitants in the western precincts of the town.

Much disorder has prevailed in the King's Palace. The eldest son of the King having been nominated heir apparent, Mirza Saleem, the younger son, in consequence, created the dissensions supported by the Court adherents. Sooja-ul-Mulk, who arrived from Mecca on the 17th November last, has been married to the daughter of Walleahud. The King presented him with many valuable presents on the consummation of the nuptials, which so enraged Mirza Saleem, that he absented himself from Court for three days, at the expiration of which time His Majesty sent for him and ordered him to offer the customary presents to his nephew, which command he reluctantly complied with. His Majesty is completely ruled by Mirza Saleem's party, who recently made him insult Walleahud, by refusing a title, which he had promised to grant to his son-in-law Sooja-ul-Mulk.

Numerous robberies have recently taken place in Hyderabad, accompanied in four or five instances with murder. Several of the offenders have been captured.

Mr. Rayshaw, Assistant Collector of Customs, has made a considerable seizure in salt, which was concealed in wells near Bulloughbar.

Dr. B. K. Godswami, a Doctor in the service of the Government of Delhi, has been requested by his royal mistress to proceed to Allahabad to arrange matters in her name in case of the King's demise, for which service, he has been appointed honorarily, he is to receive twenty-five thousand rupees.

CHEMICAL LECTURES—Dr. O'Shaughnessy gave his first lecture on chemistry at the new Medical Institution on the 2nd January, much is expected from this gentleman's ability and science.

NEW HINDU SECT—Allusion is made by one of the correspondents of the *Christian Intelligence* for December, to a new sect founded by the late Baboo Jeymarayun Ghoshal, formerly of Kidderpore, latterly of Behares, where he shadowed a collage. I hear numbers are said to amount to about a hundred thousand. They are called *Kurta Bahas*, or worshippers of the Creator, and deny that Brahmins are gods, reject all idols, perform no shraddha or any ceremony connected with idol worship. Their creed is, that there is but one God, and that to think of him constitutes worship; that this was the way of the sages; that he pointed out. They are blamed by the neighbours for beinglothful and neglecting their duties, they never cut their hair, shave their beards, nor pare their nails, and they are abhorred and persecuted by the orthodox Hindus.

The Kurta Bhojr Sect, however, was not instituted by Joyanarun Ghosal, the real founder of the Sect appears to be Ramchurn Ghose, a Sudgopa of Ghoswari, on the opposite side of the river near Hooghly. He instituted the Sect about forty or fifty years ago, and his son still enjoys the distinction which at first belonged to his father as head of the Kurta Bhojur.

MILITARY ITEMS—Captain F. W. Birch, of the 11st N. I., has been appointed Superintendent of Police, in succession to Capt. Steel, who is about to proceed to England on account of his health.

Captain Higginson has been appointed to the charge of the Mysore Princes in succession to Major Honeywood, who is about to proceed to England.

II M & 38th embarked on the 3d Jan., from Chinnah on steamers. It was transhipped at Calcutta to other boats and proceed to Saugor, Private Hallway, about whom there is a question pending in the Supreme Court, was made over to the charge of the Brigade Major, King's troops, Fort William.

Ensign M V Abbot, of H M's 13th, was tried at
Mawpore on the 4th December last, for associating and
drinking with Sergeant W. Perina, Private B. Levy and
the James Hack, and has been dismissed the service.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.—The Calcutta Trade Association have sent out a circular, recommending the members of that body to agree to a general arrangement by which all debts due or contracted before 1st May next, when the commercial new year commences, shall be claimed in such rupees or an equivalent in Company's rupees, and from and after that date all transactions shall be done and payments received in Company's rupees. This recommendation has been adopted.

MRS ATKINSON'S CONCERTS.—Mrs. Atkinson's first concert of sacred music on the 22nd January, was very numerously attended and the performance great satisfaction. Mrs. Atkinson was in very fine voice and her brilliant execution greatly surprised and delighted the Nepalese Envoy, who with his suite attended the Concert. The General has presented Mrs. Atkinson by one of his sons forty gold-mohurs as

Several thousand tea plants in a very flourishing condition, have arrived at Ghurmuctseur Ghat from the Botanical Gardens, and are intended to be planted in the hills.

The town duties of Delhi have been abolished.

The smuggling across the Jumna is said to be extensive to a very great extent in spite of the preventive establishment, which is in a great measure accounted for by the river, about twenty miles north of Delhi, being in many places not more than knee-deep. The sugar crop which nearly failed last year, is very healthy this season owing to being protected from bad seed. The grand trigonometrical establishment has commenced operations.

The weather has been extremely cold. The thermometer stood as low as 27° on the 16th January, at sunrise, when the Jumna was partly frozen over. Ice was taken from vessels, which had been exposed during the night, an inch and a quarter in thickness.

Notwithstanding this favorable weather, considerable sickness prevails among the natives in the city.

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, quitted Delhi for Karnaul on the 14th January.

AGRA.—The Custom Houses of Bareilly, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares and Delhi, are to be forthwith abolished. This measure is stated to arise out of an excess of treasure over expenditure to the amount of sixty lakhs which is now in the Government coffers.

Orders have been received from the Political Secretary of the Agra Government by the Magistrate of Agra, to make over Hookum Chund and Fyttee Lall to Major Alves, whenever he may demand the delivery of them to the Jeypore Dugbar. On the 8th January, accordingly, Singhee Hookum Chund and Futtay Lall, left Agra, under the escort of twenty troops of sepoy, commanded by Capt. Lloyd, 36th N. I. on their way to Rajpoot in Alwar, in order to their being tried by the Jeypore State, as accomplices in the murder of Mr. Blake, &c on the 4th June last at Jeypore.

The villagers in the neighbourhood of Pulwut, recently represented to Mr Charles Gubbins that the zemindars endeavoured to extort black mail from them that gentleman instantly issued orders to restrain the zemindars from their lawless proceedings.

Major Sutberland, Resident at Gwalior, has subscribed one thousand rupees to the Metcalfe testimonial.

The manufacture of Desse salt in the districts of Agra and Muttra, on the left bank of the Jumna, has been prohibited for the ensuing and future seasons unless the zemindars guarantee the payment of the salt duty of one rupee per maund on the actual produce of the several villages. The salt manufacture on the right bank of the Jumna has not been interfered with.

A man assuming the character of a sepoy in his undress, purchased twenty-five rupees' worth of chintz at Dyttya, in the name of Capt. Sleeman, then on his way to the Hills, and paid for it with plated copper rupees. The same man, with the assistance of a companion, purchased goods at every considerable town that Capt. Sleeman afterwards passed through on his way to Agra in the name of that gentleman, and paid for them with the same base coin. Capt. Sleeman was informed of the fraud at Dhaulpore, and had the town searched, but found that the man had departed after getting rid of their base coin. Search was also made for the rogues at Agra but without success.

Mr G. Blunt has been directed to receive charge of the office of the Collector of Customs from Mr. Laing, the latter officer's salary being devoted to reduction. This will effect a saving of about 25,000 Rs. per annum, as

the present salary of Mr. Laing is nearly 50,000 Rs. and the reduced allowances are not expected to exceed 24,000 Rs.

A woman recently committed suicide in the Naik Mundee, in consequence of her husband having deserted her.

The quantity of ice made during the past season already exceeds the amount made last year, being about 6,000 maunds.

AGRA AND ALLAHABAD COLLEGES.—Mr. W. M. Woollaston has been appointed to the head mastership of the College at Agra, and a Mr. Lewis to that of the College at Allahabad, vacant by Mr. Cooke's resignation.

ALLAHABAD.—TESTIMONY TO MR. COLVIN.—The brethren of Lodge Independence with Philanthropy have resolved on erecting a building near the Fort as a testimonial of their esteem for their last Master Mr Colvin.

The Bara Bae, with a large retinue, reached this station on the morning of the 11th January. She had encamped in the Lopee Bang, and was to proceed in a few days to Benares.

A great number of huts were burnt down on the 13th January, and property to a considerable amount destroyed.

CHUNAR.—A tiger recently strayed from the hills and killed four natives at this station.

FURRUCKABAD.—Orders have been received for the abolition of the Custom House in this place. The town duties only remain.

IOODEANAH.—Mr. Lowrie, the American missionary, has arrived at this station, where he has been joined by two of his country men, who contemplate a religious campaign against the Sheiks.

HANSI.—Sickness is on the decline in Hansi, and it is expected that, provided the ensuing season prove congenial, the station will be re-occupied.

The latest accounts mention, that the inhabitants were not then suffering from illness, which has been so prevalent during the greatest part of the past year.

MURRAYVA.—Great distress is experienced in this district from the scarcity of water. Supplies are obliged to be fetched from the distance of ten coss for the use of Mr. Metcalfe's camp.

A serious affray occurred recently at Mahim, a considerable village in the Hurrana line, between a body of the revenue officers under Mr Gawtkin, consisting of fifty men, and a gang of one thousand smugglers, who had determined to carry their goods across the line by force of arms. Two of the smugglers were slain, and the Daroga and two chuprassees of the Government wounded, on the occasion. The Collector of Customs has since ordered an additional number of men to be attached to Mr. Gawtkin's establishment.

MZERUT.—An earthquake was felt at this station on the 20th December. The shocks were sharp and distinct, and the direction of motion from north to south.

In consequence of a misunderstanding at a ball, a hostile meeting took place at this station recently, between an officer in the Camerons and an officer of H. M.'s 11th Dragoons. The affair terminated without injury to either party.

THE BOMBAY DAK.—The arrangements for accelerating the Bombay dak, have been completed and took effect from the 1st January. The acceleration has not taken place upon the entire road, but only extends to Sehore, a distance of three hundred miles from Agra. The speed contracted for is five miles per hour in the dry weather, and four in the wet.

STOB KERAMAT SIKH.—Synd Keramat Ally, the lively and intelligent companion of Conolly's journey overland from Tehran to India, has been appointed to a Judicial office, under the Superintendent of Ajmere, corresponding to the Sudder Amership of the Provinces.

CUSTOM CHOWKEE.—Mr. S. Bowring, the Deputy Governor at Rangoon, who has been appointed to arrange the new law of Customs Chowkees from Etawah to Allahabad, has taken advantage of the patronage which this affords to give service to some of the students of the Agra College.

HINDU RAO.—It is stated that Hindu Rao has recently received from the Gwalior Government one lakh and twenty thousand rupees—his pension for one year.

FUTTEHPUR SEKURFE.—Intermittent fever is raging to an awful degree among the inhabitants of this place: within the last three months one thousand one hundred individuals are said to have fallen victims to the distemper, out of a population of about fifteen thousand.

CHANDERNAGORE.—It is stated that the venerable Governor of Chandernagore, Monsieur Corder, is about to retire from the Government of that settlement.

An attempt was recently made to smuggle salt from Chandernagore. The farmer, or some purchaser from him, prepared a despatch of 4,000 maunds to be conveyed in the night by water to Hooghly. This was intimated to the Magistrate, and that functionary prepared a body of burkundazs to pounce upon the party. The smugglers were apprized of this in time, and reconveyed the salt to their depot. The salt has been put under arrest and a question, on which there are very opposite opinions, has arisen—whether salt once exported ought not to be considered as an interloper on its return, and excluded from the privilege of the farm.

The salt farmer is said to have still on hand eleven thousand maunds of last season's salt, which will be enough to supply the denizens of Chandernagore for the next four years at least.

NATIVE STATES.

BHITRONI.—The Rajah has returned from Deig whither he had gone to espouse another wife, the first proving unfruitful.

A Christian merchant of Calcutta recently imported into this state a small investment consisting chiefly of shades, looking-glasses, &c. &c. of which the Rajah alone purchased ten thousand rupees' worth.

UMRISUR.—The Sheik Rajah, in the hope of encouraging the Shawl manufacture of this town, has quadrupled the import duties on Cashmere and Ludak wool for foreigners.

JULALABAD.—Dost Mahomed has moved a considerable force, commanded by his second son, on this town with a view to invade the Sheik territories on the expected demise of Runjeet Singh. He has also directed his eldest son to collect and organize new troops with all possible speed and to join his brother.

LAHORE.—Cholera is making fearful havoc among the people in Lahore, about a hundred individuals daily falling victims to this baneful pestilence. The richer class of inhabitants have fled across the Hydrotas to escape the plague.

The latest accounts from Lahore state that Runjeet Singh was again very ill, and that Khatwar Shere Singh had arrived from Cashmere in expectation of his father's death, when, it is generally believed, he will contest his brothers' title to the throne.

Maharaja Runjeet Singh has so far recovered, as to be enabled to inspect his Cavalry with whose efficiency he

expressed himself much pleased. The Maharaja has forwarded a communication to Mian Singh of Cashmere, requesting him, either to resign the Agency of that country or pay an annual sum of twenty-seven lakhs.

GOOMSUR.—Intelligence has been received from Goomsur up to the 6th December. General Taylor had arrived at Camp on the 28th November. The Goomsur Rajah had given orders to all the villagers to abandon their houses and take to the jungle, on pain of his displeasure. The greater part of them had obeyed, but some remained to collect the harvest, though the grain will be earned into the jungle also until some settlement of the country is made. Several prisoners have been captured, and a great many of the enemy have been put hors de combat and are so scared that they are seldom to be fallen in with. The total loss on our part is twenty men killed and wounded, but the fever has made fearful havoc among the men, and some of the officers have been obliged to quit camp from its effects.

Mr. Russel arrived at Goomsur on the 11th January, and has been diligently employed ever since, but matters were somewhat suspended as it was reported the Rajah was dead. The *Louise* arrived at Goomsur with reinforcements on the 4th January, and two six pounders from Vizagapatam had arrived in camp.

ELZSCHPOOR.—Among the sepoys employed to coerce the people of the state, some professors of thuggery have been detected practising their atrocious trade. They have been made over to Captain Sleeman to be dealt with according to law.

CABUL.—By the last accounts received from Cabul it appears that Dost Mahomed's sons were both encamped near Jullalabad, within a march of each other, awaiting instructions to attack Peshawur, and that they had been joined by numbers of the Muttiah Putans, and several other Mahomedan Chiefs. Dost Mahomed Khan had left Cabul to join his sons. He has been fortunate enough to recover jewels to the amount of several lakhs of rupees from banditti, who were afraid to dispose of them in the market, and has appropriated the money accruing from the sale of them to the expenses of the expedition against Peshawur. The Khan has dismissed the greatest part of the Afghan soldiery in his employ and has substituted the Kuzul Bash for them, who now constitute the main force of his army. Twenty thousand of these soldiers had been sent to Jullalabad, ten thousand of whom had succeeded in surprising the Nazim of Peshawur (who was on his way to invest Bysool, which place had been taken by the Khan's troops) at the gates of Peshawur and forced him to retire into it with the loss of many of his followers.

Nawab Abdoolah Khan has been released from his prison in Cabul by Dost Mahomed, on paying the sum of two lakhs of rupees.

CWATTO.—It is stated that Hurree Holkur has deputed his vakeel, Gunput Rao, to Calcutta, with a thousand followers, for the purpose of petitioning the Supreme Government.

PESHAWUR.—Upwards of one hundred desperate characters have been apprehended at Peshawur and hanged haphazardly on the adjacent trees, by order of the Hakem, as a warning to the others engaged in notorious practices.

The Burreckruze zemindars of Mozufferabad, revolted from the authority of the Nazim of the province, and refused to pay the stipulated revenue, vowing vengeance on the *Shikhs*, whom they murdered whenever opportunity occurred. The Nazim being greatly troubled

by the proceedings of the Burruckness, issued orders to Sirdar Hoor Sing to coerce them. The Sirdar accordingly proceeded against the hordes of the Pattans with ten mounted troops and a few guns, and invaded the village of Tippera, where these marauders had taken up their station. An engagement commenced between the Sirdar's troops and the Pattans, by the former opening fire from their cannons on the latter; but the contest soon became a hand-to-hand combat with swords, in which the Sheiks ultimately triumphed, leaving upwards of two hundred of their adversaries defunct on the field—the remainder having fled to the mountains for refuge. About eighty Pattan robbers were also subsequently captured, out of a gang which attempted to rob the Sheik's cantonments, and shot to death.

CASHMERE.—Mr. Vigne, by the last accounts, had re-entered the valley of Cashmere where he intends to remain sometime, adding to the treasures of his valuable portfolio.

JEYPORE.—The Jeypore Ranees has expressed her distrust to the Rawul at the recent proceedings at Joudpore, and advised that a messenger should be dispatched there, in order to obtain an authenticated account of them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, it is said, is now perfectly satisfied that Jotaran was the instigator of the recent tragical events in Jeypore; but the natives generally believe that Luchmun Sing, the Rawul's son, is the guilty party.

SHEKAWATTEE.—It is stated that the troops are to be removed from Shekawatee immediately, and that the two forts will be restored to the Ranees of Seekur. It is also reported that Captain Forbes, of Shekawatee Kuzzaks, now at Jhoonjoo, will be retained on the present footing, to insure the peace of the country after the Company's troops have quitted it.

MADRAS.

SUPERSTITION.—Some of the Thodurs of the Blue Mountains have been recently tried at Coimbatore, for having massacred fifty or sixty of the Koorinar caste, about a year ago, on a pretence of their having caused a mortality among the buffaloes.

ANOTHER CONSCIENTIOUS RESTITUTION.—Another conscientious restitution of ten thousand rupees, has been anonymously made to Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—The *John William Dare*, which had for a long time been conceived a missing ship, returned to Madras from Moulmein on the 2nd January.

ARCHDEACON ROBINSON.—There was a meeting of subscribers for the tribute to the venerable Archdeacon Robinson on the 30th December. The Provisional Committee reported that the subscriptions amounted to 3,300 rupees, one-fourth of which was contributed by the Clergymen of the Archdeaconry.

SIR ROBERT COMYN, KT.—On the 31st December, before a special court convened for the purpose, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Comyn, Kt., was sworn into office as Chief Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Palmer, Kt., resigned.

COLONEL HANSON. has returned to Madras from Australia, and resumed the office of Quarter-Master-General.

RESIDENT OF TRAVANCORE.—The supersession of Mr. Casamajor has been finally determined in favor of Col. S. Fraser, who has been appointed Resident of Travancore on the retirement of that gentleman.

CHANGE OF EDITOR.—It is stated that the gentleman who sometime since edited the *Madras Times*, and recently labored in the *Standard* of which paper he is still editor, has assumed the editorial management of the *Conservative* also.

THE MUNRO STATUE.—The Committee of Management of the Munro Statue at Madras, have written to the Home Committee expressive of their surprise at Mr. Chantry's delay in executing the statue.

THE ARCHDEACONRY.—The Bishop has appointed the Rev. Henry Harper to the Archdeaconry of Madras, vacated by the resignation of Archdeacon Robinson, who has embarked for England.

GUNTOOR SEALING-WAX.—The *Madras Times* of 9th January, intimates that sealing-wax, as good as the best Dutch or English kinds, is manufactured in Guntour, and sold at from eight annas to one rupee per pound.

SIR JOHN GORE.—His Majesty the King has sent to Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, the insignia of military order of the Guelph, as a proof of the regard His Majesty entertains for him, accompanied by an autograph note of condolence on the loss of his son. The Lords of the Admiralty, also, have been pleased to signify their approval of Sir John's proceedings in the duties of his late command in the East Indies.

PORTO NOVO IRON WORKS.—The Porto Novo Iron Works are proceeding with much activity. Some of the articles manufactured at the Works are said to be equal to any produced in England.

BANGALORE COURT-MARTIAL.—The court-martial which has been sitting at Bangalore on Soobroyah, late a writer in the Commissariat Department, has been dissolved, the number of members sick having reduced the court below the legal number; and another court-martial has been ordered, of which Col. L. Wahab of the 52d Regiment, is to be President, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alves one of the members.

BOMBAY.

SLAVE DEALING.—His M.'s brig *Thetis*, has brought sixty-five slaves from Porebunder, to which port the unfortunate people were conveyed in an Arab vessel from Maculla, from which place they were exported in consequence of a famine. The speculation, however, failed; for the Rana of Porebunder being under stipulations, similar to those entered into with the Imam of Muscat, to put a stop to slave dealing, gave up the above mentioned individuals to the British authorities.

THE HUGH LINDSAY.—The following intelligence respecting of *Hugh Lindsay* appears in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 6th January.

"By the brig *Two Brothers* from Maculla the 1st December, which arrived here on the 3rd Jan. we learn that the *Hugh Lindsay*, had reached the parallel of that port in nine days and two hours from the time of leaving Bombay, thus performing, it is said, the best voyage she had ever made. As it was late when they neared the land, they did not anchor until the following morning. All the fuel was expected to be on board by the evening of the 22d November, when they were to start for Judda, touching at Mocha. All the passengers were well."

PIRACY.—A buttella, commanded by a native, which left Bombay for Jumboosur on the 10th January, was attacked the same night at no great distance from the Light House by armed pirates, about ten in number. Some of the crew of the buttella threw themselves overboard, but a few of them, including the merchant to whom the greater part of the boat's cargo belonged, were wounded by the pirates, who carried away the whole of the property on board, amounting in value to upwards of 1,000 rupees. The corsairs escaped with impunity and remain undiscovered.

MALACCA.

MR. DE WIND'S ASSAILANTS.—Count Von Ranzew, his son and ayce, were found guilty at the recent criminal sessions, the first as principal and the two latter

as aiders and abettors in the assault committed on Mr. De Wind,—and sentenced, the Count to one year's imprisonment, the syce to six months' confinement, and the son to a slight corporal punishment.

JAVA.

A letter from Batavia, of the 17th November, mentions that the Government, who are the principal holders of sugar and coffee in Java, have decided to have no more public sales of those articles, but to ship their coffee and sugar to Holland through the factory. Also that it was said, that an import duty of 75 per cent. was to be levied on foreign manufactures imported in Java, more particularly on cottons and woollens. •

SIAM.

Advices from Bangkok up to the 25th November, state that the Siamese Government were under considerable perplexity as to the course they should adopt towards Cochinchina. They are evidently afraid of the Cochinchinese, but the Siamese ruler cannot tolerate the idea of quietly bearing the defeats he has recently sustained.

A Siamese junk bound from Bangkok to China in June or July last, fell in with a boat, with a crew of twenty-nine men and pulling twenty-seven oars, at the entrance of the Gulph of Siam. The people in the boat enquired if they could have a passage to China, said they had twenty-five chests of opium, eight cetties of camphor barus, and one or two piculs birds' nests in the boat, and proposed to give two chests of opium to the crew, and divide the remainder of their property with the commander of the junk as the price of their passage. The terms were accepted, and the crew before quitting the boat set fire to and destroyed her. The boat is said to have been from Singapore.

PENANG.

PIRACY.—The pirates who infest the neighbourhood of the Straights and Penang, are becoming bolder as they find the impotency of the local Government to coerce them for their depredations. Four or five fast pulling boats, armed and well manned with these sanguinary and merciless corsairs, have recently been prowling about the passage between Penang and the main land, and kidnapping the passengers from small boats passing to and from Province Wellesley, the neighbouring islands and the different fishing towns of the island, many of whom have been taken away and, it is supposed, sold into slavery. Several Chinese fishermen have also been captured and taken away from the fishing stakes, and numbers have in consequence abandoned their occupation. It is reported that the pirates were rendezvousing in a small bay on the west side of the island of Teluk Coomba, and that they might have been extirpated by a small land and sea force, but nothing was attempted to effect this desideratum, as the Government seems to be unable, from the want of power "to disburse one farthing", to adopt any effectual measure for their suppression, without permission from Bengal.

The depredations of the pirates having been brought to the notice of the Admiral, his Excellency dispatch-

ed the boats of the *Winchester* in quest of them, and two prizes were shortly after captured and sent in. One of these boats, as her crew stated, turned out on trial to be the inoffensive bearer of an answer to a letter that she had brought to the settlement from the Rajah of Ligore. The other boat's crew have been remanded to prison under very suspicious circumstances.

THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and family, were to leave Penang on H. M.'s ship *Winchester* for Ceylon on the 20th December.

CAPT. LOW.—The designation of Capt. Low, has been changed by the Governor-General of India in Council from Assistant-Resident to Principal Assistant, Province Wellesley, in order to insure the continuance of that officer, when he may be promoted, in his situation, which (by the present Regulations regarding Military officers holding civil appointments) he could not do with his old designation.

SINGAPORE.

SIR E. GAMBIER.—Sir Edward and Lady Gambier and Mr. Keer, Registrar of the Court of Judicature, arrived at Singapore on the 5th Dec.

ROBBERY.—A robbery took place on board the brig *Ann*, a day or two before her departure for Halifax. The robbers dropped quietly under the stern of the brig in a boat and entered the cabin by one of the stern windows, from whence they succeeded in carrying off the Captain's writing-desk, containing the ship's papers and accounts, with ten dollars. The mate imagining he heard a noise on deck, got up and on looking over the stern saw a person half into the windows; thinking he was going in, he stepped aside to get a piece of iron that was at hand to throw at him, but the noise he made in doing so scared away the thieves, three in number, who pulled away towards New Harbour with a rapidity which rendered pursuit useless.

CHINA.

FIRE AT CANTON.—A destructive fire broke out in Canton on the 22nd and raged with unabated fury until the evening of the 23d November, when it was partially suppressed. At one time it was expected that the wind would have driven the flames towards the British factories, and the crews of the vessels in the harbour were kept in readiness in consequence to remove the property on the approach of the fire, but it was fortunately quenched before it made its way beyond the walls.

Canton papers to the 15th December, give very favorable accounts of the opium market. Patna is quoted at from Spanish dollars 760 to Spanish dollars 790, and Benares at 720, at which rates some of the importations per *Water Witch* had gone off.

Captain Länders of the *Forth* fell in with a rock in the China Seas, seen twenty years ago, which Captain Ross afterwards in vain searched for, and ascertained its position to be lat. 8° 47', long. 110° 19' East; twenty-two leagues east of Hulo Sopato, and in the track of ships going down the China Seas in the north-east monsoon. The rock is not larger than a long-boat keel up, and probably only visible in a heavy sea.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From A. E. Kuhn's *Monthly Price Current*, January 31, 1836.)

The pressure of shipments of Indigo and Silk, and the unusual scarcity of arrivals from England during the last quarter, have so far reduced the quantity of available tonnage as to have occasioned an extraordinary increase in our rates of freight. This precarious state of things have strongly affected our market, in regard to the activity which prevails usually at this season, and with exception of shipments of Indigo,

Opium, Silk and Silk Piece Goods, the general transactions have been during the whole month of an uncommonly limited scale. Dead weight is not obtainable, for Indigo and Silk to London £2. 11 s 12 per Ton are asked. The rates of the day may be considered nominal, as the scarcity of available tonnage subjects the scale to modification. The limited transactions we have to report in the general Bengal staples,

are with exception of Indigo and Silk chiefly for the French and American markets. 13 vessels are at present loading for these two countries, while there are only 4 upon the list for England.

INDIGO.—The importation of produce up to this day is reported at Rs. 191,645 against Rs. 59,570 for a corresponding period last year, showing an increase this year of 1,775 mounds; 10,000 mounds are still expected to arrive should this quantity not be exceeded, the crop of this season would fall shorter than was anticipated 3 or 4 months ago, and be under the average of the last 10 years, which we reported in one of our previous numbers, to be 1,18,550 mounds.—The uninterrupted very dry weather, which followed immediately the cessation of the rains, may have influenced in some degree this reduction in the produce.

We have had five more public sales at Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co's. New Indigo Mart, whose reports we copy.

6th Sale, 6th January.—Considerable private sales have been effected during the last eight days, and a public sale held at the New Mart of 270 chests of Indigo, went off with great animation at prices fully higher than any obtained this season, ranging close on those of last year for similar qualities.

The Market, therefore, may now be considered as opened: buyers of all classes having bid freely for the French, American, and English Markets and the Gulf, notwithstanding the reported gloomy accounts of the home prices, brought out by the *Oriental* from Bordeaux up to the 4th September.—About the time that vessel sailed, accounts of this season's crop had arrived in Europe, leading parties to expect at least 1,25,000 to 1,30,000 mounds;—under that impression it is not to be wondered that prices should be unsteady, if not flat; yet in a London Price Current, dated 21st August, it is stated that "Importers accept buying in prices of late sales, except for picked parcels for which advance of 8d paid, good business is bought in lots of last sale, at Auction, 10 chests of Manila west 2s. 11d. to 4s. 3d. per lb."

7th Sale, 11th January.—311 chests of Indigo were put up for public sale this day, the whole of which went off freely at prices equal to any obtained this season.

There was great competition amongst the buyers for the French, American and English Markets, all parties being evidently resolved to purchase at the rates of the day.

8th Sale, 18th January.—379 chests, the whole of which went off with great spirit, prices ranging fully ten or fifteen rupees higher than sales of last month.

There is evidently a brisk demand, particularly for the French Market, whilst sellers hold firmly under the belief that the crop will not exceed 1,10,000 mounds.

The 9th Sale, 19th January, has gone off much the same as the last, the biddings for all but a fine mark J A 8 were animated and general.

The 10th Sale took place on the 26th January. Very extensive purchases have been made by private contract at an advance on former prices, and the sale at the Mart fully maintained the advance; the lower qualities selling much higher in proportion than the finer descriptions of Indigo. The principal purchases were made for the French and English Markets.

There was also a public sale held by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. at the Exchange, of about 200 chests, and another is advertised by Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co. of about 150 chests on account of the estate of Messrs. Crutchen, Mackillop and Co.

Foreign agents, and particularly the French, who had held back during the last month have come forward and purchased freely, the market may therefore now be considered as established, and continues in a very animated state. Prices range now 10 to 15 Rs. per mound higher than at the same time last year. One well known mark, I. A. 8. 134 chests were bought in at 160 Rs. per mound at the public sale held at the Exchange, and Rs. 165 per mound has been refused for 250 chests out of 267 of whole cakes of a favourite Kishnagar mark.

The well known mark J D and C has been sold at 150 and the H and M at 155. The quantity remaining in the market is small.

Shipments to a considerable extent have been made through the Honourable Company on account of Planters, under advances for bills on London at the exchange of 2s. 3d. per Rupee, by way of remittances.

OPPIUM.—Notwithstanding the very large quantity brought forward at the first public sale this season on the 6th instant, considerable animation prevailed and the biddings were brisk, 150 lots were run off consecutively to one buyer at the price of

Company's Rupees 1255 per chest, and more than one of the principal houses connected with China, bought upwards of 1000 chests. The quantity and extent of shipments which followed immediately this public sale was never witnessed before in Calcutta; about 4,200 chests were cleared for China, at the Custom-house, on the 6th, 8th, 9th and 11th instant, and the total number of chests shipped for China during this month amount to 4444 chests.

The following are the particulars of the above mentioned public sale.

	highest Compy. Rs.	lowest Compy. Rs.	average Compy. Rs.
Behar, chs 4500	1290	1165	1255 9 1
Benares, „ 2000	1210	1215	1222 12 2

The supposed quantity of the present crop to be sold at Calcutta this season is 15,800 chests of which 6,500 were disposed of at the first sale.

RAW SILK AND SILK PIECE GOODS.—Shipments to London of Raw Silk by private Agency have been upon a very limited scale during the last four months, scarcely above 1000 mounds. The importation from the Interior by the Honourable Company, being since 1st May 1835 only 2894 mounds, of which 1340 mounds were shipped in December last, the total exports of this article for England will fall considerably short of the former years. This circumstance may affect the prices in England. Shipments to Bombay have been on the contrary rather heavy. The November band is now arriving in the market, but inferior to last year's produce.

In Silk Piece Goods we have to report a greater activity, the Americans having purchased freely and shipments to England having been also during this month on a rather extensive scale. The fabrics continue in active operation, and prices are well supported.

COTTON.—The unfavourable accounts received from China, and the scarcity of available Tonnage for England have greatly affected the prices of the several descriptions.

SALTPETRE.—Operations in the purchases of this product have been very limited, owing to the scarcity of Freights.

SUGAR.—27,083 bags were shipped during this month, of which 1437 are destined to the home markets.

LAC.—The demand for products of this classification continues limited, and prices experienced no alteration.

RICE.—The crop having been extraordinarily abundant in all quarters of our neighbourhood, and the scarcity of Tonnage for England and the Mauritius so uncommonly sensible, the transactions have been during the whole month of a proportional limited scale, and prices of all descriptions are greatly on the decline.

WHEAT.—Shipments have been confined to New South Wales, and sales very limited; prices are, however, well supported.

HIDES.—The scarcity of Tonnage in the Port has particularly affected the demand for Hides, and our market may be reported in regard to this product, without any alteration.

LINSEED.—The market continues as represented in our last, and not a single sale has come to our notice.

GINGER.—Has continued in steady demand, and prices have experienced a further increase.

METALS.—The Copper market continues depressed notwithstanding the very reduced importation. A sale of 4500 mounds Privian Shah, at an increase of 1 Rupee per mound of our last month's quotation, is the only transaction of importance we have to report. Although there is not much business doing in Iron, the market is firm and prices steady. Spelter has advanced a few annas, purchases are confined to local wants. No transaction of importance has transpired in Lead. Quicksilver continues to be wanted, and has further increased in price. The market in regard to the articles under this head appears to want firmness in respect to price.

TWIST.—A supply of about 400 bales is reported per *Montrose* from Liverpool. We mentioned in our last number, prices of the assortments well supported, but since the market has receded.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market although not unfavourably disposed, is at present rather inactive, arising from the absence of orders from the Interior and from neighbouring ports.

WOOLLENS.—Very few sales applicable to this division appears on the returns for the current month.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

[FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU.]

The subject of the Municipal Government of the City of Calcutta, the nature and extent of its proper local funds, and their disputed sufficiency for the purposes for which they were established, have often been discussed; sometimes with reference to the circular letters of the Chief Magistrate, calling upon the inhabitants to take part in the management of their own affairs; sometimes in noticing the proceedings of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

These discussions have, however, led to no practical result, partly from want of co-operation on the part of the public, arising perhaps from deficiency of information on the subject; partly from the disinclination of individuals to devote time to a subject which, although interesting and important to all, affects none so directly as to induce them to take much pains, where the result of their trouble is not, in their opinion, likely to be successful.

We willingly respond to the call which has been made upon us, the subject being perhaps more familiar to us, than to most of the inhabitants of Calcutta, as we have for some years given it much of our attention, and have frequently discussed it in these columns.

We submit the subjoined abstract, exhibiting the constitution and duties of the Court of Quarter Session, and the amount and application of the various municipal funds, to which we have added Tables of the income and expenditure of the Assessment for 1832-33, and 1833-4.

We have annexed an extract from the *Hurkaru* of 1833 which gives some particulars of a discussion on the subjects above noticed at the Town Hall on the 1st November of that year.

We trust all interested in the subject (and who is not?) will support by their signature, a petition to Government on the subject, praying that all Local Municipal Funds, may be placed at the disposal of the inhabitants of Calcutta, to be administered either through a reformed Court of Quarter Session or by Commissioners elected by the inhabitants. Such a petition we will engage to prepare with aid of "Counsel, learned in the law" if a sufficient number of inhabitants express their wishes to that effect. We are confident such a petition, supported as we hope and expect it would be by the Bench, could not fail of success.

The other branch of the subject, the revival of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as an efficient legal tribunal, for hearing appeals from Police Magistrates and trying cases of misdemeanour, we should be disposed to treat as a secondary matter—one, too, on which there is much difference of opinion and which might be safely left to the Chief Justice and the Legislative Council; but on

the question of the local funds and their administration there can be but one opinion on the part of the *tax-payers*, who ought with might and main to strive with the *tax-receivers* until the point be conceded to them, which it will not be, without much entreaty—if at all.

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Court of Quarter Sessions is known to the people of Calcutta, only through the medium of an advertisement in the newspapers, which appears quarterly in the following form:—

"Notice is hereby given that a *General and Quarter Sessions* of the Peace will be holden by *His Majesty's Justices of the Peace*, in and for the town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William in Bengal, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Office of the said Justices, in the said Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the — day of — instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the purposes of the Assessment.

Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace Office, the — day of — 183 —.

The Court meets nobody knows where, and few understand why. Some indeed have asserted that there is no such Court—that it never assembles, and if it does, that it is only as a matter of form, and has no business to transact and no authority to enforce its decrees. In all or most of these respects they are wrong—the last line of the advertisement shews *why* it meets, and its place of meeting is stated, though *where* the office of the Justices is, may not be clearly understood;—sometimes it is at the Town Hall—sometimes at the Police. The Court certainly has no building of its own, nor any particular place permanently assigned for that purpose. It *does* assemble quarterly, however, and not only has important business to transact, if its duties were understood, but has full authority by Act of Parliament to perform that business and to enforce its decrees.

As so much ignorance appears to prevail as to the constitution, nay the very existence of this Court, without the assembly of which no Assessment whatever can be levied on Houses in Calcutta, we shall offer a brief history of the establishment and subsequent recognition of this Court, from the act establishing it in 1753, to the latest act affecting it, the 9th Geo. IV., commonly called the Indian Criminal Act.

This explanation is the more necessary, as it is desirable in the first instance, to shew the powers and constitution of the only Municipal Tribunal we possess, and by virtue of whose decrees, the principal of our Town Duties—the House Assessment—is levied.

The Calcutta Courts of Quarter Sessions and Requests were established so far back as the reign of Geo. II., by Charter, dated 8th January, 1753, which also established a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, and made the Mayor's *Court of Quarter Sessions* a Court of Record.

By the Act of the 13th Geo. III., which established a Supreme Court at Calcutta, so much of the preceding Charter as made the Mayor's Court a Court of Record, was abrogated, and the Justices ceased to be Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer: but nothing further.

By another Charter of 14th Geo. III., dated 26th March, 1774, the *Court of Quarter Sessions* and *Court of Requests* were especially made subject to the Supreme Court.

By the 33d Geo. III. the Governor-General in Council, by Commissions issued under the seal of the Supreme Court, had power to nominate as many covenanted servants of the Company or other British inhabitants, as they may think qualified to act as Justices of the Peace—the Governor-General, Members of Council, and Judges being at the time and previously, the only Justices of the Peace.

The Criminal Act (9th Geo. IV.) also recognizes the Court of General Quarter Sessions; it likewise directs certain cases to be referred to it for adjudication by the Police Magistrates, and a right of appeal to it in all cases of summary conviction, under this act or otherwise.

Sir Edward Ryan, in his charge to the Grand Jury on the occasion of the introduction here of the new Criminal Act, commented on this subject. He showed that General Quarter Sessions established under the Acts which preceded the constitution of the Supreme Court could still be legally held, and that they were absolutely necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of that Act.

We subjoin the Chief Justice's remarks, as they are quite decisive on these subjects.

"I am fully aware that it has not of late years been usual to hold any Court of General or Quarter Sessions, except for the purposes of making assessments on the owners or occupiers of houses, according to the provisions of the 33d Geo. 3. s. 2. s. 153. I find, however, from the minute book of the Sessions, that Courts of this description have been held by the Governor-General and Members of Council; and that Grand Juries have been summoned and charged by the Chairman to enquire, though no persons appear to have been tried. I can have no doubt of the power of the Governor-General and Council to hold a Court of Quarter Sessions. The Charter of 1753, expressly empowers the Governor or President of Fort William and the Council, for the time being, or any three or more of them, to hold a Quarter Sessions of the Peace, four times in the year, and they are authorised to do all acts that Justices of the Peace in England may, under a Commission from the Crown. By section 36 of the Letters Patent of 1774, the power given to the Governor and Council under this clause to act as Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer was, and is, repealed; but their jurisdiction as a Court of Quarter Sessions is expressly recognised by the 21st section.

"The 38th sec. of the 13th Geo. 3. 63, also expressly enacts that the Governor-General and Council are to have authority to act as Justices of the Peace, and to do all matters and things which appertain to that office, and are empowered to hold Quarter Sessions within the settlement of Fort William four times in every year, and the same shall be at all times a Court of Record.

"I know that it has been considered a question of some doubt and difficulty, whether any of the Statutes enable Justices of the Peace under Commissions from this Court to hold a Court of Quarter Sessions, for any other purpose than those of making an assessment. I will not now enter into the difficulties to which the various Statutes relating to this subject give rise.

"I can only say that whatever may be the inconvenience (which I should have thought would have been present to those who assisted in the framing of this Act) it will be absolutely necessary that a Court of General or Quarter Sessions should be held, in order that the decisions of this Statute may be complied with. This necessity is the more apparent from the provisions of the 48th and 49th sections.

"The 48th section provides that in all cases (not limited to conviction under this Act) where the sum adjudged to be paid on any summary conviction shall exceed Fifty Sicca Rupees; or the imprisonment adjudged shall exceed one calendar month; or conviction shall take place before one Justice only; any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any such conviction, may appeal to the next Court of General Quarter Sessions. The clause goes on to direct the notices, &c. which the party appealing shall give, and provides for his discharge, if in prison under the conviction, on his giving surties, to try the appeal. The Court at such Sessions is to hear and determine the matter of the appeal.

"The 49th section provides that no such conviction or adjudication made on appeal therefrom shall be quashed, for want of form, or removed by certiorari, or otherwise, into any of His Majesty's Superior Courts of Record.

If the two sections to which I have just referred, are to be construed as applying only to convictions under this statute, there can be no doubt that a Court of Quarter Sessions should be regularly held, the necessity for which would be still more apparent if these sections are

to be taken according to their literal meaning, without reference to the other clauses of the Act which precede them. Whichever may be considered the right construction to be put on these sections, it is clear that the Charter under which we act, expressly recognizes the Court of Quarter Sessions as instituted under the proceedings by writs of mandamus, certiorari, &c. If therefore any party felt himself aggrieved by a summary conviction under this Act, against which owing to no Court of Quarter Sessions being held, he was unable (though entitled) to appeal, he would have a right to institute proceedings in this Court to compel the Court of Quarter Sessions to assemble and hear, and determine his appeal.

The legality of assembling the Court of Quarter Sessions being thus established, the question arises—What its duties, judicial and municipal, are, and ought to be?

There is no doubt but that such a tribunal ought, by law, to sit and try commitments for misdemeanours, &c.; to hear appeals from sentences passed by the Police Magistrates; to regulate the Assessments; and either directly, or by means of Officers specially appointed for that purpose, to superintend and control the appropriation of all local and municipal funds. With such powers and a due admixture of unpaid Members, the Court of Quarter Sessions would be a respected constitutional authority, influential for such and many other useful purposes.

The revival of the Court of Quarter Sessions, not merely as a matter of form necessary to legalize the Assessment, but as an open, efficient, and constitutional tribunal, is an object greatly to be desired; and as we have the authority of a Judge of the Supreme Court for asserting, that the provisions of the Criminal Act cannot otherwise be carried into effect, and have also experience to prove the expediency of its revival, it is difficult to discover why it is not awakened from its slumber and being first properly constituted, then required to do its duty, as directed by Act of Parliament and explained (as above) by our present Chief Justice.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

We now come to the enumeration of the Local Funds over which we think the inhabitants of Calcutta, either through the Quarter Sessions, by means of District Committees, Commissioners of Conservancy, or other competent Municipal Court, ought to possess full and entire control.

The first and best understood of these funds is the Assessment which is levied under the sanction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as will appear by the following extracts from Acts of Parliament.

By the 33d Geo. III. the Justices, in Quarter Session assembled, are authorized to "appoint Scavengers for cleansing the streets, and to nominate and appoint such persons as they may think fit, in that behalf, and also to order the watching and repairing of the streets as they respectively shall judge necessary; and for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof, from time to time, to make an equal assessment on the owners or occupiers of houses," &c.

It is further directed that all "and every such Assessment or Assessments shall, and may, from time to time, be levied and collected by such person or persons and in such manner, as the said Justices, by the order in Session, shall direct and appoint in that behalf; and the money thereby raised, shall be employed and disposed of, according to the orders and directions of said Justices in Session respectively, for and towards the repairing, watching and cleansing the said Streets, and for no other purpose."

The present assessment of 5 per cent. amounts, nominally, to about three lakhs of rupees; but after deducting non-payments and the expenses of collection (say 30,000 Rs.) it yields only about two lakhs of rupees net. We ask, is this sum, or the net proceeds, whatever they may be, exclusively appropriated to "the repairing, watching, and cleansing of the Streets of Calcutta?"

Another Municipal Tax, levied under the title of Town Duty, yields about 2½ lakhs of Rupees. For what purposes was this imposed? and how is it appropriated? Is it devoted to the improvement of the City—as in all British and foreign free towns is the case; or

is it paid into the General Treasury to be remitted to England towards defraying the expenses of our duplicate and triplicate Governments in London? It was given to the town in 1823, as a Municipal Tax applicable to local purposes, not only in Calcutta, but all over the country—but was resumed in 1829!

The profits of the Lotteries, which are avowedly "for the improvement of the City of Calcutta," yield, we believe, at least a lakh of rupees per annum. What becomes of this trifles? The Sub-Treasurer can probably inform us? The Lottery Committee can perhaps say why all "improvements" have been suspended for several years past? Is it that the funds formerly devoted to this purpose have been for some years *pounded* to repay a grant of a certain sum towards the improvement of the Town, made by Lord Hastings, out of the surplus fees (we believe) of the Court of Requests, which grant was "not confirmed" by the Honorable the Court of Directors, but ordered to be repaid. When this will be done who knows? Who is the comptroller of the Lottery Fund? and are the accounts a sealed book or how?

The *Abkarry*, a tax on licenses to liquor-shops, is another local fund; it yields about two lakhs and a half per annum, and as it is raised at the expense of those most likely to *break* the peace, it should surely be devoted to *keeping* the peace—it would form a very neat item to the credit of the General Fund, and would cover the *Thanadaree* establishment and all incidental charges. In a statement of the Town disbursement of 1828-29, we find this item given, under the head of receipts at 2,59,152 rupees; may we not hope to see it brought to credit in the next audit of the account of the Quarter Sessions?

Here then are four local taxes, yielding about nine lakhs of rupees per annum; we know who pay and who receive them; would it be very unreasonable to expect to know *how* they are spent! or would it be outrageous to ask that some of the tax-payers should have a voice in the disposal or application of them? We are far from implying that there is any misappropriation; but it would be satisfactory to the inhabitants to know that they do get "value received" for their money; and that it is applied to purposes of which they approve.

If the Government give up the *Abkarry* and the Town Duties, the Lottery profits, the Fines, Surplus Fees, &c. —the General Fund will then afford to support the *Thanadaree* establishment, and all Police expenses, Magistrates and Constables included—a perpetual stop need not be put to all improvement and necessary repairs, &c. as at present—the Government would be doing an act of justice—the people of Calcutta would be grateful and, we are sure, would cheerfully join in their endeavours to make these funds go as far as possible, if entrusted to their management, as we think it will be conceded they should be. This would form the first most popular step in self-government, and as it is widely rumoured that important alterations in all departments of the State are under consideration, we hope we do not look in vain, for the efficient re-establishment of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the delegation to its management, or to that of popularly elected Commissioners of all local municipal funds.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, CALCUTTA, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1833.

After the proceedings of the Sessions had closed for the day and the Chairman was about to rise, Mr. Samuel Smith inquired of Mr. McFarlan whether the assessment on house-rent was the only fund over which the Quarter Sessions had control? whether it had not also control over Town Duties, the *Abkarry*, the surplus of the Petty Court's receipts, the profits on the Lotteries, and other Municipal Funds of various descriptions. Mr. McFarlan replied that they had not, and in reply to several other questions stated that the surplus of those items went, he supposed, to the credit of Government; that the total expenditure entered in the above abstract was defrayed by the inhabitants of Calcutta, out of the assessed house taxes, that the Government had no right to control their

(the Quarter Session's) proceedings, but admitted that the Quarter Sessions was solely composed of Police Magistrates, who could be discharged at the pleasure of the Government. Mr. Smith then remarked that the Court was a mere nullity, even as to the little that was left to its disposal, for the tax-payers had no voice in it and how could the Police Magistrates be expected to advocate the rights of the inhabitants of Calcutta, when by so doing they might give offence to the Government, and get discharged from their situations. He maintained that the people of Calcutta had an undoubted right to control the disposal of their own money, a right which was acknowledged and practised even in some of the most despotic countries.

Mr. McFarlan said he did not wish to prevent any gentleman from expressing his opinions on any subject, but it would be as well perhaps to confine themselves to the duty, which they had assembled to perform. He had willingly given what information he possessed on the points on which he had been questioned, but it would perhaps be as well to recollect that they had met there "for the purposes of the assessment."

Mr. Smith admitted the justice of the chairman's remarks, but stated that he had very quietly waited till the conclusion of the business for which they had met before starting any new subject. That the special business of the day having ended, he took advantage of the opportunity to ask, in open Court, for information that might be refused if applied for privately. He had put a few questions to Mr. McFarlan and he had very kindly answered him, for which he (Mr. Smith) was extremely obliged. What he (Mr. Smith) said was merely in the way of conversation, and the questions he had asked had been put with a view to elicit information for the benefit of the community. Perhaps Mr. McFarlan was not aware of it, but it was pretty generally believed that the Quarter Sessions had the disposal of all the funds he (Mr. Smith) had named, and it would therefore be advantageous to them to have those retaining that opinion undeceived. Here were they (the inhabitants of Calcutta) obliged to pay all the enormous expenses of the whole *Thanadaree* Establishment in addition to the Conservancy of Calcutta, as specified in the abstract, out of the Assessment fund alone, while the proceeds of all the other Funds he had mentioned went into the pocket of Government; and even over the expenditure of the assessment Fund they had no control whatever. He thought the inhabitants of Calcutta ought to come forward and petition the Government to place all those funds he had named at the disposal of the Quarter Sessions, and he also thought that that Court ought to be differently constituted—its members ought, to a certain extent, to be appointed by election of the inhabitants of Calcutta, so that the expenditure of their funds might be controlled by Magistrates of their own choice.

Mr. Robison said, if we understood him rightly, that the act of Parliament constituting the Court of Quarter Sessions required that it should be composed of Magistrates; and that the Governor-General, being the representative of the King, enjoyed the royal prerogative of displacing any of the Magistrates, if he thought fit.

Mr. Smith remarked in reply that the King had no authority to displace the Aldermen of London, and he did not see why the Court could not be composed of Magistrates of a similar description. All he wished to urge was that it ought to be composed of independent persons.

Captain Steel remarked that the honorary Magistrates had been appointed here and mentioned the names of three or four.

Mr. Smith replied.—Then they have not done their duty! Why are they not here? It was high time that a new Commission of the Peace were issued, and that proper persons were selected who could, and would, fairly represent the inhabitants of Calcutta. In conclusion Mr. Smith stated again, that the Court of Quarter Session was not properly constituted, and referred to the act, by which it appeared that it ought to be composed of the Governor-General, the Member of Council, the Police Magistrates, and such other of the inhabitants of Calcutta, as were Justices of the Peace.

The Quarter Session were then adjourned.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

CALCUTTA, 3d FEBRUARY, 1836

Present

W. C. Blaquiere, Esq.	Chairman
C. K. Robinson, Esq.	Magistrates
P. O'Hanlon, Esq.	
G. J. Siddons, Esq.	
Bihoo Hadharam Deb,	
J. Young, Esq.	Clerk of the Peace
Capt Birch,	Collector
Messrs Graham and Carr,	Assessors

It was resolved—That the present Assessment of 5 per cent be taken as the Assessment for the ensuing quarter commencing 1st May next, and that notice be given in the daily paper, that all persons having objections to make against the valuation at which they are assessed—do come in and appeal before the 16th inst which appeals will be decided on the 27th, and from day to day afterwards until the whole are disposed of.

Mr Samuel Smith suggested that the Assessment should be made in Company's rupees instead of sicca rupees, i.e. that the former should be deemed equal to the latter in the Assessment valuations also that the accounts of the Assessment be kept in Company's rupees from 1st May.

Upon this subject, Mr O'Hanlon expressed a favourable opinion generally, he thought the former suggestion should be adopted in all cases where real loss to the landlord required a mitigation—thus could be shewn by petition in the usual way. On this subject he read, "as a part of his speech" (the Court refusing to give out these documents) two letters addressed to the Chief Magistrate one from Mr Deputy Secretary Grant—the other from Mr Accountant General Morley. By the former it appeared that, agreeably to public notice the Company's rupee was to be deemed in all matters to be equal to only 15 16th of a sicca rupee. By the latter it was required that all accounts of the Assessment should be rendered in Company's rupees and not from the 1st May next. To this effect the Court eventually decided.

Although the Chairman of the Court refused to receive these documents (which we will publish, if we can obtain them) as being informal in not being addressed to the Court, but to an individual Magistrate yet it was admitted that that Gentleman (Mr McFarlan) was the origin of communication with Government and no other Magistrate took, or was permitted to take any share in the management of Conservancy affairs—or any control over the collections or disbursements.

The Cash account of the Assessment for the last quarter was laid on the Table by the Collector and as yet have been permitted to take a copy, we subjoin it.

We also obtained a copy of the general Abstract of the year's account which we likewise publish.

We attended the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 3d February, and were sorry to see so few of the Inhabitants present. Mr Blaquiere was in the Chair and there were several Magistrates present, who all appeared willing to receive every necessary information as to the general accounts and disbursements of the assessment, respecting which however it appears that none of them, except Mr Blaquiere, possessed any knowledge as the entire management and control of all conservancy matters are, it appears, vested in Mr McFarlan the Chief Magistrate. His accounts exhibited, as far as they go, speak well for the diligence of the present Collector—the collections being considerably in excess of former years—principally owing to the realization of old outstanding balances.

The net receipts for the past year appear to be nearly 40,000 rupees in excess of the preceding year, but the disbursements are also 10,000 rupees in excess.

Upon this subject, Mr Smith on his own behalf and on behalf of others, present or absent, and fortified by the knowledge of circumstances stated in open Court, claimed permission to examine the accounts at leisure,

with a view to ascertaining the nature and expediency of the disbursements and the right of the Chief Magistrate to exercise sole authority in such matters. Permission to this effect was granted.

In reference to some remarks, it was stated that Mr McFarlan as Conservancy Magistrate, acted under the immediate authority of Government, and not under control of the Court of Quarter Sessions which was assembled, it would appear, solely to sanction the levying of the assessment. If the Government have placed Mr McFarlan independent of the control of the Quarter Sessions, the act is illegal—it is in violation of an Act of Parliament which places all control in this Court, and this control we hope to see exercised in future, with some degree of vigilance.

We trust the Trade Association will take up this subject and petition the Governor of Bengal to remodel the Conservancy Department, in conformity with the Act of Parliament and also solicit Government to place at the disposal of the inhabitants all local municipal funds to be administered either by the Court of Quarter Sessions, or by an efficient and responsible corporation or commissioners, elected by the inhabitants. We pledge ourselves to keep the subject before the public and the Government while there is any hope of a compelling so desirable an object.

It was suggested that the Court should from 1st May next keep its accounts in Company's rupees, which was acceded to. It was also suggested that the assessments, or rather the valuation of houses assessed should be made in Company's rupees instead of sicca rupees, i.e. the same amount in the new currency as in the old, but this was overruled leaving the subject open to be determined upon appeal according to circumstances—the appeals will we suspect be numerous—if not individuals cannot complain. If they do not seek the redress open to them which is simple and attended with no expense, it is their own fault.

The usual assessment of 5 per cent was ordered for the ensuing quarter.

This is but a bare outline of the proceedings of this Court which were of an unusually interesting character. We shall return to the subject and if possible offer something like a connected report—supported by documents in illustration of the facts above adverted to and in explanation of the anomalous position of this at present very inefficient Municipal Court. We hope soon to see it reformed and to be able to furnish a much more satisfactory account of its transactions. —Hunkaru.

The Magistrates met in Quarter Sessions at the Police Office—Mr Blaquiere presiding in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Chief Magistrate. His colleagues of the bench Messrs Robinson O'Hanlon, and Siddons, and Bihoo Rulamt Deb were present also Mr James Young, the Clerk of the Peace, Captain Birch, the Collector Messrs Grant and Carr, the Assessors and one or two of the public, besides our brethren of the daily press—but a sorry answer to their call upon the public spirit of the inhabitants.

The Collector's abstract of his receipts and disbursements for the last quarter was laid upon the table, and the following resolution to the usual effect was adopted:—"That the present assessment of 5 per cent, be taken as the assessment for the ensuing quarter, and notice given in all the daily papers that all persons having objections to make against the said rate or the valuation at which they are assessed, do come in and appeal before the 16th instant"—the ensuing quarter being that which commences on the 1st May next. From the 16th February, the Magistrates adjourn till the 27th, when the appellants are to be heard, and upon every succeeding day until every case of appeal shall have been disposed of.

Mr. Samuel Smith suggested that after the 1st May, the assessments should be made in Company's Rupees at the same rate in amount as now in Siccas. He said, if the batta difference were exacted, it will be a hardship in many cases, as he could shew in his own business, and he was satisfied tenants in general would not pay that difference. The Magistrates severally pointed

out that the duty of the Collector being to take a fixed percentage, it mattered not in what currency it were taken; and on enquiry whether any orders had been received from Government upon the subject, two letters were produced which Mr. O'Hanlon read to the meeting. In these it was distinctly laid down that the collections were to be made in Company's Rupees after the 1st May, and the balance of account then appearing in Siccra were to be converted into the new currency at 106 108. Mr. O'Hanlon, after reading over some items in Captain Birch's statement, asked the Accountant, Mr. Watts, if there was any order in his office for the charges of 2½ per cent. to the Collector, 1½ per cent. to the Collector's Sircars, &c., to which Mr. Watts replied in the negative, observing that the controul of these matters rested solely with the Chief Magistrate. Mr. O'Hanlon said, he himself knew nothing about those expenses, for he had never seen the accounts, but he thought they ought to be made public. Mr. C. K. Robison said, that for his part, never having been allowed any sort of controul in the matter, he had always refused to sign the Quarterly and Annual Abstracts. Mr. Blacquiere said, the Magistrates in Quarter Session had a clear right of controul, and it was their own fault if they did not exercise it. Mr. S. Smith considered that the people of Calcutta were paying a variety of municipal taxes—he could shew a list amounting to nine lakhs Town duties and Abkaree inclusive (Mr. Siddons remarked that he had very much over estimated the town duties, which for Calcutta alone were short of 170,00 Rs.)—and ought to have a voice in their appropriation. He begged to know if the meeting would order or authorise the publication of the statement now produced. Both Mr. Robison and Mr. Blacquiere objected to giving any order or even authority for the publication, chiefly because such sanction might be construed into an authentication by them of a statement regarding a department with which they had nothing to do; but agreed in the general propriety of publicity, and in declaring as a matter of principle, that Mr. Smith and every other person who paid these taxes, had a clear right to inspect the accounts, and to take and publish any notes from them. Mr. O'Hanlon went further, and directed the accountant to afford Mr. Smith all the information he might desire, and sharply lectured Mr. Watts for questioning the Court's right to make such order imperative upon the Chief Magistrate. He also overruled a similar demur on the part of another of the functionaries to deliver over to Mr. Smith a memorandum produced for the information of the Magistrates.

It appeared that the collections of the four last quarters had exceeded those of either of the two years immediately preceding: this it was explained, had arisen from the gradual recovery of the town from the effects of the great commercial failures, which had caused arrears in the collection and much depression in the rent. The gross amount of the assessment is now about 280,000 Siccra Rs. — *Calcutta Courier*.

The Quarter Sessions of the Peace presented a much more animated scene than we suspect has distinguished the apartment in the Police Office in which it was held for a long time past. There were several persons present, and much "desultory conversation." After all, however, it must be confessed that nothing material was elicited beyond a distinct recognition of that which, it seems, has never been disputed—viz., the right of the tax-payers to look into the assessment accounts. If any thing has been established, which was not established before, it is that we, gentlemen of the Press, have not been quite as active as becomes us in procuring the regular publication of accounts current, and investigating the appropriation of the funds raised by assessment. If this had been done, it is probable that Messieurs the Magistrates, instead of leaving to the Chief Magistrate only the task of disbursement, would have conformed to the terms of the Act of Parliament, and superintended the outlay themselves. In the absence of any present means of scrutinising the accounts, we do not blame Mr. McFarlan, for the manner in which he has disposed of the municipal resources, albeit we sometimes run over crows in the dark streets, swallow more dust than accords with our appetites pulverulent, and run an occasional risk of being "rapped o'the costard" for want of a good

preventive police. But we do think usurpations of power ought not to be tolerated any more than quiet surrenders of legitimate authority and public trust, and we are likewise of opinion that had the whole of the magistracy given their attention to the business which pertains to their offices, as members of the Court of Quarter Sessions, they would probably have discovered many an opening for a more economical distribution of the funds.

It appears, by a statement in the *Hurkaru*, that the assessment collected in the years 1832-33 and 1833-34, fell short of the purposes to which it is applicable by some 74,000 rupees, which has consequently imposed upon Government the necessity of making good the deficiency from the public Treasury. In the year 1834-35, however, the assessment was short of the expenses by only 20,000 rupees and upwards; and in the year 1831-32, as we were informed, the assessment was considerably in excess of the burthens. This elicited from Mr. Samuel Smith, who, we are bound to say, took a very active and praise-worthy part in the discussions, an opinion that more diligence had lately been manifested in the department of collection; but it appears to us, and indeed we were so assured, that the deficiency in the accumulation since 1832, has arisen entirely from the great commercial failures; events which brought down the rents of houses, put householders *hors de combat*, and rendered the collection of money altogether a very troublesome task. The truth of this is proved by the state of the collection in the present moment of returning prosperity—when in the very face of reduced rates, a sum of 50,000 rupees above the previous two years' collections, is exhibited to the admiring eyes of the taxed community.

Still, even under the improved aspect of affairs, and taking into consideration the probability of many advantageous suggestions being offered through the public papers (when the accounts shall have been published) we are disposed to think that the assessment will be found insufficient to the purposes contemplated, in its levy. Under this view we did not support a proposition emanating from Mr. Samuel Smith, for the reduction of the rate of assessment to five Company's rupees per cent. That measure, though supported with a shew of reason, would reduce the total assessment by eighteen thousand rupees per annum, and thereby put the conservators of public comfort in a worse condition than they now are. Our earnestness in the matter of Municipal Government arise from a conviction that we ought voluntarily to allow of an addition to our burthens for the sake of additional advantages.—*Englishman*.

CALCUTTA ASSESSMENT.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1832-33.

	RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.
House tax, gross collections.....	2,37,805	13 1
Less commission and charges.....	28,479	5 2
Net collections.....	Rs. 2,09,326	7 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Thanadaree establishment.....	1,13,610	0 0
Conservancy establishment, viz. superintendant of roads and executive officer, and their subordinate establishment, overseers, sircars, peons, &c.....	32,028	0 9
Cleansing the town.....	79,242	7 0
Roads.....	39,607	11 4
Repairing Drains.....	7,334	13 6
(Buildings).....	1,115	11 8
Rent to constables, &c.....	4,320	8 10
New dung carts.....	1,388	2 3
Petty charges.....	3,941	12 9
	1,36,251	7 11

Total disbursements.....	Rs. 2,52,539	9 11
Net receipts.....	Rs. 2,09,326	7 11

Excess paid by Government, Rs. 73,263 2 0

FOR 1833-34.

Police thannadars, burkundazs and others, Rs.....	145,652	2	7
Materials for repairing roads	16,247	2	3
Labor in ditto ditto	12,184	0	5
Repairing cross bridges, &c	10,667	1	0
Sundry charges including thannah Rent, new carts, rollers, repairs of buildings, office charges, &c &c.....	12,245	11	2
Labor in cleansing the town	66,749	12	11
Feeding bullocks for cleansing, &c.....	6,206	2	5
Total disbursements,	Rs. 2,69,971	0	9
Net receipts,	Rs. 1,95,749	10	9
Excess paid by Government, Rs.	71,171	6	0

1834-35.

RECEIPTS

	Rs	A	P.
Gross collections,	2,51,870	15	3
Charges,	27,176	2	14
Net assessment collections, Rs.	2,23,394	12	5

DISBURSEMENTS

Repairs of roads,	41,447	11	5
Cleansing the town, ..	76,335	12	1
Repairs of drains,	8,228	15	2
Sundry charges,	8,46	5	4
Sa. Rs.	1,31,948	12	0
Establishment,	1,45,242	0	0
	2,80,200	12	0
Excess paid by Government, Rs.	56,805	15	9

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31st JANUARY, 1836.

Dr.

To amount of collections by Sircars.	
In November, 1835,	14,072 15 19
In December, 1835, ...	15,162 1 1
In January, 1836,	16,151 15 16
	45,382 1 6
To amount collection by sums.	
In November, 1835, ...	2,443 2 0
In December, 1835, ...	2,939 7 8
In January, 1836,	1,511 4 5
	6,893 13 13
To amount credited transfer on account of Honble Company's houses, for August, September and October, 1835,	4,163 14 16
Sa. Rs.	56,549 13 15

C.R. NOVEMBER, 1835.

Cash paid to Mr. J. Carr's salary for Sept. 1835, as per audited bill C. R. 43t.	430	0	0
Ditto to Mr. R. Graham, ditto for ditto as per ditto as per ditto	330	0	0
Ditto to Mr. T. Thompson, ditto for ditto as per ditto as per ditto	132	0	0
Ditto to Mr. R. Humphrys, ditto for ditto as per ditto as per ditto	100	0	0
Ditto to Native writers, ditto for ditto as per ditto as per ditto	285	2	2
Ditto to 3 writers and one Moholy extra, ditto for ditto as per ditto	58	0	0
Ditto to Office rent, for as per ditto	150	0	0
	1,485	2	2

DEORMAS.

Do. to Mr. J. Carr's salary for Oct. 1835, as per audited bill C. R. 43t.	430	0	0
Ditto to Mr. R. Graham, do ditto to Mr. T. Thompson, ditto	330	0	0
Ditto to Mr. R. Humphrys, ditto	132	0	0
Ditto to Native writers, do for do as per do as per do	100	0	0
Ditto to 3 writers and one Moholy extra, do for do as per do	285	2	2
Ditto to Office rent, for do as per do as per do	58	0	0
	150	0	0
	1,485	2	2

JANUARY, 1836.

Ditto to Mr. Carr's salary for November 1835 as per audited bill C. R. 42t	430	0	0
Ditto to Mr. R. Graham, ditto for ditto as per ditto as per ditto	330	0	0
Ditto to Mr. T. Thompson, ditto as per ditto as per ditto	132	0	0
Ditto to Mr. R. Humphrys, ditto for ditto as per ditto as per ditto	100	0	0
Ditto to Native writers, ditto for ditto, as per ditto as per ditto	285	2	2
Ditto to 3 writers and one Moholy extra, ditto for ditto as per ditto	58	0	0
Ditto to Office rent, for ditto as per ditto as per ditto	150	0	0
	1,485	2	2

Ditto to Collector's commission for August, September, and October, 1835, on Rs. 59,389 12 19 at 2½ per cent. as per audited bill

Ditto to collecting Sircar's commission for August, September, and October, 1835, on Sa. Rs. 48,340 8-4 at 1½ per cent. as per audited bill

By amount transfer on account of Hon'ble Company's Houses during the months of Augt, Sept and October, 1835

General Department, ..	1,310	4	0
Judicial ditto,	333	10	0

REVENUE

Salt,	120	0	0
Barar,	160	15	4
Custom House,	828	9	12

Supreme Court,	1,109	8	16
Old Mint,	210	0	0
Mauve,	350	2	8
Military,	60	0	0
New Mint,	300	0	0
New Mint Office,	90	0	0

Committee for improving the Town of Calcutta,	300	0	0
Superintendent of Stamp, ..	108	0	0
	4,463	14	16

By cash paid to Bengalee paper and petty office charge from September to December, 1835, as per audited bill,

GENERAL TREASURY.

Amount paid in cash into the General Treasury,

E. E.

F. W. BIRCH, Collector.

Collector of Assessment Office, the 1st February, 1836

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FREE SCHOOL.

The Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Free School took place on the 20th January pursuant to advertisement.

The Rev. T. Robertson took the chair, and on being asked who was chairman, replied that he was by right,—a right which was not conceded to him, the meeting being a general meeting, and he was accordingly formally moved into the chair.

The particular business of the day, was the election of governors. The following gentlemen were regularly balloted for and elected; viz. Messrs. C. Mackenzie, J. Kyd, W. Byrn, and the Rev. C. Wimberly.

After this business had been disposed of, Dr. Corbyn submitted a resolution on the propriety of submitting the annual reports of the institution to the approval of a meeting previously to publication. This resolution was agreed to.

Dr. Corbyn proposed a second resolution to the effect that increase of the allowances of the office bearers

should not be authorized without the consent of the general body of subscribers.

A third resolution, submitted by Dr. Corbyn, was to take into consideration the late increase of the secretary's salary.

Mr. W. Byrn proposed a resolution confirming a previous resolution of the Institution passed in July, 1833, giving to the Lord Bishop and the Archdeacon the right of voting in committee, of which they had been deprived by a vote of the Governors on the appointment of the Rev. T. Dealtry to the office of archdeacon. This proposition was opposed by the Rev. T. Robertson, the Rev. C. Wimberly, and Captain Birch. The chairman was proceeding to put it down summarily when Captain Birch interfered, and it was put to the vote. On a division there were 10 in favor of the proposition and 10 against it. Finally it was determined that these propositions should be submitted to a special meeting to be convened for the purpose.—*Englishman*.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FREE SCHOOL.

A special General Meeting of the subscribers to the Free School took place on the 16th February, for the purpose of considering certain propositions submitted to the general meeting, regarding the propriety of the vice-patron and visitor having a vote in the committee of management, &c. &c. On the motion of Mr. W. Byrn, seconded by Mr. Kellaer, the venerable Archdeacon Dealtry took the chair.

The Venerable Chairman opened the proceedings, briefly alluding to what had taken place at the meeting recently held. With regard to one question he expressed his regret that it had ever been brought forward, and he now suggested that it were better all discussion should terminate on that point, and that the suggestions by a writer in the *Englishman* should be adopted. He entirely disclaimed any share in the proposition affecting him as visitor which had been presented at the former meeting.* With regard to the two other resolutions, the first of which went to tie up the governors from expending more than Rs. 1,000, without the sanction of a meeting of subscribers, and the second touching the expenses incurred by the church, he thought with regard to the former, that the governors were already restrained by the rules of the institution from entering into a larger expenditure; and as to the second, a reference to the accounts, would show that an efficient clergyman had been procured at a real expense to the institution of not more than Rs. 150 per annum. There had been much misrepresentation on the subject, but a reference to the accounts would bear out the assertion; and he appealed to the subscribers, whether that sum was too much to procure an efficient clergyman for so noble an institution. As far as the resolution affected him as visitor, he again sincerely hoped that it might not be pressed, fully aware as he was that these discussions led to misrepresentations which were highly injurious to the institution.

Mr. Wale Byrn explained the grounds on which he had brought forward a resolution at the last meeting, giving the Bishop and Archdeacon a vote in the meeting of the governors. This was supposed by some of the subscribers to be a new rule, brought forward to confer additional powers on those dignitaries, whereas it was but a resolution confirming one that had three years ago

received the sanction of the subscribers. It was as follows:—"That the visitors of the institution, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the venerable the Archdeacon be allowed to hold a seat in the committee of Governors, ex-officio, and to assist in the deliberations of the executive." When the Archdeacon sent in his resignation, a discussion arose, whether he should continue to have a right to sit or vote in committee, and the committee decided, as he (Mr. Byrn) believed, in forgetfulness of the rule just read, that the Bishop and the Archdeacon were not entitled to vote at the ordinary meeting of the committee. Under this rule Mr. Corrie had attended a meeting of the committee, and as he (Mr. Byrn) had been the original proposer of the rule, he confessed he did not like to see it abrogated without an appeal to the subscribers by whom it had been originally sanctioned. Therefore with a view to put an end to all doubts he would move, that the resolution passed in 1833, be confirmed. It had been said that the visitors had not exercised the right. Be that as it may, that they possessed the right was clear, from a resolution passed by a body fully entitled to confer it. A right, too, which had been exercised by the visitors for twenty years; and that fact, in his opinion, superceded the necessity of showing, that similar powers were conferred on visitors of similar institutions in England. It was due to Mr. Corrie to say that he had originally brought forward this resolution without the then archdeacon's concurrence, and it was no less due to Mr. Dealtry to state that he had acted entirely without consulting or advising with him.

The Rev. Mr. Macqueen corrected Mr. Byrn. The committee had never questioned the right of the visitors to attend their deliberations; on the contrary, that right was fully conceded to them; all that was objected to was their right to vote. The practice prior to 1833 had been correctly stated by Mr. Byrn as far as the right of the visitors to attend the deliberations of the committee went, but there was nothing to show that they had a right to vote also. However, as the Venerable Chairman was averse to raising a discussion on the point, it was obvious that the question might very easily be settled. The Chairman had relinquished his right.

The Chairman begged that he might not be misunderstood. He had answered for himself alone, and not as to the rights of others. But for this he would answer, that neither the Bishop nor himself would ever interfere, where that interference was calculated to produce effects injurious to the institution. He might be might

* A resolution confirming a previous resolution of the institution passed in July, 1833, giving to the Lord Bishop and the Archdeacon the right of voting in committee, of which they had been deprived by a vote of the Governors on the appointment of the Rev. T. Dealtry to the office of Archdeacon.

also add that they would never think of coming near this or any other institution, unless they thought they could be useful in promoting the general good. For himself he declared that he had never sought power or influence, nor did he do it now, and whatever might be the fate of a resolution, which he hoped would not be pressed, he assured the meeting that it would in no way affect the interest he felt for the welfare of the school. As far as his influence went, whatever it might be, it should be exercised for the good of the institution, and he thought it could be exercised just as well without a vote, as with one in the committee.

The Rev. Mr. Macqueen hoped it would be understood that his objection to the Bishop and Archdeacon sitting in committee was grounded on principle, and he would in the same manner object to the Governor-General taking his seat in their deliberations as the patron. It was evident that their presence would put a restraint on the proceedings of the committee. In fact the clergy would be hampered by their diocesan's presence, for they would not like to put themselves in opposition to the known wishes of their head, and in like manner the other services would feel a restraint by the presence of the Governor-General.

Mr. W. Byrn replied that this argument went to giving the visitors a seat as well as to allowing them a vote. He thought Mr. Macqueen ought to follow it up by a resolution to that effect.

After some conversation, the following amendment was moved by the Rev. Mr. Robertson and seconded by Mr. Samuel Smith.

"That the Bishop and the Archdeacon being respectively, visitor and joint visitor, have a seat among the governors; but that they cannot be considered qualified to vote."

The following amendment was then proposed by Mr. W. Byrn and seconded by Mr. F. D. Kellner:

"That with the view of removing all doubts which exist as to the construction to be given to the resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 22d June 1833, it be resolved that the Bishop and Archdeacon, as visitors of the school, shall have the power of voting on all matters of business connected with the institution."

On a division there appeared for the amendment 15, against it 18. Mr. Robertson's resolutions was declared to be carried.

Dr. Corbyn with reference to a letter on the subject of the Free School in the *Englishman*, had no doubt but that the writer was present, and would hear his reply. In the first place, with regard to building the church out of the funds belonging to the school, he thought, if the subscribers had acted as they ought to have done, they had come forward at the time, to have voted the Governors; had he been in the position he was now, he would have gone much further, he would have demanded that those governors should replace the funds they had so misapplied, for it was by the example afforded by such replacement, that future misapplication would have been prevented. The writer had freely admitted that the building of the church was an egregious blunder; but he argued, now that the church is built, it ought not to be abandoned. In answer to this, however, he would put it to the meeting, whether because there had been one misapplication, further misapplication must necessarily follow,—whether because there had been one egregious blunder a series of egregious blunders must be perpetrated in,—whether because they had suffered from one evil, a multitude of evils were to be inflicted? The writer had doubted the propriety of pulling down the church; he also doubted the propriety of such a proceeding; but of this he had no doubt whatever, that the builders ought to be responsible for the funds so misapplied. Looking at a neighbouring church, St. James's, built subsequent to the opening of St. James's school, the subscribers to the latter would not permit one fraction of their funds subscribed, to go towards the erection of the edifice, and he would like to know from those gentlemen who argue in favour of the church, whether the children would not have been equally benefitted by the religious instruction afforded in the school? or whether the children of the Orphan School did not re-

ceive religious instruction equal to that afforded to them in the church of St. Thomas? True it was, this was no new subject; but he mentioned it to shew the necessity of preventing further misapplication,—to prevent the funds from being diverted from the purpose for which they were subscribed, namely, for the education of poor destitute children. It was acknowledged that the building of the church was a decided misapplication, and now there was a large amount devoted to maintain—

Archdeacon Dealty interrupted Dr. Corbyn. It was not a large amount; he was informed that the sum taken from the school funds did not amount to more than 100 Rs per mensem.

Mr. Corbyn.—Be it so; though the statement does not tally with the account in my hand. However we have misapplication upon misapplication. In the first place the church is built out of funds intended for the education of the children, a chaplain is appointed, and now the chaplain's salary is increased without consulting the subscribers. Now, is it not necessary to put a stop to this yearly increasing diversion of the funds from their proper purposes? For mark, how Mr. Garstin's salary has been increased. In the first year he is to have 250 Rs. per month till he is ordained by the Bishop; then it is agreed that this shall not be increased till the pensions fall in, but in defiance of this resolution the committee increased Mr. Garstin's salary.

Mr. Corbyn concluded by proposing the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. D. Clarke:—

"That the funds of the Free School being contributed for the support and education of destitute children, it be considered a misapplication which provides out of them the payment of the salary of the clergyman to St. Thomas's Church, and the resolution of the Governors of the 11th February and 12th August, 1835, assigning the Rev. A. Garstin, a salary as chaplain, be null and void."

The Rev. Mr. Robertson said he agreed with Dr. Corbyn that the building of the church was a misapplication of the funds, and in justice to himself he must state that he did all in his power at the time to prevent it, but now as the church was built, the question whether they were to have a chaplain was quite a different consideration.

Some conversation followed in which Mr. Judge, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Captain Birch and Mr. MacFarlan took part. At length the Rev. Mr. Wimberly proposed the following amendment:—

"That in consequence of the difficulty of mustering an adequate number of subscribers so as to be able to arrive at their general opinion touching any new measure brought forward at the general meetings, and also with the view of obviating the incessant and insalutary changes to which the institution is subjected by conflicting party measures, it be resolved that the powers of all general meetings of the subscribers be restricted to the election of the governors, to whom shall be entrusted the control and management of all the concerns of the institution."

The proposition was received with astonishment, which presently gave way to a burst of laughter. When the confusion subsided,

The Rev. Mr. Wimberly explained, that as the subscribers elected the managers, the remedy was, if the latter acted injuriously to the interests of the institution, to vote them out of office.

Mr. Samuel Smith enquired if there was any regulation which authorized the displacing of the governors by a vote of the subscribers?

The Venerable Archdeacon explained,—the subscribers only appointed four of the governors, of the remaining six, four were of the select vestry, and two were appointed by Government.

The Rev. Mr. Wimberly immediately withdrew his amendment. He had not the most remote intention of taking from the subscribers the control they had over the governors.

Dr. Corbyn's resolution was now read in an amended form as follows:—

"Resolved that no salary of any of the higher appointments, such as superintendent, chaplain, master, mis-

tress, or any other servant of the institution receiving from the institution above 50 Rs. per month, be raised, but with the consent of the subscribers at a general meeting."

The Rev. Mr. Macqueen proposed as an amendment rule 7, of 1833, as follows:—

"That all sums of money acquired by the School from legacies, extraordinary donations or otherwise, of 1,000 rupees in amount or more, be forthwith vested by the Governors for the time being in Government Securities; and that a majority of the governors shall have authority to appropriate the interest of the Government securities and other annual income to the current expenses of the School; and that no part of the funds vested in such manner shall be applied to any other purpose whatever, unless with the sanction of a public meeting, consisting of a majority of subscribers and donors resident in Calcutta."

The amendment was put and carried.

Captain Birch had voted for the amendment, but he saw no reason why he should not also vote for the original motion, as the two did not at all interfere with each other. The chairman thought the original motion tied the committee too closely. Mr. Samuel Smith, however, was of opinion, that it was a very prudent precaution. The Rev. Mr. Macqueen differed from Mr. Smith and the mover; he considered that the resolution took the power of rewarding from those, who from their situation as governors, were the best judges where rewards ought to be bestowed; and after all the subscribers would have to proceed on information, furnished by the governors. After some remarks from the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Mr. S. Smith, and Mr. Judge, the resolution was put to the vote and lost by a minority of 14 to 18.

After this business was disposed of, the subscribers proceeded to ballot for a new Governor. Dr. Corbyn and Captain Birch were nominated: for the former there appeared 15, and for the latter 14

The chairman then brought to the notice of the meeting an application from the parents of the boys who had drawn the lotteries from 1832 to 1833. At the latter date the governor had come to a resolution to place the sums paid by the Lottery Committee as a reward for the boys' services into the School fund. The application was for Rs. 250, the amount paid into the School funds, prior to passing the resolution. After some conversation it was determined that the resolution should not have a retrospective effect, and that the amount paid into the funds prior to 1833, should be given unto the boy's parents.

The next resolution was carried on the motion of Mr. Kellner, seconded by Mr. C. F. Byrn.

"That for the future no individual be eligible to be selected as Governor unless he be a subscriber of the qualified standing."

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Martin, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Robertson:—

"That in future, annual subscribers of 16 rupees be entitled to one vote, those of 32 rupees to two votes and those of 48 rupees to three votes; beyond which no additional votes to be allowed: and further, that all persons entitled to vote must have been Subscribers at least six months previous to the meeting at which their vote or votes respectively shall be offered."

Much conversation followed. Mr. Kellner moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Wale Byrn and carried:—

"That the old rule which gave the right of voting equally to all subscribers of 16 rupees and upwards per annum, do stand unchanged."

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.—*Englishman.*

STEAM FUND MEETING.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting of the Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, the 16th February, 1836.

ALEXANDER COLVIN, Esq.,—*Chairman.*

The Secretary to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund having read the Report of the Committee, it was.

Proposed by John Abbot, Esq., seconded by J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., and resolved,—That the Report now read be adopted and published for general information.

The Secretary having submitted for the consideration of the Subscribers an abstract of certain printing bills and charges amounting to Sa. Rs. 56-9 incurred in connection with the Requisition for a Meeting to memorialize the Supreme Government to enlarge the interval between the proposed dates of departure of the *Hugh Lindsay* from Bombay, it was

Proposed by M. Joseph Esq., seconded by J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., and resolved,—That the amount of Sa. Rs. 56-9 be disbursed out of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

Proposed by Jas. Sutherland, Esq., seconded by John Abbott, Esq., and resolved,—That this Meeting sanction the Committee of this Fund acting in concert with the Requisitionists for a Public Meeting on the 5th of March next, in the promotion of the objects for the attainment of which that Meeting is called, and the application of any portion of the New Bengal Steam Fund which they may deem necessary to carry the Resolutions of the said Meeting into effect, subject to confirmation by a General Meeting of the Subscribers, to be called at six weeks notice in conformity with the 8th Resolution of the original General Meeting of the Subscribers held on the 22d day of June, 1835.

ALEX. COLVIN, *Chairman.*

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and the Meeting dissolved.

Report of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to the Subscribers, at a Meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 16th February, 1836.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, beg to lay before the subscribers the accompanying "summary statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the New Bengal Steam Fund from the 1st August to the 31st ultimo," showing a balance in favor of the Fund of *Sicca Rupees* 71,774-2-7; to this is to be added the sum of Sa. Rs. 1,301-3-9, being the amount estimated to be receivable, making in all Sa. Rs. 73,075-6-4.

The Committee have not failed to watch with unceasing interest every occurrence connected with the important object of their appointment, with a view to take advantage of any opening by which their interference could be rendered available towards the success of that object.

In their last report, under date 4th August last, laid before the Meeting of the subscribers, held at the Town Hall on the 17th of that month, they referred to the Resolutions of the Committee of the House of Commons, under date 14th July, 1834; viz, that it was then expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of a Steam Communication from India by the Red Sea; that it should be left to His Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be, in the first instance, from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the "combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee;" and finally, that by whatever line the communication should be established, the "net charge" should be equally divided between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean.

The Committee hailed this resolution as the certain fore-runner of the immediate establishment of the communication either to Bombay alone, or as they most confidently hoped, on the comprehensive plan recommended by them. They waited with anxiety certainly, yet without fear, for the result. They regret, however, to have to state that up to the end of August last, a period of thirteen months subsequent to the resolutions, nothing decisive would appear to have taken place. Indeed, with exception to a report, that the Honorable the Court of Directors have given instructions for two large steamers to be built at Bombay, which, it is hoped, may be made available for the communication between that place and Suez, nothing at all would appear to have been done.

Under these circumstances, the Committee have considered that a renewed expression of the public feeling in this country is desirable.

They, therefore, authorized their Secretary to make known these sentiments to such individuals as take a deep interest in the matter, with a view, if practicable, to obtain a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, for the purpose of taking the existing state of the question into consideration, and in the hope of inducing the whole Indian community once more to come forward and express their continued anxiety for the completion of the communication.

The result has been a requisition to the Sheriff of Calcutta for a Public Meeting, and the fifth proximo has been fixed on for the purpose.

The requisition has four hundred and sixty-six signatures, European and Native and contains the names of almost every individual in Calcutta, of rank, station, and talent, with the exception to those, who, from their elevated station, are precluded from joining in the requisition, but who are nevertheless understood to be most friendly to the object, and to the measures about to be adopted for its attainment.

The Committee cannot for a moment doubt that the result will be one general appeal to the Home Authorities, for the establishment of the communication, the "great importance" of which as well to Great Britain as to India is now acknowledged by the House of Commons, and of which the late Governor General, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, recorded the following as his matured sentiments —

"I have been a zealous supporter of the cause of Steam Communication with Europe from the strongest conviction, confirmed by every day's further reflection, of its vast importance to innumerable interests, both national and commercial."

"I cannot command the opportunity of forwarding its future success, but if within my reach, you may depend upon the exertions of my most earnest efforts to promote its progress and to obtain for India an advantage so great in all its direct and indirect consequences, that in my opinion it would be cheaply bought at any price."

By order of the Committee,
C B GREENLAW, Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, the 15th Feb^y 1836.

Summary Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, on account of the New Bengal Steam Fund, from the 1st August 1835 to the 31st ultimo

To balance as per last account dated 4th August, 1835.

Paied Sa. Rs. 63,800 0 0
Cash " 6,805 4 0

70,605 4 0

To subscriptions realized 10 0 0

To Tullish and Co for sale of sperm Oil, &c. 202 10 9

To Freight of Treasure from Madras to Calcutta per *Forbes* 928 9 2

To Madras Govt. amount Burdwan coals supplied

by and paid them, now refunded by substitution of English coal 1,611 8 1

To amount of the Chronometer sold 600 0 0

To interest received on Company's Papers. 1,328 13 10

To discount allowed on the purchase of Paper 151 13 6

4,833 6 4

75,438 10 4

By Steamer *Forbes's* Second voyage.

Expenses at Suze for coals, &c. 1,940 3 5

Balance of Mr. Reed's account for hire of *Regia*, &c. 771 10 4

2,711 13 9

By Captain *Forth*

Amount of his receipt for 300 German crowns borrowed at Socotra for the purposes of the *Forbes* 591 15 11

By printing charges 53 8 3

By Secretary's Office

Salary of Clerk from 1st August to 31st ult at 35 210 0 0
Stationery 20 0 0

230 0 0

By Charges General.

Expenses incurred getting signatures to the Requisition for a Public Meeting to take into consideration the present state of the Steam question 28 0 0

By interest paid the purchase of Company's Papers 48 9 10

3,664 7 9

Balance Sa. Re. 71,774 2 7

Balance composed of the following Company's Paper Sa

Re. 70,800 0 0
Cash in Union Bank 1,255 11 5
Cash in Secretary's hands 18 7 1

Sa. Re. 71,774 2 6

Fractional difference 0 0 1

Sa. Re. 71,774 2 7

Errors Excepted,

CHAS B GREENLAW,
Secy. to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund,
Town Hall, Calcutta, 16th February, 1836.

DEPENDENT
Receipts

Interest on Company's Paper up to the 31st ult 705 0 0

Capt *Forth* to balance of his account 1,372 1 1

Sa. Re. 2,077 1

Amount of 20
tons coal supplied
at Colombo to the
Forbes.....
Shaik Jauker
Ally by balance
due on his ac-
count current...

Payable.

Sa. Rs. 400 0 0

„ 375 13 4

Sa. Rs. 775 13 4

By balance, Sicca Rupees 1,301 3 9

THE STEAM MEETING.

TOWN HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1836.

H. M. PARKER, Esq., in the Chair.

At a Meeting of the Requisitionists held this evening, the annexed Resolutions were determined upon to be proposed to the General Meeting for adoption on the 5th proximo. The Meeting consisted of about 40 gentlemen—

Resolved.—I. That a select Committee of the House of Commons did, under date 14th July, 1834, among others, report to the House the following Resolutions.—

“That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that from the evidence before the Committee, it appears that by proper arrangements the expense may be materially reduced, and under that impression it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of Steam communication from India by the Red Sea.

That it is the opinion of this Committee that it be left to His Majesty's Government in conjunction with the East India Company to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally be-

tween His Majesty's Government and the East India Company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Embarcadero on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean.”

Resolved.—II. That effectual measures not appearing to have been taken consequent on the above Resolutions, it is expedient that a petition be presented to the House of Commons praying that such measures may be adopted as are requisite for the immediate carrying the Resolutions into effect; and that Memorials be addressed to the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and to the Honorable the Court of Directors, praying that they will unite in giving the fullest possible effect to the above Resolutions.

Resolved.—III. That the Petition now read be adopted, and that the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, as a body already constituted for the purpose of furthering the cause of Steam communication with England by way of the Red Sea, be requested, after the same shall have been signed, to cause it to be transmitted to an influential member of the House of Commons conversant with the affairs of India with the request of this Meeting that he will present the same to the House of Commons and support the prayer thereof.

Resolved.—IV. That the Memorials to the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and to the Court of Directors now read be adopted, and when signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Meeting, forwarded to the Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council with the respectful request of this Meeting that His Honor in Council will forward the same with such support as their important object may seem to merit.

Resolved.—V. That the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund be requested to adopt such other measures as may be considered necessary to give the fullest possible effect to the above Resolutions, and generally to exert themselves to secure the great object of their original appointment.

The following Committee was nominated to prepare the draft of a petition.

Mr. W. H. Crawford, of Bombay; Captain T. J. Taylor, of the Madras Cavalry; Messrs. J. Mackillop, W. P. Grant and C. B. Greenlaw, of Calcutta.—*Hurkaru.*

UNION BANK,—CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17, 1836.

At a Special General Meeting called to confirm or annul the Resolutions of the 14th January, 1836.

Captain VINN in the Chair.

Moved by Mr. W. R. Young, seconded by Mr. Sewell—

Resolved 1st.—That pursuant to the 68th clause of the Bank Deed, which requires the confirmation of a second General Meeting by a majority of two-thirds present, before any alterations in the fundamental rules can be carried into effect—this special General Meeting does hereby confirm the following resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of the 14th January of the present year—viz.

“2d.—That the sum of Sa. Rs. 31-4 or Co's Rs. 33-5-4 be added to the present shares of Sa. Rs. 2,500 or Co's Rs. 2,665-10-8, making the new shares Company's Rs. 2700 each.

4th.—That in order to provide against an accumulation of capital stock, proportioned to the probability of immediate business, the Bank be open to subscriptions until the to the effect of two hundred shares only, and the option of subscribing be reserved for present proprietors alone until that period, each proprietor being allowed one-third share on each share he now holds and that the remaining two hundred shares be now cancelled.

5th.—That the blank in the foregoing Resolution No. 4, be filled up as follows “30th April 1836,” reserving sufficient shares for the proprietors now in Europe until

the 1st January, 1837, when if not taken they will be sold to the other Proprietors at a price not below par.

6th.—That the shares reserved for sale in this country which may not be taken by the 30th April, 1836, shall be offered to the Proprietors on the spot, and sold to the highest bidder at a price not under par, at the Union Bank.”

Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Bruce—

2.—That in order to obviate the inconvenience of minute fractional calculations of dividends on the new or supplementary shares, all such new shares be only considered entitled to participate in regular dividends from the 30th April, but that parties wishing to pay their purchase money into the Bank at any time before that day, be considered in that respect as fixed depositors, and receive the usual rate of 4 per cent. interest for the sums thus provisionally paid in, during the broken period between such payment, and the 30th April, the date from which all accounts are to be kept in Company's rupees.

Moved by Mr. Maclean, seconded by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore—

3d.—That the Directors do take the necessary measures for carrying the above Resolutions into effect.

Moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Baboo Cowajee—

4th.—That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Chair.—*Hurkaru.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday Evening, the 6th Jan. 1836.

The Honorable Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., E. A. Blundell, Esq., and Dr. H. Falconer, proposed at the last meeting, were duly elected members.

The meeting then proceeded to the annual election of office-bearers, when by scrutiny of names,

The Rev. Dr. Mill, W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir B. Malkin, were chosen Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year; and Messrs H. T. Prinsep, J. R. Colvin, C. H. Trevelyan, C. H. Cameron, D. Hare, Ram Comul Sen, Captains Forbes and Penber-ton, and Dr. Pearson, members of the Committee of Papers.

The ordinary publications of the Society during the past year, had been confined to the Index of the first 18 volumes of Researches, and a new edition of the Library Catalogue.

On the 6th May, it was resolved to give additional attention to the Society's museum of Natural History. A curator and establishment were appointed, and measures were taken to accommodate the museum of antiquities, models, images, &c. in the gallery around the staircase, leaving the lower suite of apartments entirely open for objects of Natural History.

To the gallery also was added the fine collection of pictures, munificently presented by the sons of the late Mr. Home, one of the oldest members of the Society. These alterations and the preparation of Mineral Cabinets had enhanced considerably the year's expenses, but the good effect had amply compensated. To the museum of fossil remains, some splendid additions had been conferred by Colonel Burney, Colonel Colvin, and Mr. Dean, and the collection of recent Osteology and of birds had been properly arranged and classified. A catalogue raisonné had simultaneously been prepared by the Curator, which would hereafter be submitted to the Committee of Papers for publication. In the meantime the strenuous assistance of members and friends of the institution was solicited to render the Society's museum worthy of public attention.

The resolution of the Government to make over the Library of the College of Fort William to the Public Library lately instituted in Calcutta, was coupled with a reservation of all the works exclusively oriental, of which it is known that the College possesses a very extensive and valuable collection, comprising the whole library of Tipu Sultan. These, it was generally understood, the Government would be willing to transfer to the Asiatic Society should a request be expressed by this body to obtain them. As their possession would necessarily involve an increase of establishment, the Committee of Papers had hitherto hesitated making any application on the subject, but it was evidently desirable that such an opportunity of enriching its collection should be hailed with eager desire by a body devoted to the cultivation and study of Indian literature and history.

The Secretary apprized the meeting that he has received from Mr. W. H. Smollett, the box of papers of the late Mr. Moorcroft, which were in possession of the late W. Fraser, Esq., and which he was willing to place at the disposal of the Society, on the conditions expressed by the deceased viz that any profit accruing from their publication should go to the benefit of Mr. Moorcroft's relatives in England.

The Society entirely concurring in this view, resolved, that they should be immediately forwarded to Professor Wilson in England, to be made use of along with the former manuscripts, on the conditions specified.

A letter from the Vicar Apostolic of Cochun, was read, requesting the Society to forward the specimen of the Dictionary, which he regretted to hear could not be printed in Calcutta, to the Oriental Translation Fund in England, in case that body should be inclined to patronize its publication.

A letter was read from Captain C. M. Wade, transmitting a second memoir by Mr. Charles Masson, on the subject of the discovery at Baghian in the Kohistan, at Cabul and Kabul.

The memoir had been detained in Capt. Wade's possession since the month of June last, in consequence of some official correspondence with Col. Pottinger to whom the coins to which it relates have been finally forwarded for the Bombay Government.

The present memoir adds the names of Diomedes, Palerkos, Alooutenes (?) to those already known, and gives some valuable information on the sites of the *Alexandria ad caesem Caucasii*, &c.—*Calcutta Courier*.

Wednesday Evening, the 3rd February, 1836.

Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

Lieut-Col. J. Colvin, Engrs., Lieut-Col. L. R. Stacy, John Neave, Esq., C. S., and Lieut. A. Cunningham, were proposed as Members by Mr James Prinsep, seconded by Sir Edward Ryan.

Rajah Vijaya Govinda Singha Behadur of Poona was also proposed by Mr. James Prinsep, seconded by Koomar Radhacant Deb.

Read a letter from Mr. F. A. Blundell, acknowledging his election as a Member of the Society.

Read the following letter from His Highness Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria at the British Court

"London, August 4, 1835—" Sir,—In reply to the letter you addressed to me on the 25th January last, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the boxes containing each twenty-five copies of a Tibetan Dictionary, and Grammar, prepared for publication by the Hungarian Traveller Mr. Alexander Csoma Koros, and printed at the expense of the British Indian Government under the auspices of the Asiatic Society.

"These fifty copies being destined by Mr. Koros to be presented to the different public Institutions of His Imperial Majesty's dominions, I lose no time in assuring you that the learned Author's intentions shall be faithfully fulfilled.

"The enclosed letters and the Oriental works you have sent to the Antic Councillor Von Hammer, have also been forwarded to their destination.

"I have not failed to inform my Government of the liberality with which the Indian Government has replaced the sum of 300 ducats, transmitted through the Embassy to Mr. Csoma de Koros, which had been lost by the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co., and anticipating its intention, I seize with great pleasure this opportunity to express to you, and through your means to the Indian Government, as well as to the Asiatic Society, the high sense I entertain of the kind protection afforded to my learned countryman in His Britannic Majesty's dominions in India. Allow me to offer my sincerest thanks for such generous conduct.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
ESTERHAZY."

Copy of this letter was directed to be communicated to the Government and to Mr. Csoma de Koros, who left Calcutta a short time since on a tour through Turkestan and to the west of India.

Read a letter from H. Chamber, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, directing that the Sixty Copies of 4th, 5th, and 6th volumes of Fatawa Alemgiri, subscribed for by the Madras Government should be forwarded, and enclosing a mittance for the same.

Also similar letters from the Register of the Sudder Dewani, and Secretary of the College Council of Fort William.

LITERARY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The Secretary read the following extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Wigne, from Little Tibet and from Cashmir, of which this traveller is stated to have made a beautiful series of drawings, and an accurate panoramic view, which will be much prized in Europe.

"Iskardo, 10th September, 1835.—I have now been in this very wild and extraordinary place four days, and am pleased with every thing. I set off from Cashmir by boat to Bunderpur, seeing every thing done myself to prevent delay, and took leave of the governor about 12 o'clock. We had a merry glide of it till night, when the mosquitoes became exceedingly numerous and troublesome; arrived at Bunderpur on the great lake the next morning, and heard the agreeable intelligence that a mounted guard of 10 men were waiting my arrival in Ahmad Shah's frontier. I spent the rest of the day in a visit to the Shumladier hill, and the next morning we were fairly off. At that station I was joined by Nazim Khan, the same man that had eaten your salt for a month and some days, with a letter from Ahmad Shah. He told me he had been waiting three days in the neighbourhood, not liking to make his appearance among the Sikhs. Like the man much, he is very intelligent and amusing. What a glorious view we had on the second morning, two-thirds of Cashmir and toward Tibet, one mountain in particular of immense height, totally covered with snow from the shoulders upward named "Diarmul."

"In three days we reached Gures, a very pretty valley, a little higher than Cashmir, entirely surrounded by the loftiest mountains, but bare; merely growing buck wheat, vetches, and barley. After leaving Gures, we passed a place which a few men could defend against an army; where the Sikhs and Tibetans fought two days. Further on after passing over a most desolate country, I was met by Ahmad Shah's son. I had heard there were some marauders in the neighbourhood, but did not really imagine there was any truth in the account. However the young rajah, a very intelligent young fellow, assured me there were, and that his father had sent him to protect me. Imagine the wildness of this scene. Discordant but not altogether unimpressive music gave notice of his approach, and at last he appeared with some forty sepoy, and led horses. The next morning we marched in company with him while the approach of the thieves was hourly expected. They had but one way to come, and when we arrived near the scene of action, I observed parties stationed in different places on the mountains, to prevent all escape. Suddenly an alarm was sounded, and gave notice of their approach, and the thieves were soon surrounded and cut up. Ahmad Shah was therein person. I met him on the field of battle. He said he was so happy at having destroyed the robbers, and seeing me there that if he were at Iskardo, he did not know what he should do to manifest his joy. We all sat down in a large ring. His sepoy, shewing their wounds, and I administered pills to keep off fever. Of the thieves some returned, 72 killed, 15 escaped; but I don't think there were so many. They treated the wounded men horribly. The enemy came from the neighbourhood of Peshaur, and were driving off men, women, and cattle. I am delighted with the old Rajah. He appears to have some excellent English ideas about him and enjoyed the scene amazingly. The book said to have been written by the old Missionary, does not, he assures me exist. He shewed me an Armenian Testament that he had bought of some pedlar, which probably gave rise to the report. His faith in the theory of his descent from Alexander is strong. He talks freely of everything in and about the country, and has sent out men to procure me all kinds of curiosities. We make an excursion to a hot spring on the road to Yarkand in a day or two, and shall have some shikar, &c. I shall quit this extraordinary place, (a vale partly desert, washed by the Attock, a noble stream, quarter mile wide, some 15 miles long, and surrounded by bare rugged mountains on every side, of vast height) in about 12 days or so: the snow will then begin to fall. I expect a cold march of it. He is very proud of his rock crystal, of which I can bring away as much as I please. As to the productions of the valley, I am making myself fully master of them. He refuses no sort of information. The fort is on a rock covered with alluvial soil; raised in the very centre of the valley from the bed of what was once most likely a lake. In size, shape, and appearance, washed on two sides of the river, it bears some resemblance to Salsburgh; as to the works, a few shafts for the wood, and round shot for the stone, would destroy them in a few hours. It would be ridiculous (certain death) to attempt

going to Yarkand. Since Moorcroft was at Ladakh, they have got the picture of an Englishman, so I am assured, painted on the wall, that all who see me may know him. Yarkand is about a month's march—a harkara could go in 12 days. I am going to a classical sort of equestrian sport in a day or two such as I was happy to hear remarked was played in the time of Iskander. It had struck me that the course was precisely the shape of the course of Caracalla at Rome.

"Cashmir, 23rd October, 1835.—Here I am safe and well; arrived yesterday after a very severe march of 25 days from Iskardo, over as rough roads, if they deserve the name, as can be seen any where. I have with me four Yaks and all kinds of things. I hope to start hence in about 10 days and shall come the shortest road to Lahor. So pray oblige me by making some arrangements about the Indus. I should like to hire a boat, men, &c. It must be big enough to carry my yaks. They are not tall but heavy. I expect Baron Hugel here in two or three days, and suspect I shall have a very narrow escape of stopping another year in India, but must do every thing I can to get off in time."

"Cashmir, 30th October, 1835.—I wrote to you a few days ago to mention my safe return, but forgot to send the enclosed inscriptions. Pray post them off at your earliest convenience to Cosma de Koros, author of the Tibetan Dictionary, or some person competent to undertake their examination and request a translation, if possible, and soon, with my compliments. I began my panoramic view from the Tukht yesterday, the weather continues fine. There is nothing new to communicate, excepting that I hear the Baron is coming road that Jammu and cannot be far off now. I must be at Bombay by the middle of January."

Of the inscriptions alluded to in the last extract, one at least is in clear Tibetan characters, and will be doubtless easily decyphered by M. Cosma de Koros, to whom they will be sent at Malda.

The Baron Hugel had deviated from his proposed tour after ascending the pass from Bunderpur to Iskardo into little Tibet, on account of the advanced season; he had since joined M. Vigne at Lahor.

The Rev. Mr. Bateman in a letter from Bombay, communicated a facsimile of an inscription, supposed to be in Cufic characters, found by Captain Thomas Jervis at the village of Wara in the Southern Konkan; the original stone of which he had presented to the Bombay Literary Society.

The inscription is apparently in the elongated form of Nagari character, found on the coins of the Saurashtra group, and may in time be made out.

Mr. Trail, Commissioner of Kemion, presented further facsimiles of the inscription at Baginwar, near Almorah, which were made over to the Rev. Dr. Mill, V. P. for examination.

An anonymous address "to the Members of the Asiatic Society" signed VENRTAS, Hobart Town, Vandiemann's Land, September, 1835, developed a new theory of the origin of the Yugas of the Hindus, and called upon the Society to examine the subject more closely.

Whatever may be thought of the address, which from its want of authentication cannot be noticed, it is satisfactory to find the Society's research made the subject of study in the new colony.

PHYSICAL.

Lieut-Col. Colvin presented on the part of Lieutenants Baker and Durand, three fossils from the Dadpur collection, of great interest.

1. Part of the jaw of a rhinoceros, with two molar teeth attached.

2. The molar tooth of a camel; of which new fossil genus, they possess now the entire head.

3. A very distinct head of a fish.

To these Colonel Colvin added, on his own part, four fragments of the fossil shell of a tortoise, of gigantic dimensions.

The same officer presented on the part of Lieutenants Baker, a series of the fossil shells from the stream of

blue marl, underlying hard sand, gravel, and yellow sand, inclined at an angle of 45° in the low range of hills at the head of the Delhi Canal. A sketch of the strata accompanied.

A note from Mr. B. H. Hodgson called the Society's attention to a paper and drawing of a new species of *Colaptes*, submitted to the Society several years since, of which by some inadvertence no notice had been taken.

A duplicate of the article was now furnished

It appears that the bird is described as new by the Zoological Society in 1832, thus depriving the author here of the priority of discovery and publication

Specimens of *Cynyrus*, *Mahrattensis* and *Rynchoca Capensis*—presented by M. Boucher

A specimen of *Rana Theorniana*—presented by Captain Lloyd, Indian Navy

Specimens of *Squalus Zygonia* and *Maximus*—presented by Mr. F. Shaw, of the Surveying Vessel *Flores*.

A collection of skins of birds, of snakes, fishes, *Cuscuta* and *Mollusca*—presented by Lieut Montreux Indian Navy, and Mr. F. Shaw.

A collection of skins of birds—presented by W. D. Smith, Esq.

A memoir by Messrs. Falconer and Cautley, on the peculiarities of two new species of fossil *Hippopotamus*, found in *Siwalik* range, was read.

A series of Geological specimens from the Shekhawati country, were presented by Mr. Falconer.

A memoir on a Geological collection made in the country between Hyderabad and Nagpur, and presented to the Society by the collector, Dr. Malcolmson, with a descriptive map, was submitted—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for Jan*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA

Wednesday, February 10, 1836

A General Meeting took place this morning at the Town Hall

THE HON'BLE SIR E. RYAN, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Captain C. G. Dixon, Superintendent in Mhairwarrah, proposed last month, was duly elected a Member of the Society.

The following gentlemen were proposed.

T. J. Turner, Esq., Commissioner, Bundelcund, proposed by Col. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Bell, Charles Lyall, Esq., proposed by Mr. Piddington, seconded by Mr. S. Smith.

The Officiating Secretary laid upon the table 12 copies of the 2d volume of the Society's Transactions, which he had just received from the Serampore press, with a note from Mr. J. C. Marshman, proposing to undertake the editing of "Buchanan's Statistics."

Mr. Marshman conceives that all these valuable reports, if judiciously arranged, pruned of redundant matter might be compressed within 800 octavo pages, and that 300 copies of such a work would cost 1,600 rupees

Some difference of opinion prevailed as to whether the expense of publishing Statistics, came legitimately within the sphere of the Society's views, but previous to taking the subject into further consideration, it was deemed expedient to consult Mr. Jas. Fraser—and Mr. Piddington undertook to see that gentleman—when the Society would be better prepared to dispose of the question.

The President directed the attention of the Meeting to the discussion which took place last month, regarding the establishing a regular channel through which the Society might conveniently look for cotton seed, and with special reference to a proposal, which had been submitted by His Excellency Sir H. Fane, it was unanimously

Resolved.—That the Commander-in-Chief be solicited to write to Mr. Thompson, President of the Board of Trade, and to express the great anxiety felt by the Society, to have a direct channel opened, in order to secure a regular supply of fresh cotton seed from America, and that a letter of credit be given to the effect of one hundred rupees annually, to meet such expenses.

Further.—That the whole amount he invested in the distribution of seed should be "Upland Georgia."

This arrangement was considered amply comprehensive with reference to the large orders, now in course of fulfilment by private individuals, in virtue of previous Resolutions.

Mr. Storm proposed that a trial should be made to introduce the Egyptian cotton

Resolved.—That two hundred rupees be set aside for this purpose, and that the Officiating Secretary do take such measures, as will ensure a speedy supply

Mr. Bell suggested, with reference to an Official letter which lay on the table, from Captain Sleeman, to the address of C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, and generally to the growing enquiry of the Otaheite sugar-cane, that some prompt measures should be adopted to obtain a supply, from the Mauritius, for distribution throughout India. Mr. Henley, late of Bengal, now a resident in the Isle of France, had recently, while on a visit to Calcutta, tendered his services to the Society through the Officiating Secretary, in any way they might be available.

The Hon'ble Mr. Melville also kindly offered to communicate with a friend on the subject, and it was resolved, that both these offers be accepted, and that the Officiating Secretary be authorized to go to a certain expense, for freight, &c attending a regular series of supplies.

Mr. Kyd noticed that the shipment of canes should be arranged, so as to ensure their arrival in Calcutta between the months of March and May.

The Secretary laid upon the table, lists of the names of mallus to whom medals and rewards had been given at the exhibitions of vegetables which took place on the 20th ult. and 3rd instant.

Some notes were handed to the Officiating Secretary by the Hon'ble Mr. Melville, proposing amendments for the consideration of the Committee, on the subject of prize vegetables.

The following communications were read, viz.

No. 1.—From Captain W. H. Sleeman, General Superintendent, to the address of C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, dated Camp Kirowlee, January 6th, 1836, enclosing copy of a letter from Captain Ouseley in charge of Hoshungabad district, under date the 10th August, 1834

Captain Ouseley states that the India-cane received on the 16th March had begun some every

fortnight from the 1st April up to the 10th August 1834, and had grown very well indeed, but that the first month's sowings were not so good, as that sowed with the first rain in June.

Captain Onseley intimates his intention to distribute all the seed that might be collected to the patals, &c. of the district.

Captain Sleeman's experiments were equally successful, and he states that the Indian-corn supplied by Mr. J. Bell, was found to thrive very well in the Sagar district, that the seed there produced on being transplanted to the Jubulpore district, was found so much finer than the ordinary corn of the country, that the whole of a large crop has been distributed for seed among the farmers.

Captain Sleeman agrees with Captain Onseley, that the best crop was derived from seed planted after the first showers of the rainy season, but fears that this superior corn will degenerate in native hands from being sown too closely together.

Captain Sleeman bears testimony to another important fact, viz. that the Otaheite sugar-cane is now in point of size, colour and quality, the same as when fresh planted in his grounds at Jubulpore in 1828, which demonstrates, that nothing but a little attention to soil, mode of planting, and treatment, is wanting, to introduce this very superior cane, into every sugar district throughout India.

2.—From G. J. Siddons, Esq., Post Master General, dated 2d February, 1836, in reply to a letter from the Officiating Secretary, soliciting that parcels of seeds for dispatch by dak bhanghy, might be received at the Post office, bearing postage.

The Post Master General sets no obstacle to the concession of the indulgence solicited, but recommends that the Society should apply to Government as he is not vested with authority to meet their wishes in this respect.

3.—From Col. Dunlop, dated 30th January, presenting in the name of Captain C. M. Wade, a further supply of seeds, the produce of various countries between the Indus and the Caspian, which Captain Wade describes as superior to any before sent.

4.—From Captain C. M. Wade to the officiating Secretary, dated Serapoor, 1st January, enclosing a draft for his subscription to the Society, and requesting occasional supplies of seed, received from the Cape, America and England, for distribution among natives in that vicinity, who have expressed a wish for fruits and vegetables of foreign growth.

Captain Wade is also anxious to introduce the English pear and apple.

5.—From James Prinsep, Esq., dated 2d February, forwarding two volumes of the transactions of the Philosophical Society of Geneva, presented to the Agricultural Society of India.

6.—From W. Bruce, Esq., of Calcutta, dated 1st February, presenting in the name of Captain Jenkins, a bag of cotton, sent to the latter, by M. Hugon, who states it to be produced at Newgong from American seed.

7.—From G. T. Hodgkinson, Esq., dated 2d February, presenting to the Society, a bag of *uas* cotton seed, and a few ginger roots, both received from Jamaica via Liverpool, also, two pots of clover, grown at Akra from English seed, accompanied by two bottles of the seeds for distribution to any gentleman who may be desirous to give it a trial on a large scale, together with some cassava roots introduced here.

Mr. Hodgkinson is of opinion that ginger can be produced in Bengal equal in every respect to the best Jamaica, and an opportunity now occurs to give it a fair trial, by a careful propagation of the few roots, which appear to be vegetating.

They were imported in a cask well soldered, imbedded in a light sandy mould, a circumstance worthy of notice, since Mr. H. had before received a supply carefully packed in a wooden case, which were all good for nothing.

The "*uas*" is described by Mr. Hodgkinson to be a very superior description of cotton, "though of rather too long staple, which, tending to weaken its strength, lessens in some degree its value."

This defect Mr. H. thinks may be remedied by change of soil and climate, and recommends the Society to forward it to the neighbourhood of Mirzapore, and if possible to adopt the American mode of cultivating it in squares.

A further supply of madder seed was likewise presented by Mr. Hodgkinson.

8.—From Mr. D. W. H. Speed, presenting a basket of arrow-root-bulbs, grown by him at Alipore, and from part of which cultivation the powder was made, which was shown at the Town Hall, on the first Annual Exhibition of Vegetables for this year.

9.—From Mr. J. W. Masters, enclosing a prospectus of the Garden Kalendar, which he proposes to edit, on being supplied with information from such members, and others who may feel disposed to contribute to the extent of their experience, with a sample of *brown corn*, produced in the Botanical Garden, from seed received from Captain Weston of Sydney through C. K. Robinson, Esq.

Memo. This is the same grain, of which Mr. Bell presented an unripe sample on the 9th December last, from seed received through the same channel.

Mr. Masters describes it as a very hardy and prolific grain, and now that it is ripe the Officiating Secretary will be happy to supply any gentleman who may desire to cultivate it.

10.—Extract of a letter from Col. Burney, dated Ava, 6th December, 1835, to the address of James Kyd, Esq., acknowledging receipt of some Cape seeds sent him by Mr. Kyd, and speaking in the highest terms of their excellence.

Col. Burney considers this parcel a great treasure, adding "you have no idea how many people you have made happy and grateful here." This must indeed be the case, when it is stated by Col. Burney that the large portion of the inhabitants are dependant on the leaves of trees, as a substitute, while the wealthiest are confined to brinjals, love-apples, pumpkins, radishes and a few peas.

Col. Burney's communication is accompanied by a specimen of a kind of hemp brought from the Vhan Provinces of Pinda and Yonk Yonk, a week's journey to the S. W. of Ava.

11.—From H. Piddington, Esq., a small bag of "riz creole," (creole rice) from Maumus which is considered a great delicacy among the inhabitants.

Mr. Piddington suggests that some gentlemen connected with that trade, be requested to give it a trial here.

12.—A parcel of kidney cotton with the seed attached, presented by Mr. Kyd in the name of Captain Scott, Master Attendant at Malacca, where Capt. Scott states it to have been produced.

13.—From Capt. Sage to the Officiating Secretary, dated the 26th January, calling for a copy of the Society's proceedings of the 12th August last, relating to the Dinapore Branch Society.

(The President Sir E. Ryan, here withdrew and the chair was taken by Col. Dunlop V. P.) After a very long discussion, Captain Sage being present, during which most of the members withdrew. The following

minutes was drawn up by Capt. Sage and Mr. Fiddington conjointly, and the officiating Secretary was ordered to give it a place in the proceedings of the Society.

Then Capt. Sage called to the notice of the meeting the paragraph relative to the Dinapore Branch Society, from the published proceedings of the Society of India of the 12th August, 1825, stating the question to be one "unconnected with Agricultural pursuits," which was calculated to mislead those unacquainted with the subject of the resumption of the Branch Society's Char-

ter at Dinapore—when the meeting being desirous of removing such an impression as the paragraph might be calculated to produce, and being wholly ignorant of the transactions referred to, expressed itself as far from wishing to attribute any thing in the way of personal interest to Capt. Sage, who had been the Secretary to the Branch Society for six years."

JOHN BELL, Officiating Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 10th Feb. 1836.—Hurkara.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, 6th February.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. E. W. W. Raleigh, proposed at the last Meeting

Letters from the following gentlemen were then read

From E. T. Harpur, Esq, Surgeon 55th Regt N 1, A. Macqueen, Esq, Surgeon H. M.'s 3d Buss, and J. Anderson, Esq., Bombay, requesting that their names might be withdrawn from the Society.

From W. Bell, Esq., enclosing a specimen of friable calcification successfully extracted by him.

From Messrs Beckwith and Co of Bombay, forwarding the Society's account current, and a hundi for 248-13-8, being the balance of last year's account

From Thomas Oxley, Esq, forwarding two preparations for the Society's Museum with a description of the same, viz.

No 1.—A portion of the left ventricle and a couple of inches of the aorta slit open, shewing an aneurism of one of the pouches of Morgagni.

No. 2.—Specimens of worms found in the heart, pulmonary artery and aorta of a dog.

The subject of the first case was a convict who was said to have received a kick in the scrotum from one of his companions, upon which he immediately expired

On dissection, the pericardium was found to be filled with coagulated blood produced by the rupture of the aneurism above-mentioned.

The worms were found in a terrier bitch about 3 years old, which had been ailing for some time before her death, exhibiting great restlessness and defection of spirits. The heart was hypertrophied and the worms which were forwarded, were discovered in considerable quantity in the heart twined around the columnar carina and the great vessels, some even in the minute branches of the pulmonary artery. They were small sting-like bodies, possessing but little vitality.

A specimen of stony concretion found in the stomach of a cow, was presented for the museum by J. Hutchinson, Esq, on behalf of the Medical Board

The following communications were then presented.

A paper on purulent discharges from the bladder and rectum in hepatic diseases, by J. Mount, Esq, Surgeon H. M.'s 11th Dragoons.

Sketch of an undescribed species of venomous serpent belonging to the genus *noja*, by Dr. Cantoi

Cases of sickness prevailing among the sepoy at Agra, with reports of the medical officers attached to the various detachments affected, presented by the Medical Board.

W. H. GOODRICE,

Secretary Medical and Physical Society.—Hurkara.

LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 30th January attracted to its interesting proceedings no less than 9 members! The President, Sir Robert Compton, filled the chair, and the Rev Mr. Spring performed the duties of Secretary.

The chief business of the meeting was passing the accounts of the preceding year and filling up vacancies in the Committee. The former were satisfactory, shewing that notwithstanding the unaccountable apathy of our Literary Society still possess an annual income of above 4000 rupees, and in the latter the selections were judicious. Colonel Cullen, Captain Rowlandson and Dr. Macleod went out of the Committee by rotation—the first desired to remain out, Capt. Rowlandson was re-elected, and the vacant places filled up by the Venerable Archdeacon Forbes and Mr. Minchin—Mr. Harpur pledged his best exertions to impart a Literary tone to the Society, in view of the solitary reputation as a Book Club in Calcutta enjoyed, and the Honorable President expressed his willingness to give at all times to the Society the benefit of his valuable co-operation

in their labours. We congratulate the public upon the general disposition that was evinced, to assist and encourage the extraction of its full measure of Literary and Scientific good from what ought naturally to prove such abundant material as the resources of this Society—the assembled body it is true was but small, yet the little rushlight may, and we hope will, excite a broad blaze, and the members at large rally around the symptoms of rekindling animation. It is in this hope we would let by gones be by gones and refrain now from comment on the non-assembling of Committee, which was avowed in the course of the meeting.

In deference (though rather unnecessary) to the absent majority, specific resolutions were not come to, but the members of Committee present, in what transpired, stand pledged to two useful steps—the one removing from Messrs. Parbury, Allen and Co. the choice of Books to be despatched from England for the Society, and which duty it is hoped that Mr. Clark will undertake,—and the other, to appoint an examining Committee, for inspection of the regular stock of Books, and

to discard that mass of rubbish in the shape of trumpery novels, &c. which has too long disgraced the shelves of the Society's Library, and which Messrs. PARSONS and Co.'s diligence only keeps on the increase.

Aut rest we may observe that the Journal in a pecuniary point of view appears to be a losing concern; but we trust that the Committee, when entering on active

and vigorous operations, will press upon the earneat attention of Government the able suggestions of our correspondent *Philosophicus* in reference to exemption of such work from postage. The abovementioned fact, is to a certain extent, evidence of its paralyzing effect, and the incontestably useful object of publications of this nature should surely plead with a loud voice for a removal of the obstruction. — *Madras Herald*.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was held in the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 27th January.

The ordinary business of the meeting having been transacted.

The President proceeded, agreeably to an intimation given at the last meeting, to take a review of the past proceedings of the Society, and of some of the various subjects of inquiry, especially connected with the west of India, which still invite consideration. He first referred to the topics adverted to in the discourse delivered at the formation of the Society by Sir James Mackintosh.

He (Mr. Wilson) expressed his regret that on the subject of *Natural History*, the transactions of the Society contain very few communications. The study, he observed, being directly conversant with the works of God, is, in all circumstances, possessed of the highest interest, and conduces both in intellectual gratification, and moral improvement; and in such a country as India, so vast in its extent, and grand and multifarious in its productions, it is possessed of peculiar charms. The sojourners in Bombay have in the mountains and forests, and islands in the neighbourhood, innumerable objects, connected especially with Geology, Botany and Zoology, which allure attention, both from their comparative novelty and intrinsic interest. The report of observation and discovery connected with them would form an agreeable recreation even to those who may be most ardent and persevering in their researches into the other important objects of the Society's investigation. On the subject of *Statistics*, he repeated the opinion expressed by Sir James Mackintosh, that they form the data of Political Economy; and adverted to the several notices given in the Transactions, and in the publications of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c. by Dr. Marshall, Coates, and Bird, Captain Jervis, and Lieut. Burnes, and in connexion with them to a paper by Mr. Bruce, of the Civil Service, on the application of the principles of Political Economy, as received in Europe, to the state of India.

The present condition of the people in the different provinces in regard to language, religion, literature, science and art, means of support, and manners and customs, was next adverted to, as the paramount object of the Society's investigation.

In reference to the *Parsis* he noticed the illustrations of their history and chronology furnished by Sir John Malcolm and Colonel Kennedy; and of their religion and sacred books by Messrs. Erskin, Rask, Mohl, Shea, Neumann, and Atkinson, in their learned essays, or translations, from the oriental languages. The curiosity of the public respecting them, he remarked, however, is far from being satisfied, as is evident from the enquiries which frequently reach this place both from London and Paris. He had great hopes, that professor Burnoulli's attempt to furnish a faithful translation of the *Vendidad Sâdê* would be successful. Should that great scholar fail, from the disadvantages of his situation in Europe, the facilities for

the accomplishment of the work, furnished in Bombay, should not remain unembraced. Much light still requires to be cast on the popular superstitions, and domestic manners of the Zoroastrians in India; and versions of the narratives which they have of their early settlement in this country, should be presented to the oriental translation fund. At a late meeting to the Committee of Correspondence of the Royal Asiatic Society, some of the more liberal natives in Bombay had been invited, on the proposal of Sir Alexander Johnson, to form themselves into an association with the view of collecting information on some of the topics to which he (Mr. W.) had referred. Little, he feared, however, could be expected from them without the co-operation of European scholars; and he was consequently decidedly of opinion, that should any of the *Parsis* of competent attainments and zeal, and respectable character and influence, ask memberships of this Society, it should be readily accorded.

With regard to the *Muslimans*, the researches of the Society, he conceived, had been most important. The question—so interesting in the history of the errors of the human mind—was Muhammed an impostor or an enthusiast, had been discussed with ingenuity by Colonel Vans Kennedy. The same distinguished orientalist had furnished us with a correct estimate of the literature of the *Muslimans* in Persia, and a lucid and minute abstract of the Muhammedan Municipal Law, a jurisprudence hitherto greatly overlooked, but of much importance. The distinctions between the *Shias* and *Sunnis* had been well illustrated by Sir John Malcolm; and the opinions of the *Sufis* and *Mohdavis*, by Lieut. Graham, and Col. Miles, Mr. Ross and Mr. Frissel, had contributed to the elucidation of the *Musliman* Ethics. What we chiefly want in reference to the Muhammedan religion, is a fuller account of the state of Arabic at the time of its origin, of the history of its religious influence, distinguished as much as possible from that of the military exploits and civil arrangements of its followers, which have hitherto almost altogether engrossed attention; of the general arguments by which its doctors have urged its pretensions in opposition to Christianity; of the *Bohoras* and other curious sectaries; and of the peculiar practices, superinduced upon it in this country by intercourse both with the speculative and superstitions *Hindûs*. The illustrations of this last point furnished by Col. Kennedy, M. Garnier de Tassy, and Dr. Herklots were respectively noticed, and also the works on Indian history, furnished by the Muhammedans, and translated by Col. Briggs, Capt. Rowlandson, and Dr. Bird.

After noticing, separately, the various tribes of the *Hindûs* of which there are accounts in the transactions of the Society, he observed that there are still many who require to be described. Those resident in the jungles, and mountainous districts, and who are probably the remains of the aborigines of the country, he considered particularly worthy of attention. He then noticed the exertions of the Society, and its members, for the elucidation of the *Hindû* religion and literature. The Society was the first body which had proposed a union for the promotion of translations from Sanskrit; and it had en-

couraged the printing of the *Lildvati*, and *Prabodh Chandroday*. Major E. Moor was the first to publish a general account of the Hindú Pantheon. In Col. Kennedy's treatise on the Ancient and Hindú Mythology, and in his essay on the Vendanta, we have very valuable quotations from the Shastras, and learned disquisitions. Nothing more important, in a literary and philosophical point of view, as yet appeared on the subjects of which they treat. In Bombay, two defences of Hindúism, the first published by natives, had appeared and been refuted. Here was published a translation of the largest portion of the *Rig-Veda* yet presented to the curiosity of Europe. A translation of the whole of this work, to which he believed Prof. H. H. Wilson had returned his attention, and of the *Bhagavata Purana* the greatest practical authority in the west of India, were *desiderata*. On the various sects of the Hindus, and on their provincial superstitions, and on the religion of the Jainas much light is required to be cast. He concluded his remarks on this subject by expressing his hope, that there are among the members of the Society those who will continue to contribute, as circumstances may call them, to the exposition of the different systems of faith which exercise their sway in this country; by pointing out the benefits of research connected with them, to all who wish to understand the native character, and to obtain a right key to the native mind, and desirable facilities for the introduction into the country of a body of rational and equitable law, the propagation of the Gospel and the advancement of general education; and by urging the speedy collection of Sanskrit MSS. in the Deccan, where they are to be found in a purer state than in any other part of India. He then adverted to the general subject of Hindú antiquities, and noticed in particular the descriptions which have been furnished of the excavations of Elephanta, Salsette, Ellora, Bág and Ajantá and which, though a few errors and oversights may be detected in them, are very valuable. Mr. Erskine's papers take the precedence in importance. Mr. Stevenson had been successful, to a great extent, in decyphering the ancient inscriptions at Karálí, and

those at Kánadí in Salsette were very similar to them. The caves of Násik and Junar, &c. and the temples of Abu, Pálláná, and Gírnár, require to be particularly described. The ancient grants of land were next to them in importance. One had been translated by the late Dr. Taylor; and Mr. Wathen had been successful in decyphering and translating the most ancient of those in the Society's museum; and the results were both curious and useful. The ancient coins found to the northward, promised to be useful in a Chronological point of view, as had been well evinced by Mr. Prinsep, of Calcutta.

The small bodies of *Beni-Israel*, and *Armenians* in Bombay, were briefly referred to. A dissertation by one of the latter, on the antiquity of their native language, with notes by Mr. Dickinson, had been sent to the Royal Asiatic Society, and could not fail to be acceptable. There cannot be a doubt, it was remarked, that the Armenians can fill up important blanks in Church History, which, to the undue neglect of the Orientals, is principally formed on the authority of the Roman and Ryzantine Fathers.

In conclusion, the researches of Malcolm, Pottinger, Richard and Burnes, &c. in the countries adjacent to India, were noticed; and the hope was expressed that the Society will maintain the character which it has earned for itself, and prove not unworthy of its incorporation with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, an incorporation which notwithstanding some disadvantages, must be admitted to be beneficial, as it secures that literary sympathy and communication which is great to be valued, and the circulation of the papers of the members in a convenient form, throughout the world.

It has then proposed by Mr. Bruce, seconded by Mr. Farish, and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the President for his very interesting and valuable address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed, that copies may be circulated to each member of the Society.—*Bombay Courier*,

MEETING OF THE PRIVATE FRIENDS OF THE LATE MR. PALMER.

A Meeting of the private friends of the late Mr. Palmer took place at the Town Hall on the 16th February, pursuant to the invitation of Sir Charles D'Oyly. But as the meeting was expressly declared to be private, we do not feel at liberty to make further use of our notes than to say that it was decided to raise a subscription to defray the expense of a marble bust of the deceased to

be executed by one of the best British Sculptors. It was understood that, if the funds raised considerably exceeded the expense of a bust, another meeting should be called, to decide whether a statue should not be ordered instead of, or a portrait in addition to, the bust.

Messrs. Cockerell and Co. were appointed treasurers. —*Hurkara*.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society was held at the Town Hall on the 8th February, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of electing office-bearers and transacting general business. The President, Sir Edward Ryan, was in the Chair.

The office-bearers of the last year were re-elected with the addition of two Vice-Presidents, Sir B. Malkin and C. H. Cameron, Esq. The President, in requesting that Captain Birch would continue to act as Secretary, expressed the high sense the Committee entertained of the very important services that gentleman had rendered to the Society, in which just tribute all who take interest in its success must fully concur.

The Secretary read the Report of the Society for the past year, which will be published in a few days, for the information of Members, or we should have solicited permission to give it entire in our pages, notwithstanding its length, so highly do we estimate the value of its object and so desirous are we that the public should be made fully acquainted with them, which we are sure is all that is necessary to ensure the extensive support requisite to give full effect to the Society's humane labors.

The Report notices the great liberality of Lord and Lady William Bentinck and of Sir Charles Metcalfe—but regrets that, with a few honorable exceptions, all

appeals to Native liberality in behalf of their suffering countrymen have proved in vain.

Lady William Bentinck has, it appears, made over to this Society the money accumulated by public contributions, under the denomination of her Ladyship's Fund—appointing the Governor-General, the Chief Justice and the Bishop of Calcutta, Trustees for the same, and directing that the principal shall be invested in Company's paper and the interest disbursed as specified, "without reference to religion, country or cast." This fund forms the first permanent endowment to the Society, and amounts, we believe, at present, to do about 10,000 rupees.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, in addition to his munificent private donations, has in his public capacity, authorized the Secretary to this Society, to grant to sick paupers, free admission to the General Hospital.

The report expresses thanks to the proprietors of newspapers who had occasionally given gratuitous insertion to the Society's advertisement, stating that persons willing to take employment as servants, apprentices, &c., might be heard of on application at the Secretary's office. This advertisement, however, it appears, has not been attended with much success. The Secretary had, it would seem, been applied to, in more instances than one, as if he were bound to provide servant, for masters and masters for servants: as if he were in fact, the Secretary to a servant's registry office! It has therefore been found expedient to remind friends of the institution that a person, by becoming known to this Committee, may occasionally be put in the way of employment—but the main object of the Society is to relieve distressed persons, not to provide situations of any kind.

The state of the Funds appear to have improved, notwithstanding the large demands on them. In the year 1834, the receipts were Sa. Rs. 52,942 9-6, and disbursements 50,502 2-6—the balance on hand, at the end of the year being 10,538 9 0. In the year 1835 the receipts were 54,592—5, and the disbursements 52,008 2 1, leaving a balance in favor of the Society, on the 1st January, 1836, of Sa. Rs. 13,122 7 4.

This Society, like others, have decided that from 1st May all disbursements shall be expressed and paid in Company's rupees.

Mr. Phipps's plan for the establishment of a School of Trades, in connexion with the Society, had failed, owing to several local obstacles; among which are the want of apprenticing laws, and the peculiar situation of young people who might be placed with tradesmen, and who would find themselves in an anomalous position, relatively both to their masters and the servants of the household; a circumstance, as the Report observes, very unfavourable to their morals and general welfare.

The Leper Hospital had again been taken under the management of the Society, in consequence of the improved state of its funds, and the decision of the Governors of the Native Hospital to withhold their support in future. Dr. Jackson had afforded his gratuitous services as Medical attendant, for which the thanks of the Society were tendered to him.

Thanks were also voted to a Sub-Committee, of which the Honorable Mr. Robertson was Chairman, for their valuable exertions in visiting the different districts and examining and revising the stipendiary disbursements—by which considerable retrenchments had been effected. It was resolved that a similar Committee should be appointed every year for the same purpose—a very judicious arrangement. In fact, all the proceedings of this Society are governed by such a careful and discreet management, that the funds of its charitable subscribers are most faithfully husbanded and watchfully administered—thus relieving a much greater number of really deserving objects, than twice the amount would effect under improvident arrangements.

A Lady's Committee has been associated with the Central Committee, to assist in furthering the objects of the Society, especially with reference to the employment of indigent females, able and willing to work. We are happy amongst the list to see the names of many ladies whose benevolence adds lustre to their rank in society.

We congratulate this community on the existence of such a Society, and we rejoice with the Committee, that it has been the instrument of doing so much good during the past year. We exhort all those who can spare any sum, however small, to aid in the relief of indigent fellow beings—to whom, their charity is distributed "without reference to country, religion or caste."—*Hur-laru.*

NATIVE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We attended on the 13th Feb. an examination of the pupils of the Native Medical College and were equally astonished and gratified at the readiness with which the most difficult questions were answered. The examination commenced with chemistry conducted by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Professor of that science. We are unable to give any very detailed account of it and can only state generally its nature. It embraced questions on the essential qualities of matter; examples of great extension of matter; the purposes of matter; on the difference between chemical affinity and attraction and other species of affinity and attraction, with examples; the meaning of a simple substance; enumerations of the different gases and the modes of generating them; the number of combinations which oxygen can form with a metallic base; from what substances oxygen can be obtained; whether there is but one mode of obtaining it from manganese; why sulphuric acid is the most economical agent for obtaining it from that substance; the chief properties of oxygen, nitrogen, nitric acid, carbon, &c.; and a great many other questions of much greater difficulty. In fact Dr. O'Shaughnessy admitted that he was pressing the students latterly rather hard, but we believe he was quite satisfied with the replies he obtained from them and from

some particularly who seemed to be very young, and we heard several gentlemen present express their surprise and gratification.

Dr. Goodeve, the Professor of Anatomy, next examined the youths in Anatomy, and called on them to demonstrate several not very easy propositions. Principal Bramley afterwards aided in the examination and did not at all spare the youths. Dr. Duncan Stewart also put a number of questions to them, and we are not aware that in any one instance these gentlemen failed in obtaining satisfactory replies from some of the students. They evinced very great proficiency in the anatomy of the muscles and nerves, the course of the arteries and relative positions; and in osteology their practical knowledge was admitted by all the professional gentlemen present to be most extraordinary.

Altogether the exhibition was one of the most interesting we have witnessed, connected with education, and reflects the highest credit on the professors, to whose talents and exertions the native community are deeply indebted.

We seized the occasion to inspect the New College not yet quite completed, which shews that the Government have taken up this business of professional education in

proper spirit. No niggardly economy is to be complained of here. The arrangements evince a truly liberal feeling.

The building when complete will embrace every object that can facilitate the acquirement of Chemical and Surgical knowledge. The Theatre is capable of holding 500 pupils, there is a room for the study of practical anatomy, a museum, a laboratory, a library and reading room, &c. The building was formerly the Petty Court Jail which has been greatly enlarged and has the advantage of having attached to it the police hospital where the pupils will have the opportunity of actual observation of disease in its various stages and the modes of treatment, explained by the professors. The institution is indeed a noble one, and gives every promise of glorious results entrusted as it is to the guidance of men, who in addition to great professional skill and judgment, are animated by a zeal worthy of the noble cause of professional education in which they are engaged. In estimating the advantages likely to arise from such an Institution, we should greatly underrate them if we supposed they would be limited to the mere supply of a certain

number of native practitioners or to the relief to be derived to suffering humanity from the spread of professional knowledge. We must consider this Institution as a sort of normal College, which will in time supply teachers of other colleges, by whose means medical science will be rapidly diffused all over India, and we must take into account the effect which the increase of scientific acquirements must have in undermining the fabric of superstition and ignorance, and elevating the moral condition of the people. In short, we dare scarcely trust ourselves to express the hopes which inspire us when we look to all the consequences likely to flow from such institutions so conducted.

We have only to add that the pupils, about 70 in number, are chiefly Hindoos from 14 to 17 years of age, who are receiving general education at the Hindu College and who come over daily to the Medical College for two hours to receive professional education. At the expiration of the first year, however, we understand that the students will devote themselves entirely to the study of Medicine.—*Bengal Herald*.

KING'S MILITARY FUND.

We have been favored with the following abstract of the Military Fund in His Majesty's Indian Army for the year 1835:

RECEIPTS.	
By cash balance on 1st Jan. 1835.....	5,040 9 2
By Government donation for year ending 30th April, 1835.....	6,000 0 0
By interest on Government paper.....	2,468 6 0
By subscriptions recd. as per acct. No. 1.....	20,863 5 1
	34,376 4
DISBURSEMENTS.	
To paid for 4 per cent. note for Sa. Rs. 10,000.....	9,940 1 5
To awards to families as per list No. 2.....	18,808 2 6
To office allowance year ending 30th Sept. 1835.....	960 0 0
To Govt. Agent's commission, brokerage, &c.....	113 12 8
	29,822 0 7
Cash Balance Sa. Rs.	4,545 3 8

ASSETS	
Cash balance as above in Govt. agent's hands.....	4,545 3 8
2d 5 per cent. note, No. 13,546 dated 12th June, 1828 2d ditto No. 8,921, 15th Sept., 1827....	3,000
	7,500 0 0
3d 4 pr. ct. No. 2,907, 1st May, 1832.....	11,200
Ditto, No. 2,341, ditto	1,700
Ditto, No. 4,131, ditto	8,300
Ditto, No. 5,267, ditto	13,000
Ditto, No. 9,953, ditto	8,000
Ditto, No. 10,649, ditto	10,000
	52,200 0 0
	64,245 3 8
LIABILITIES.	
Award passed, not yet paid to widow, and child of a Qr. Mr 62d Regt.....	2,853 2 8
Office allowance for quarter ending 31st Dec.....	240 0 0
	3,093 2 8
— <i>Englishman</i> .	

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE HON'BLE A. ROSS, ESQUIRE.

Governor of the Presidency of Agra.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Uncovenanted Assistants or Clerks in the offices of Government at Allahabad.

Sheweth,—That your Memorialists are members of a numerous class of public servants in the different offices at this station, and they flatter themselves that they are useful in their humble sphere in proportion to the operation of those circumstances which universally exercise an influence on mental and physical exertions.

Your Memorialists will not trespass on your Honor's time and patience by indulging in preliminary observations, but proceed to place at once before your Honor the subject of this address, which they consider to be of importance to their respectability as members of a large community; to their independence as free agents; and to their rights and privileges as British subjects.

That for acts connected with their public employment, your Memorialists have always held themselves responsible to their immediate official superiors, and bowed with unmurmuring and respectful submission to their authority and may decisions; but for acts unconnected with

their public duties, and done in their character of private individuals, or as a section of the people, they have always considered themselves amenable, in common with all classes of subjects, only to the ordinary laws of the land.

That your Memorialists have, however, with concern and alarm recently witnessed attempts on the part of some of the Government functionaries to assume and exercise over private acts a jurisdiction, which, as far as your Memorialists are aware, appear to be sanctioned neither by general practice, established precedent, the tacit acquiescence of Government, nor by the Regulations in force; and which, if permitted to be exercised, will tend, not virtually, but practically, to deprive them of all their rights, absolute and relative, as "natural men" or "free agents," and members of society, and subject them, for no other reason than because your Memorialists are the uncovenanted servants of Government, to hardships and grievances, from which communities of all denominations in the civil state are by common consent and usage, entirely exempted.

That your Memorialists are sensible that public authorities, or to be more explicit, the dignity of public office should be protected from insult; and it cannot be denied that it is sufficiently and absolutely protected in actual administration from contempt or disrespect by the laws enacted for that purpose. On the other hand, they are equally sensible, that high birth, high station, wealth, in short, all the adventitious constituents of personal greatness (contradistinguished from official dignity,) cannot *ex tunc* respect and homage, expect *relatively*, in so far as such superior circumstances or qualities are *per se* calculated to secure them by their irresistible moral influence.

That your Memorialists do not, by this mode of reasoning, intend to excuse or justify the wilful and capricious denial of the respect unquestionably due to private rank; but they may be permitted to observe that infringement of etiquette and good manners, is not an offence, which can justly call for the interference of official authority, and require to be visited with official punishment.

Your Memorialists may be further permitted to state that they are convinced, that it can never be either the desire or the interest of a liberal, just and free Government to impose severe and unnecessary restraints on the liberty of the subject, or to regulate and constrain his conduct in matters of mere indifference, and more especially in matters that, being of a strictly private nature, cannot, and do not, require the peremptory and authoritative interference of Government functionaries.

Your Memorialists deem it necessary to explain in this place the circumstance which have given rise to the present address, and they therefore respectfully beg to submit a brief and clear statement of the same.

A grass-cutter in the employ of Mr. R. Alexander, of the Civil Service, having lately trespassed on the premises occupied by Mr. D. Permien, late a clerk in the English establishment of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, was desired by one of that gentleman's servants to quit the ground; but instead of complying with this reasonable request, he threw down his load of grass and maltreated the servants. Mr. Permien, on hearing of the affray, and on inquiring into the truth of it, chastised the grass-cutter by the infliction of a few slaps on the face, when the grass-cutter went and complained to his master of the treatment he had received, and Mr. Alexander in consequence addressed a note to Mr. Permien, requesting an explanation of his conduct, but on receiving an uncourteous reply, preferred a complaint against Mr. Permien, through the officiating Registrar, to the court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and the court (acting thereon, it is presumed, as employers, and not in its judicial capacity, for in the latter case its proceedings should and would have been formal) in consequence removed Mr. Permien from the appointment to which he had been a short time before temporarily promoted. These facts will be established by a reference to documents nos. 1 to 3.

Your Memorialists have not the remotest intention of standing up as the apologists of Mr. Permien's discourteous behaviour to a gentleman moving in a higher sphere

of life. Indeed as a body they regret Mr. Permien's want of civility; but on the other hand, your Memorialists are at a loss to discover any grounds for subjecting an affair, private *ab initio* in every respect, to the scrutiny of official cognizance.

For the object of this address your Memorialists have deemed it sufficient to confine allusion to a single case, and they trust they have fully shown that the invidious and obnoxious power of interfering with private matters has been exercised in the above instance, to their serious prejudice, by public officers of high rank, respectability and intelligence, whose decisions are, therefore, the more likely to pass into and receive the sanction of an established precedent. The injury which such summary proceedings, as have been referred to in a preceding paragraph are calculated to inflict on your Memorialists is necessarily aggravated by its tendency to deprive them of all moral, political and private rights, which cannot but reduce their condition to a degraded and contemptible level.

Under all the circumstances urged by your Memorialists, they most humbly pray that your Honor would be pleased to prohibit the unpleasant interference from which they seek to be exempted; or should it appear that the authority in question is really and *bona fide* vested in the functionaries of Government, to prescribe rules defining the extent to which your Memorialists ought, in justice and equity, to be considered amenable to official notice, in matters of a strictly private character,—matters that do not and cannot in the remotest degree affect their public character or the discharge of their public duties. And finally in the event of your Honor deciding that your Memorialists are, or ought to be held accountable to their official superiors, even for acts committed out of the limits of office, your Memorialists respectfully entreat that your Honor would be further pleased to determine whether under circumstances of any provocation being offered to their feelings, the door of complaint in the proper quarter will be equally open to your Memorialists, and redress afforded for any private wrong that may be done to them. Your Memorialists the more confidently solicit this degree of consideration at your Honor's hands as they cannot persuade themselves that any impartial and enlightened Government would confer peculiar and exclusive privileges on one class, and recognise the existence of another only for the purpose of punishment, and never for any degree of protection.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(SIGNED BY NINETY-FOUR.

Allahabad, February 3, 1836.

No. 1.—Mr. Alexander requests that Mr. Permien will explain under what circumstances and for what reason he beat Mr. Alexander's servant, and took from him the grass he was then bringing to his stable, for which proceeding, if the man's statement be correct, no provocation whatever was given.

November 22, 1835.

No. 2.—As Mr. Alexander requests of Mr. Permien an explanation, and supposes he is bound to comply, Mr. Permien hereby refuses to do so. The man who supposes himself to be ill-treated can apply to the magistrate's court for redress.

November 22, 1835.

No. 3.—It having been reported to the Court by the Registrar, that Mr. Permien, one of the clerks on their establishment, had ill-used a syce in Mr. Alexander's service, of which he had been found guilty by the magistrate, and that on being called upon by Mr.

Hereby hangs a tale. Such was the Magistrate's zealous impatience and predetermination to find Mr. P. — guilty, that the case was called on and decided a day previous to that originally fixed, by notice served on the defendant, for hearing and this too without intimating to the defendant, in any way that the change had been determined on. Mr. P., who, it was admitted, had cause for provocation, was found guilty, of course, of taking the law in his own hands, and fined 15 rupees, a penalty double that inflicted by the same Magistrate a short time before on a person with better income who it was proved had drawn blood profusely from a Jew —

ONE OF THE 94.

Alexander, to explain the reason of his maltreating his servant, had written him a highly disrespectful letter, and this being the second time that the court have had occasion to find fault with Mr. Permien's conduct, the court having in the former instance been under the necessity of dismissing him from the office for grossly ill-treating one of the native sectioners, which punishment was remitted as an act of grace on Mr. Permien's promising to conduct himself properly in future.

The court are, therefore, pleased to mark their disapprobation of Mr. Permien's conduct in the instance now before them by removing him from the acting appointment which he at present holds, and direct that he resume charge of his proper office.

The Register will communicate the court's order to Mr. Permien.

By order of the Court,

(Signed) H. B. HARRINGTON,
Offg. Register.

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. B. HARRINGTON,
Offg. Register.

Sudder Dewanee Nizamut Adawlut, Dec. 4th, 1835.

[REPLY TO THE ABOVE.]

TO MESSRS. E. G. FRASER, W. JOHNSON AND OTHERS,
Unconvenanted assistants in the Government offices at Allahabad.

GENTLEMEN.—The Honorable the Governor having given his best consideration to the Memorial submitted by you under date the 3d instant, directs me to make the following communication in reply.

You represent that a jurisdiction over the private acts of the class of public servants to which you belong, not sanctioned by the regulations in force, has recently been assumed by some of the Government functionaries, and you pray that such jurisdiction be prohibited or if authorized that rules be prescribed defining the extent to

which public officers of your class, ought in justice to be considered amenable to their official superiors for acts not affecting the discharge of their public duties.

The existing regulations for ensuring a faithful and efficient discharge of their duties by all subordinate public officers require that in the selection of individuals for employment regard shall be had to character, as well as qualifications, and they enjoin that the individual selected shall not be removed from their offices without proof of incapacity or misconduct. The character to which it is considered necessary to have regard before appointment is clearly character out of office; and it seems equally obvious that after appointment conduct affecting character out of office as well as in office is also required to be noticed. The regulations leave it to the functionaries whose duty it is to appoint and to remove to judge as to the character which ought to exclude from appointment and the conduct after appointment which ought to incur removal, but they guard against partiality or injustice on the part of those functionaries in the performance of this duty by making their appointments and removals subject to the revision of their immediate superiors.

The Honorable the Governor is of opinion, therefore, that the existing regulations afford to every class of public officers all the security against being unjustly deprived of their offices, which regulations are capable of affording, and that no ground exists for either altering or adding to their provisions.

In regard to the case of Mr. Permien, stated by you to have been removed from an office in the Sudder Dewany Adawlut to which he had been temporarily promoted, for conduct unconnected with the performance of his official duties, the Honorable the Governor does not think it necessary to give an opinion, as that individual has not himself complained of having been unjustly or illegally removed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. H. SCOTT, Offg. Secy.

Allahabad, 24th Feb.—Cent. Free Press.

SERAMPORE HOSPITAL.

The necessity of an Hospital for the natives having been long felt at Serampore, His Excellency the Honorable Colonel Rehling, on Thursday, January 28th, convened a meeting of the inhabitants, both European and native, at the Government House, to take the subject into consideration; when, His Excellency being called to the chair, Dr. Marshman stated that the number of natives who died at Serampore in the year ending December 1833, amounted to between six and seven hundred; and that on the average full five hundred were carried off by disease from year to year; adding, that of this number a full tenth, and possibly greater portion, might be saved from death if an hospital were provided in which their various cases might meet with timely and prompt attention; and that the saving of fifty human lives, from year to year, would repay all the labor and expense required to establish an hospital.

The following resolutions were then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

1. That a Society be immediately formed with the view of supporting and superintending an hospital for the reception of patients of every age and nation, afflicted with diseases of any kind, the leprosy excepted, under the auspices of Her Sacred Majesty Maria, Queen of Denmark; of which Society all who subscribe even

so small a sum as a rupee monthly, shall be considered members.

2. That this Society appoint a perpetual President; and elect Governors, a Committee, and a Treasurer from year to year.

3. That a subscription be opened to defray the expenses attending this institution; and that any person who may subscribe only a single rupee monthly, shall be authorized to send at least one servant or sick native to the hospital.

4. That a house be forthwith provided for the reception of patients, together with medicines, and the attendants and servants requisite for the institution.

5. That His Excellency the Honorable Colonel Rehling, K. D., be respectfully requested to become President of the institution.

6. That J. C. Boeck and C. Tiernoth, Esqrs., the two Members of Council, be appointed Governors of the Institution for the first year, together with two, three, or four native gentlemen, at the option of the Committee.

7. That the following nine gentlemen, with the official members, form the Committee for the first year, with power to add to their number.

F. E. Elberling, Esq., Secretary to the Government.
J. O. Voigt, Esq.
The Honorable Capt. Hamilton.
The Rev. John Mack.
The Rev. John Leechman.
Mr. John C. Marshman.
Baboo Pran Krishnool Roy.
Baboo Gour Mohun Gossain.
Baboo Gooroo Prasad Bose.

And that Dr. Marshman be Treasurer for the first year.

8. That J. O. Voigt, Esq., be requested to undertake the duties of Surgeon and Physician to this institution, and that his offer of discharging them gratuitously for the first year, be gratefully accepted.

9. That after the example of the Asiatic Society, founded by the late Sir William Jones and the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, founded by the late Rev. Dr. Carey, the various meetings of the Committee be considered open meetings, which every Member of the Society has a right to attend.

10. That the next meeting be held at the Government House at half-past twelve, on Wednesday, the 3d of February.

That copies of these Resolutions be printed in English and Bengalee, and circulated in Serampore and its vicinity.—*Friend of India.*

THE EXHIBITION OF INDIGENOUS VEGETABLES.

The exhibition of indigenous vegetables took place in the Town Hall, on the 3d Feb. according to advertisement, and although to the eyes of Englishmen unacquainted with the names and uses of many of the varieties brought forward, the appearance might not be so inviting as the splendid specimens of cauliflower, cabbage, &c. under which the tables groaned on the last occasion, it was still a most gratifying sight to every one who looks beyond the precincts of his own garden.

But there are many sorts of native greens and roots, the flavor and excellence of which would be appreciated by all, if that kind of prejudice could be overcome, which has only cheapness for its apology.

We were sorry to find no intellectual or opulent native gentlemen among the visitors;—when will they be induced to put their shoulders to the wheel?

Notwithstanding the public notice given to each bazaar, that the produce was to be strictly indigenous, there were many baskets of very fine cauliflower, cabbage, &c. superior indeed to the best specimens exhibited

a fortnight ago, and a basket of red cabbage and another of celery were equal to any thing we had ever seen in England, but, nothing was awarded to these candidates, who had come uninvited.

The number of mallies assembled on this occasion could not fall short of two hundred.

Medals were given for the finest yam, sweet pumpkin, onions, plantains, turmeric, chillies, and each of these successful candidates had an additional donation of four rupees.

Rewards of five rupees were given for the best brinjals, sweet-potatoes, native beans, and four rupees for best samples of ginger, cotchoon, pulbul, native spinach, sorrel, wood apples, gooseberries, lemons, guavas, papiahs, sapota, lall-saug, while for the second best baskets, three rupees were distributed; after which the Managers walked round the hall, dispensing one rupee to most of those who had not been brought forward.—*Hurkaru.*

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

THE FOREST NOIR.

Little Nouveau had a good house and received for her exertions much applause. Of the *Forest Noire*, although doubtless a piece of great intrinsic merits we are not disposed to say much; the discriminating audience for whose edification it was represented, will doubtless appreciate all its varied excellence without assistance from us. There was much fighting, and no doubt much fun, for the amateurs enjoyed themselves, and the audience was philosophically passive; each individual spectator appeared to have armed him or herself with a triple shield of patience,—an excellent robe of durance on such high occasions. *Catherine and Petruccio*, was gotten up with great nonchalance; but the audience laughed much. Of the *Catarina* we are disposed to think very good things. She looked a terrible shrew at starting, and became very prettily and pensively submissive at the close of her

matrimonial apprenticeship. *Ilbel Petruccio*, swaggered away in grand style, swore by 'cog's wounds' most braggadocioally and whipped his menials with great effect. He was exceedingly vivacious and sustained his arduous part with much energy and a very complete success. *Grumio* had a very droll appearance and evinced much comic humour. If we had time, we would say a great deal in praise of this amateur: he evidently liked his part and the part in return fitted him very appropriately. Of the other amateurs, and Mrs. Francis, we will only say, that they, one and all, we have no doubt, played their best, and are, whatever may have been the measure of their merits, entitled at any rate to that meed of praise which candid minds extend to the very best intention! In conclusion, we may observe, that these benefits have not heretofore proved very creditable exhibitions, and we see no reason to extend to this latest performance any privilege of exemption from the modicum of censure undergone its predecessors.—*Englishman*

MACBETH.

Macbeth was played at Chowringhee on the 25th February. In some respects the performance was decidedly good, but taken as a whole we have seen and we hope to see many better. None of the personages appeared to us quite at home in their parts. The representative of *Macbeth* presented a studied and elaborate delineation of the character, but to our apprehension it was wanting in intensity and in an adaptation of the voice and exterior to the varied emotion to be painted, and especially was it deficient in that solemn and affecting pathos which in the later scenes compels us in spite of ourselves to sympathize with the murderer. The performance was frequently forceable and at times highly impressive—but it never in our estimation rose to undoubted excellence. Mr. Leach's *Lady Macbeth* will not add to her theatrical reputation, but we are certain it will not detract from it. She has an innate preception of dramatic propriety and talent and perseverance which will always prevent her from sinking below mediocrity. But it is certain that the part of *Lady Macbeth* is beyond her power. She deserves every credit for the attempt, and to say that the performance exhibited no glaring defects but continued to interest the audience to the last, is to praise highly. But something more than the absence of defects and the generation of ennui is requisite in a character like *Lady Macbeth's* and we would counsel Mrs. Leach not to try it again—in a multitude of characters she is really great; but here she is only mediocre. Regarding *King Duncan* we will only state, what indeed is matter of history, that he was murdered. Whence the gracious *Duncan* derived his ideas of costume we know not, but such an odd assortment of hues has probably never been seen since the "coat of many colours" was fashioned. The flowing wig was really like nothing we have ever seen expecting that worn by Listen as Lord Grizzle, or that placed upon Lord Broughman's head in H. B.'s caricatures. Really in *bona fide* Tragedy some caution should be used in these matters. *Macduff* was well played, but we should not consider this line of character best suited to the state or powers of the amateur who played it. The music was excellently got up and the witchery, with the brilliant aid of Mr. Farner's magnificent lights and diabolic contrivances, had as the play bills say, "unprecedented success."

The amateurs did not venture upon the innovation which it was whispered they meditated in the matter of *Banquo's Ghost*. There he sat a stiff as hasty pudding pointing at his frontal sinus according to the approved practice of our wise ancestors, although it is evident that with equal propriety might the air-drawn dagger be suspended by a piece of pack-thread before *Macbeth's* eyes. The monstrosity too of tartan dresses was pertinaciously adhered to. It is a great pity that the illusion was not fully kept up by *Macbeth's* soliloquizing in the sonorous dialect of Thurness-shire.—*Bengal Herald*.

I BACCANALI DI ROMA.

Generali's grand Serious Opera *I Baccanali di Roma* was repeated on Friday evening the 5th February night at the Chowringhee Theatre, after an interval longer than usual of 3 weeks from the first representation—owing to melancholy circumstances, to which we shall no further allude than by saying that the sacrifice of time and profit on the part of the artistes was extremely creditable to their good taste and right feeling. The interval, however, appears to have been employed in very diligent study and rehearsing, if we may judge by the greatly increased effect with which *I Baccanali* was brought forward on the present occasion. In fact we doubt whether any one performance, even from the very commencement of our Calcutta Ope-

ratio era, has ever yet gone off, as a whole, so successfully. The music is in itself exceedingly beautiful, and most skilfully adapted to the action and story: while the three interpolations from Rossini, Pacini and Meyerbeer, if not quite so characteristic in this respect, threw a variety of effect by no means unpleasing into the graver and perhaps slightly parrucal strain of the original composition. We do not in saying this, mean any thing of disparagement to the style of Generali's dramatic music and particularly to that of the *Baccanali*. Indeed, we are of opinion that the not unfrequent recurrence of popular motive and simple harmonies is one of the chief attractions of this very Opera, which thus obtains favor in the sight, or we should rather say the hearing, of the hundreds who understand and relish an easy second travelling in thirds and sixths, while the ten in that hundred who apprehend and enjoy more elaborate harmonic cookery find abundant provision of the most recherche fare in the concerted pieces, chorusses and particularly in the charming and most ingenious orchestral accompaniments of the *Baccanali* score.

We have ventured an opinion that the general effect of the *Baccanali* on Friday, was equal if not superior, as a whole, to any thing yet produced in Calcutta by the Italian artistes. We are disposed to go further and to say that we never heard the artistes themselves in better voice, one and all—and never heard them one and all use their voices more effectively. But as the terms of this eulogy strictly interpreted do not comprehend him—without whose powerful, kind and constant help hardly an Opera could now be got up at all, we must take leave to make especial mention of the admirable acting and singing of the amateur to whom we allude. Any thing more finished than his personation of the youthful Roman, we do not remember to have often seen. The natural pathos with which he delivered the recitative, and the taste and skill with which he executed the beautiful music assigned to *Ebucio*, though written for a high tenor, merit warmer commendation than consists with the sort of reserve understood to be enjoined on newspaper criticism in speaking of amateur performances.

With regard to the professional artistes, we are under no such restraint. Signora Schieroni's acting and by-play in particular are always graceful and impressive in the highest degree, and her style and execution as a singer, of the best and purest kind. On the present occasion it appeared to us that she equalled or surpassed any of her previous efforts. Battali was forcible, correct, and pleasing, as he always is, and Pizzoni made quite a hit in his solo in the second act borrowed, if we remember right, from Rossini's *Maometto second*. The finest thing perhaps in the Opera was the quartetto and finale to the first Act.

Mr. Linton presided with his usual, or more than his usual, vigour and skill; and as it has too often fallen to our lot to speak evil of the orchestra, we are the more anxious to do justice to Signor Catania and his corps among whom we perceived a very commendable improvement in the main point of attention to the singers, though occasional instances did occur of acceleration in time and the old besetting sin of ultra-loudness in accompaniment.

We trust that the remarkable practical proof afforded by this very successful second performance of the *Baccanali*, of the advantage gained by repetition, will not be lost either on performers or audience, and that we shall soon have this pleasing Opera again, notwithstanding the clamours of Goths and Vandals for perpetual novelty. No person of musical taste pretends even to understand, far less thoroughly to enjoy, an opera, until he has heard it half a dozen times and so made himself familiar with its elaborate music.

Mercadante's Comic Opera of *Elisa e Claudio* is announced for Friday evening.—*Hurkaru*.

ELISA e CLAUDIO.

Mercadante's *Serio-Comic Opera* *Elisa e Claudio* was performed at Chowringhee on the 12th February. We have no very violent liking for the monster which springs from the union of Music and the Drama and which, the youngest of the family, bears the name of *semi-seria*—holding with the toper who objected to five water grog that it is a spoiling of two things each excellent when taken abstractedly. The toper aforesaid has no doubt some secret preference for one of the parties whose bans he forbids, and we will not deny that one of the daughters of the family of Melodrama has peculiar charms in our eyes—though which is the favorite is neither here or there. This much only will we confess, that it is not she who resembles the *semi-virtumque beven semibovemque viram*. There is we know the highest authority for the interspersion of the ludicrous with the grave in dramatic representations, but the arguments by which it is justified, viz. the necessity of affording relief from emotions which might become too intense, and the judiciousness of heightening effect by contrast—however substantial in reference to the Legitimate Drama, have little weight when the Musical Drama is concerned. For Music having no words at its command but working solely by means of sounds which address themselves principally to the senses and only remotely and indirectly to the mind—cannot be supposed to excite any emotions or passions of great intensity. With respect to the effect of contrast, too, it is to be observed that the language of Music, taken unconnected with words, is too vague and ill-defined to admit of any such application as will ensure the production of a certain effect on the hearer. It is more than doubtful whether there is any series of sounds which can be said to belong to any particular passion or emotion, or whether a given succession of modulations might not equally serve for one of Durante's masses or for an *Aria Buffa* by Cimarosa. All this, however, is nothing to the purpose.

Mercadante has a high name in Europe and he certainly merits it as a versatile and clever composer—he is one of the most successful followers of the prophet Rossini. There is however nothing of that genius or originality in his works, which could have enabled him to found a new school. He has applied himself to the cultivation of the reigning style, and he has produced a number of Operas, many of them extremely beautiful. His compositions are, we think, more remarkable for a graceful and well-ordered harmony and for a skillful application of instrumental effects, than for richness of invention in his melodies, although of course there are many exceptions and none more striking than the beautiful air *Se m' abbandoni*, which was so charmingly sung by Schieroni. There are a great many good pieces in *Elisa e Claudio* but as a whole we have always thought that the Opera has been overpraised. None of the Duets are of a high order of excellence—we do not even expect the famous *Claudio, Claudio*,—and one, which affords a situation as the highest dramatic interest, we mean the duet between the bereft *Elisa* and the *Conte*, is heavy and monotonous. The opening cavatina of *Elisa* "*Giusto Ciel*" is a sweet conception, very skillfully instrumented. The full pieces are impressive and not too much overlaid with accompaniment, a vice which we are grieved to say is too apparent in some of Rossini's finales and quintets. The most original piece in the Opera, as it appears to us, is the chorus *Tuote non temete*, which is highly imaginative.

We now come to offer a word or two as to the executive, and here we are compelled to say that we cannot honestly compliment the Company on their singing. There was a certain degree of languor and weariness throughout the Opera which we have rarely witnessed in the performance of our artists. Mrs. Atkinson was evidently not at home in her part, which is quite unsuited to her histrionic powers. The characters of *Am-*

naida and *Cristina* demand no extraordinary stage acquirements, as in them the acting is quite secondary to the singing,—but the part of *Elisa* requires pathos, tenderness and sentiment, to say nothing of dramatic skill. It is no reproach to Mrs. Atkinson to say that her want of stage practice, and of opportunity for successful study, render her development of a character giving scope to the highest order of dramatic talent, a task of extreme difficulty. But it would be useless to attempt disguising the fact that the performance was not successful. In her singing Mrs. Atkinson exerted her great talents with her usual effect, and, if there had been nothing for *Elisa* to do but to sing, we should have had little to object to. The part of *Claudio* was filled by the Amateur who has with such ability played a principal rôle in two preceding Operas. The performance was characterised by the skill and discrimination which this gentleman has uniformly shown in his acting and singing. We have never heard him in better voice, and in mastering as he has done the very difficult part of *Claudio* and in conducting the Opera to an even moderately successful issue, we are inclined to think that he has accomplished the most difficult task he has yet undertaken. But even he partook somewhat of the general languor. The Orchestra was but indifferent and the choruses were not, we think, so good as usual. The house was not full.

Notwithstanding all we have said, it must be allowed that the audience appeared pretty well amused and sometimes laughed heartily;—but we cannot conscientiously recommend the repetition of the Opera.

BARRIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Rossini's "*Barbieri di Siviglia*" was the entertainment at Chowringhee on the 20th February. This admirable Opera has been repeated we know not how often, but its reception is still as warm as it was when the attraction of novelty was superadded to the intrinsic excellences it possesses as a musical composition of rare polish, and as a capital stage piece. It certainly has succeeded more perfectly in Calcutta than any of the other Operas which have been got up here, and although the cast of it has undergone frequent alterations, we cannot recollect any occasion on which it failed to give satisfaction to the audience.

The performance of the *Barbieri* has so frequently been noticed in this Journal, that nothing is left for us to say regarding either the music or the acting, for we are quite sensible that although the public may approve very much of a repetition of the Opera, our readers are not likely to relish the reiteration of our comments. We will only therefore remark that the piece went on with great smoothness and went off with striking eclat. Bettali's acting was unusually racy and unctious, and he was so excellently supported by *Almaviva*, Schieroni and Pizzoni that nothing of the rich comic effects, with which the piece is replete, was suffered to escape. The whole of the second Act from the opening "*Pace, pace*", to the end of the famous Quintett "*Buona sera*", may be cited as a perfect specimen of rich and sterling comedy—to say nothing of the musical part—such as would do credit to any stage in Europe. The only novelty of the evening was the re-introduction of *Basilio*'s noble air "*La Calunnia*," which has been omitted in the recent representations of the Opera, on account of the difficulty of finding a substitute for one whose loss is yet fresh, and whose memory will long be cherished by all who take an interest in the Opera, and by the infinitely more extended number of those who appreciated his worth, generosity and enthusiasm. Signer Garate, who has the part of *Basilio*, is well known to the public as an indispensable member, or rather section of the Operatic body. Hitherto, however, he has not appeared as a solo singer, although he has often taken six of the parts in a Quintett, and has been known to sing *suprano*, *tenor*, and *bass* in a chorus at the same time. The air

"*La Calunnia*" is one of great difficulty and for a first essay rather a hazardous undertaking, but we are happy to say that Garma acquitted himself very creditably. He has a really excellent voice, which cultivation and practice might make much of. It is, however, properly, a tenor, although as we have said it is every thing by turns—and as such is not adapted to a song intended for a bass voice which should be called "*de profundis*." But he sang the song very well, and with a little more emphasis and colouring—which will come with practice—it would have been decidedly good.

The house, we are sorry to say, had a very discouraging appearance at the commencement of the Opera—it filled up rather during the evening, but was indifferent at the fullest. Something of this may perhaps be ascribed to the change of night. Something to the frequency of Operas, a performance having occurred each week for the last three weeks. The deviations from established practice was unavoidable in both respects, but is not likely to occur again. We understand that Rossini's admired opera "*La Italiana in Algeri*" will be performed next. This opera, which was exceedingly popular here, has not lately been repeated, as the part of *Lindoro* could not be filled up; but the accomplished representative of *Almaviva* has kindly undertaken it, and we feel confident that the opera will be produced in a very complete state.

MADAME VALADARE'S CONCERT.

Madame Valadare's concert at the Town Hall on Saturday the 27th February, was very well attended,

although we noticed the absence of many whom we are accustomed to see on such occasions. They took tickets we believe, although they did not honor the hall with their presence.

As we were unable to attend till the first act was half over and obliged to depart before the second act commenced, we are unable to offer any thing in the shape of a critique.

Those pieces, both vocal and instrumental, which we were fortunate enough to witness, were well performed; and we hear that the whole concert reflected great credit on the performers; the conductor, Mr. Linton; the readers, Mr. Delmar and Mr. Valladares, the husband of the *beneficiare*.

The female vocalists who usually assist at public concerts, were not, and it appears could not be, engaged for this occasion; so that the whole labor of that department rested on Madame Valladares and her sister, Miss Soubolle, aided by Count *Almaviva*, (who very kindly gave his valuable support) Messrs. Linton, Taylor, and Hely. We observed also Signor Garate and his Italian band, who were very effective in the choruses.

Two of the vocal pieces were omitted in consequence of the indisposition of Madame Valladares.

The Overtures; Madame Valladares's Cavatina; Miss Soubolle's *Aria*, with Mr. P. Delmar's Flute Obligato; Monsr. V.'s *Fastid* on the Violin; and the Glee *Mynheer Van Dunck*, by Mr. Linton, Mr. Taylor, an amateur and choruses, were, we hear, the most effective performances of the evening.—*Hurkaru*.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

This morning the Advocate-General moved for a rule to show cause why leave should not be granted to file a criminal information at the suit of Longueville Clarke, Esq., against Mr. Rankin, a gentleman in the Company's military Service. The substance of the grounds on which he moved is shortly this:—Mr. Clarke is, it appears, professionally engaged in some proceedings on the ecclesiastical side of the court on behalf of a lady; some days ago a gentleman called on him alleging that he was acquainted with the lady in question, and proceeded to make enquiries regarding the state of suit. Mr. Clarke thereupon asked him if he had seen the lady's solicitor, or had brought an introduction from her, and Mr. Rankin admitted that he had done neither the one nor the other. Mr. Clarke abstained from expressing the surprise he experienced at this conduct of Mr. Rankin and contented himself with being very cautious in his answers. He explained to his visitor the technical cause of the delay, and recommended the gentleman to apply to the lady's solicitor; and it was not until he was on the point of taking leave that Mr. Rankin stated his name. On Saturday last Mr. Clarke received a note from Mr. Rankin seeking for further information respecting the lady's case obviously impugning the conduct of her solicitor, and also concluding with a request that his name might be concealed and his note returned to him out of motives of delicacy towards the lady in question. Upon this Mr. Clarke immediately handed over the note to the lady's solicitor, and addressed a note to Mr. Rankin apprising him of what he had done, and commenting upon the indecency and indiscretion of Mr. Rankin's conduct. The reply of Mr. Rankin to this letter, which was couched in very strong language, elicited an immediate answer, which was sent back unopened in the envelope in which it had been sent to Mr. Rankin, with a statement on the outside, that all further communication must be through a third party. The seal of the letter was broken. Mr. Clarke then directed Messrs. Collier and Bird to point out to Mr. Rankin the consequences to which he had exposed himself, and the reasons which induced Mr. C. to adopt the course he has since pursued. Another note

was then read from Mr. Rankin to Mr. Clarke also couched in very strong language.

The court upon hearing this statement granted a rule nisi.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Shaw v. Freeman.

Mr. Grant opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep stated the case for the plaintiff. This is a case of a description which, to the credit of society be it said, rarely comes before this court. The plaintiff is Mr. William Ambrose Shaw an indigo factor at Bhaugulpore, and the defendant is a Mr. Freeman who lives in the district. One would have thought that parties living in the same neighbourhood might have carried on their business amicably, or that, if disputes did arise, they might have been referred to the society of indigo planters at Bhaugulpore for adjustment. However, Mr. Freeman was of a different opinion, and took other means for the settlement of his grievances which neither society nor this court will sanction. It so happened that Mr. Freeman having taken a pottah of certain char land, a dispute arose between the parties, Mr. Shaw claiming the land as part of the cultivation of his ryots. It was unnecessary to enter into the particulars of this dispute, as it had little to do with the present action, but out of it had arisen an insult so serious that it was impossible any man of common feelings of honour could submit to. The dispute arose in March last, and was decided in the Mofussil court in favour of Mr. Shaw's claim to the land, the magistrate thinking Mr. Freeman was not entitled to hold possession. However, that gentleman not content with the decision of the magistrate, or with appeal to higher court, thought proper to take an extraordinary course to obtain that satisfaction which he was denied in due course of law. He wrote a note to Mr. Shaw, which he (the learned counsel) would read to the court.

Mr. Shaw begs to repeat that in the event of Mr. Shaw persisting in breaking his agreement, he, Mr. Free-

man, will be driven to the unpleasant necessity of taking the first opportunity of making public to every one at Bhaugulpore and elsewhere his Mr. Shaw's want of faith and honesty in his engagements, written or verbal, his disregard to truth, and his non-repugnance in forfeiting his character as a gentleman; and this, if Mr. Shaw persists in endeavouring to evade the said verbal agreement, Mr. Freeman will undertake to prove to the satisfaction of any one who may wish to enquire as to the truth of Mr. Freeman's charges.

The learned counsel continued: he supposed Mr. Freeman imagined that Mr. Shaw would submit to resign what the law had decided in his favor; but not so. Mr. Shaw was one of the oldest indigo planters at Bhaugulpore, the most respected, and the most respectable; and Mr. Freeman's bullying not having succeeded according to his wishes, that gentleman proceeded to carry his threats into execution by sending a circular round to the society at Bhaugulpore, which he would now read to the court.—

TO THE RESIDENTS AT BHAUGULPORE.

"Gentlemen,—However painful and repulsive the task, Mr. Freeman feels it a duty he owes to the society at Bhaugulpore, to expose in their true light the principles and character of one of its members, viz. Mr. W. Shaw.

"Mr. Shaw having forfeited his word and written engagement, and having violated the terms of a most solemn written agreement with Mr. Freeman, Mr. Freeman holds himself bound by his promise held out to Mr. Shaw under date the 4th instant, to put every one upon his guard against such a character, and to publish that the said Mr. Shaw is a man void of all sense of honour, faith, integrity or shame; and as such Mr. Freeman takes his opportunity of posting him as a person void of all honourable principle in having broken through his engagements, both verbal and written,—in having violated his most sacred written pledge, as the inventor of the most wanton falsehoods,—and as having forfeited all claims to the character of a gentleman, and a member of a respectable society. The above facts Mr. Freeman undertakes to prove to any person who may be inclined to inquire into them."

"To Mr. Harding, Col. D'Aguilar, Mr. Steer, Dr. Innis, Major Graham, Mr. Jackson, Dr. Webster, Lieut. Swatman, Adjutant Don, Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Lymbart, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Field, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Johnson, and others.

This, continued Mr. Prinsep, was circulated to the society at Bhaugulpore so long ago as April last, and since that time nothing in the shape of accommodation has been done by this defendant. The paper had been circulated to the civilians in the neighbourhood, one of whom, apprehensive that it might lead to a breach of the peace, took measures to acquaint the magistrate of the district, and the parties were each bound over. Thus, this court was the only course which Mr. Shaw could take to uphold his character as a gentleman, and the necessity of his having recourse to it was apparent. It was not only important that Mr. Shaw's character should stand well with the society at Bhaugulpore, but also that it should stand well with the house in Calcutta with which he was connected. Excessive damages was not the object which the plaintiff sought; but to give the defendant an opportunity of substantiating his charges and to have an opportunity to rebut his accusations. Defendant, however, had let go his opportunity of pleading a justification by pleading the general issue. What defence would be set up the learned counsel was at a loss to imagine, but he supposed that some attempt would be made to mitigate the court's censure by attempting to show that defendant had received some provocation which induced him to pursue the course which he had adopted.

Jurisdiction was proved by the roll furnished to Government by the magistrate in the district, containing a list of British subjects residing in the district.

Assistant-Surgeon J. James deposed that the description of Mr. Freeman as a British subject in the roll above-mentioned, was in defendant's hand-writing.

Lieut. Frederick Blood, examined by Mr. Clarke, deposed that he was an officer in his Majesty's navy, and happened to be at Bhaugulpore at the time of the circulation of the paper by Mr. Freeman. At the request of Mr. Shaw, witness went to Mr. Freeman and demanded a copy of the circular. Mr. Freeman replied that he had sent it to Lieut. Swatman. Witness proceeded to the house of that officer where he made a copy of the circular which he now produced. Lieut. Don was at the house of Lieut. Swatman at the time witness copied the circular. (Cross examined by the Advocate-General.) The copy and the original were not examined by any person but myself.

Assistant-Surgeon W. B. Webster also proved the publication. On his cross-examination by Mr. Leith, witness deposed that he had heard of a disagreeable letter from Mr. Freeman to Mr. Shaw, and one also from Mr. Shaw to Mr. Freeman. Had heard of the dispute about churs, and that subsequently the decree of the magistrate had been reversed, and that Mr. Freeman is now in possession of the lands. Mr. Shaw's letter was pretty sharp; so was Mr. Freeman's. Witness knew that Mr. Freeman proposed to submit the dispute to a reference which was refused by Mr. Shaw. At the time the paper was circulated, Mr. Shaw was in possession of the lands which Mr. Freeman thought were his own.

Mr. Prinsep now proposed to put in the copy of the circular taken by Lieut. Blood.

The Advocate-General submitted that the copy ought not to be received, as the original was not proved to be in the possession of defendant. But the court overruled the objection.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Advocate-General replied. This case did not appear of so much importance as his learned friend in his opening had endeavoured to attach to it. Indeed, his friend must have felt the ground trembling under him because he had introduced that which was not supported by evidence. It had been stated that there were angry disputes about some churs, and that the magistrate having decided against the defendant, the latter has, in consequence, issued the circular on which this action is brought. But what had appeared from the evidence was that Mr. Shaw had taken possession of the lands which belonged to Mr. Freeman. How he had taken possession of them did not appear, but unfortunately this court furnished plenty of instances, that indigo planters when they took possession of lands, not their own, were accustomed to do so by violence. The court would recollect a case in which something more serious than a circular had ensued, were death had followed, and a trial in this court had been the consequence. But what did the defendant do? He wrote a letter which had been read, but not put in evidence; to this letter, as the court had heard, Mr. Shaw returned an angry reply, and a circular in which the plaintiff was described as a man without honor or principle. He was not going to justify those terms, nor could they be justified but by the record that would stamp the plaintiff with infamy for life; but the charge was not of a serious description or one which a gentleman whose mind was irritated might not make. It did not charge the plaintiff with theft; had it done so, he might go through life with the stigma; but now all that could be said, was that some time ago, another indigo planter, with whom he had a dispute, had stated that the plaintiff was not a man of strictly honourable feeling. It was alleged that the plaintiff had lost the society of his friends and neighbours, but their lordships would see that they were here ready to give evidence for him in a court of justice, and to whom the learned counsel had not dared to put a single question to show that the plaintiff had suffered in society by the imputations now complained of. The learned counsel hoped the court would take into consideration the

light character of the words, and not visit his client with any but a light verdict.

The Court.—There can be no doubt but that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff. This libel is not of a light character as the counsel for the defendant has described it; on the contrary, the words are strong, the plaintiff being described as a man void of all honor and integrity, and without pretension to the character of a gentleman. It is alleged that no damage has been proved, but it is quite impossible to say that the circulation of the libel must not have had a very injurious effect. Taking into consideration the letter written by Mr. Shaw as going in some degree to lessen the amount of damages, we cannot give a verdict for a less amount than Rs. 1,000.

SALAR HUK V. JOKEERAM.

This was an action on two policies of insurance effected on goods shipped in Calcutta in 1833, for Patna. The defendant resides in the territories of Runjeet Sing, but as it was stated by the plaintiff, has a *cootie* in Calcutta, where he has gomastas and carries on the business of a river insurance agent. The policies were simple and set forth, as is usual, in the name of a hindoo deity, the leakage of the roof, the negligence of the crew, damage by damp to be at the hazard of the owner of the goods; burning, sinking, and robbery to be at the hazard of the insurer. Defendant's gomasta put a man on board, who remained until the boat reached Monghyr. He then left the boat, and proceeded to Patna, intending to see the goods landed at that place, but the boat was sunk immediately after sailing from Monghyr. Defendant mainly relied on his plea to the jurisdiction, and called witnesses to prove that his *cootie* was closed before the plaint was filed. There was, however, evidence to prove that the gomastas remained in the house to collect outstanding debts, and the court thought that was sufficient. Verdict for the plaintiff, Sa. Rs. 7,605.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

William Woolen v. William Duff and James Barnes.

Mr. Leith opened the pleadings.

Mr. Osborne stated the case for the plaintiff. In this case the plaintiff is a member of the civil service, the defendants are indigo planters at Purneah, and the action is brought to recover a sum of Rs. 34,000 money lent and paid to the defendants. In 1827-8 the plaintiff was residing at Purneah, where the defendants had extensive indigo factories which they rented from the late firm of Palmer and Co. In 1827 that firm thought proper to circumscribe the amount of their advances, and it became necessary that Messrs. Duff and Barnes should endeavour to provide other resources. In this emergency they applied to the plaintiff, who was at the time on terms of intimacy with both the defendants, but on terms of particular intimacy with Mr. Barnes, and who consented, actuated by motives of friendship to Barnes, to lend from time to time various sums of money, to allow them to carry on their joint business. The loans were to continue for a long period of time, extending from December 1827 to August 1829, at the end of which period the amount due was Rs. 34,379. The payments were made in a great measure to T. and P. Palmer in Calcutta Barnes drawing on George Palmer at Purneah. The facts are simple and the evidence complete, though it would appear that the defence will require some management, from the long line of senior counsel engaged in it. It appears that defendants, though otherwise in partnership, have covered in their defence, and by employing the whole of the senior counsel, have reduced my client to the sad expedient of leaving his case to be conducted by me. Mr. Osborne then read the following letter.

"My dear Woolen,—I never in my life sat down to write you under such unpleasant feelings as press upon me at this moment, for Duff informs me that although the agents were made acquainted with my having borrowed money for the concern, they told him they would not provide for it till the close of the season, and would allow us a credit of only Rs. 20,000 to go through with. He is as anxious as I am myself to pay you the sum we have used, and urges me to endeavour to borrow the money upon his bond jointly with mine. And this I shall be most happy to do if it can be effected. But I do not believe any of the natives would lend it us for a few months, I have reason to believe I could borrow the amount from Colnet upon this security, but before doing so I would wish to ask your sanction. Had it not been for the circumstances mentioned in your last, I should not have hesitated to ask to let the sum remain of interest until we had closed the season, but situated as you are, and as we are from the niggardly conduct of Palmer's house, I am both annoyed and hurt, and could I have anticipated such behaviour from them, when I borrowed the money from you, I would have allowed the factories to go to the devil rather than have used one rupee. I will write you at the moment of receiving Duff's letter, and as there is no time to lose, let me beg of you to inform me immediately, whether I shall apply to Colnet or not. If you say "no," can you mention any native from whom I should be likely to obtain it? He would secure his 12 per cent. interest, and risk there is none, for the produce of the year under any circumstances will much more than provide for it. I am so dreadfully harassed in mind at this untoward occurrence, that it is out of my mind to allude to any thing else. Do pray write me a line by the bearer, and tell me what to do, (signed) J. Barnes, dated 13th May, 1828, addressed to W. Woolen, Esq.

"My dear Sir,—I am just favoured with your account and shall immediately refer it to Mr. J. Barnes, as well as your letter I fear it will be out of our power to pay you half of the debt down, without a sale can be effected of the indigo of this season, of which I see but little likelihood at present; but the whole of the proceeds of last year shall be made over to you, and I and Mr. Barnes will give you a life insurance for your claim, and a bond for the debt, in order that you may recover in the event of a lapse. "When you intend to favour us with a call, would you let us know to prevent our being from home. With best compliments to Mrs. Woolen, I remain, yours sincerely, (signed) J. Duff, dated 30th Dec. 1830, addressed to W. Woolen, Esq."

The jurisdiction was proved.

The witnesses for plaintiff and defendants were ordered to retire out of court.

Mr. Peter Palmer was called and produced the books of the firm of T. and P. Palmer, but the books not being original or having been kept by a scribe, the witness was allowed to refer to them. Examined by Mr. Osborne. I recollect a payment having been made in December 1827 to the order of James Barnes. The money was paid for Mr. Perry, whose timbers we had. Captain Robinson was appointed on behalf of Mr. Woolen, and T. and P. Palmer were agents for Mr. Perry. I received directions from Captain Robinson not to pay any sums of money to the consigner; this was with reference to the proceeds of the timber. Captain Robinson said Mr. Woolen had advanced sums of money to Mr. Barnes on the strength of the timber being mortgaged to him. We could not place the proceeds to the credit of Mr. Woolen, but to the credit of the consigner. I believe Mr. Woolen was in our debt. There was a payment to Mr. Barnes in the month of December. I think there was two, one for Rs. 1,200, and one for Rs. 5,000. The first payment was made out of the proceeds of the timber; both payments were so made. They were made on acceptances of sums falling due. This letter dated 14th November, 1827, addressed to my brother Georg,

contained a draft for Rs. 5,000. I have made a search, as much as I could, for the draft, but have not been able to find it. I suppose it is amongst some of our old papers.

Mr. Thomas Palmer, examined by Mr. Leith. We had a brother in Purneah, a banker, of the firm of Barker and Palmer. We remitted to that firm on the faith of drafts drawn on us by Barnes. This letter (A) speaks of a draft for Rs. 5,000. We received a draft from George Palmer on this occasion. The amount was transferred to Barker and Palmer's credit. We debited the payment to timber in account. This timber account was the account of Mr. Perry. We were agents for the timber in 1825, and afterwards joint agents with Captain Robinson. In June 1826 we understood that the timber belonged to Mr. Woolen. There has been no demand made on us by Mr. Perry. We honored all Barnes's drafts, on account of Perry, out of the proceeds of timber.

Captain John Robinson, examined by Mr. Osborne. I superintended the timber for plaintiff in 1827. T. and P. Palmer had half the agency; we were not to sell without each other's approbation. I concluded the timber was Mr. Barnes's, but that plaintiff was interested on account of advances to Barnes and Perry, and so I heard from Barnes. I understood he was interested by lending money, and I considered the proceeds were to go to repay him. I had no specific communication on which to found that belief. (By the court) Barnes gave me reason to think that it was Woolen's money with which he and Perry carried on business. I do not know where Perry is: I cannot recollect the exact words from which I gathered that impression.

Mr. George Palmer examined by Mr. Leith. The timber was sent down to Calcutta consigned to T. and P. Palmer by Perry; part of the proceeds were paid over to Woolen's order. I conceive they were so paid because I know that Perry borrowed money from Woolen, to carry on the timber concern. It strikes me that Perry at one time made over all the timber to me on plaintiff's account. The firm at Purneah, of which I was a member, discounted the notes, which were afterwards sent to T. and P. Palmer at Calcutta, and the payments were made by them to us as the notes fell due. This (A) is in my hand-writing; I must have received the sum mentioned in it. I know the defendant Duff; he rented four factories from Palmer and Co. from 1827 to 1831. I generally understood from Barnes that the greatest part of the money received by discounting the drafts, was for the use of the factory. Every body in Purneah knew Duff and Barnes were partners, though there was no positive proof. The witness then deposed to the hand-writing and signatures of the defendants, on several documents put in, but not read by the officer. (Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.) The timber was made over by a kind of assignment from Perry and Barnes. The deed is in the hand writing of Woolen, but I do not recollect the particulars. (Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.) Woolen was at the time judge of Purneah, but he has since been suspended. I do not know that it is contrary to regulations for the Civil Service to lend money to indigo planters, but very likely it is. I am not aware that they are sworn not to lend money. I know of Barnes being indebted to Mrs. Mary Woolen. I do not recollect if plaintiff told me so. I was plaintiff's banking agent, and have made loans for him in Mrs. Woolen's name, by plaintiff's direction.

Dr. Barker deposed to the hand-writing of the defendants to thirty documents put in but not read by the officer. In reply to Mr. Osborne. I was residing at Purneah in 1827, 8, 9, and 30 and am acquainted with the defendants who carried on factories rented from Palmer and Co. Barnes conducted the business of some of the factories. They held themselves out as indigo planters. I do not know that they were partners, but

I have seen Duff at Purneah, and he appeared to be interested. (Cross-examined by Mr. Prinsep.) This letter speaks of a bond. I have heard plaintiff say that there was a bond given to him. He told me a year ago that he held a bond. I have no distinct recollection of hearing of it before. I should suppose that he told me it was a bond for money owing from Duff and Barnes. (Cross-examined by Mr. Grant.) I believe this document is in Mr. Strettle's hand-writing. I know nothing of the document to which it refers.

The court intimated that they thought this was a fit case for arbitration, and that they were clear from the evidence that there was a liability, and that the liability was joint. Defendant's counsel, however, though they had no objection to a reference on a mere matter of account, should the court be entirely against them, declined to go to arbitration at the present stage of the proceeding.

Mr. William Cobb Hurry examined by Mr. Leith, deposed that he was Duff's agent from 1830 to 1834, and that he made advances to Barnes at the request of Duff, and under his guarantee. Never heard that Duff was a partner, but to the best of his belief Barnes and Duff were connected. This letter is in Duff's hand-writing; plaintiff's letter was enclosed; and it contained a request that I would make an arrangement with plaintiff, which I did not do being already in advance with Mr. Duff. (Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.) The enclosure was a demand for money from plaintiff on Duff.

This was the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Osborne, at the conclusion, on behalf of the plaintiff, offered to submit to arbitration. The offer was declined by defendants' counsel. The court again intimated that from the documents put in evidence, they were quite clear that there was a joint debt.

Mr. Advocate-General submitted for a non-suit; first, that there was no satisfactory evidence of partnership, and that there was no evidence that the advances made out of the proceeds of the timber were on account of the defendant Duff. But the court again expressed a decided opinion that there was a joint debt.

Mr. Advocate-General then urged that the action was brought in assumpsit, but the evidence went on a debt due on a bond. Plaintiff could not maintain an action on a bond without the production of the instrument, nor could he convert a bond debt to an action of assumpsit.

Mr. Clarke followed, insisting that the letter of demand from Mr. Strettle distinctly stated that the debt was due on the joint bond of Barnes and Duff.

Mr. Strettle, the attorney, was examined as to the letter of demand, and deposed that it was written after a casual visit from plaintiff; and without inspecting the document alluded to. The learned counsel put another question which witness declined to answer; his information having been derived from a professional communication between attorney and client. The witness however deposed that the bond was in favor of Mrs. Mary Woolen, to the amount of Rs. 15,000, and that plaintiff would not make a ~~mandavit~~ debt, because he had not given a consideration for the bond.

Mr. George Palmer deposed. Mr. Woolen gave witness a copy of a bond to show Mr. Duff last year. There were two names to it. The amount was Rs. 15,000, and it stated that he then borrowed Rs. 15,000 more. As witness understood, Duff and Barnes owed plaintiff a large sum of money which this bond was a part.

The Court.—It is quite clear that the bond was given to the wife and not to the husband; and this does not prevent plaintiff maintaining an action in assumpsit, provided defendants owe him a larger sum. There must be a verdict for the plaintiff, and the best course will be to give one rupee damages, with leave to move to enlarge the amount.

MAJOR CAPE & ASSIGNEES OF CRUTTENDEN AND CO.

Mr. Nott made a special application to the court that on the affidavits which he held in his hand the Prothonotary should be ordered to file a plaint thereto annexed. The plaint, which was an ejectment, had been presented to the Prothonotary to be filed on the 21st of January, and contained two demises, one in the name of the real plaintiff, Major Cape, and the other in the name of Mr. Andrew Wight, who was the trustee of an outstanding term to bar dower. A warrant of attorney to Mr. Boyle was annexed to the plaint for the purpose of being filed at the same time, and was signed by Mr. Wyborn in the name of the lessors of the nominal plaintiff, Major Cape, and Mr. Wight. The Prothonotary refused to receive the plaint on the ground that the 110th plea rule of the court required that the special application should be first made to the court. Mr. Nott insisted that Mr. Wyborn, as the lawful attorney of Major Cape, was entitled to lay a demise in the name of Mr. Wight as Major Cape's trustee, even without his consent; but in this case it was sworn that Mr. Wight knew of Mr. Wyborn's intention previously to his leaving for England, that he made no objection, and that an indemnity for the possible costs of the action was offered to him, which he declined. The court granted the application.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

IN THE GOODS OF THE DECEASED MUMROO.

Leave was granted for a commission to swear in executors at Meerut.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION. C

This was an order nisi, obtained on a former day, calling on Assistant-Surgeon George Campbell Rankin, of the third battalion artillery, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for endeavouring to provoke Mr. Longueville Clarke to commit a breach of the peace. The substance of the affidavit is reported in another page.

Mr. Leith rose to show cause, and put in a voluminous affidavit sworn by Mr. Rankin, detailing the nature of the proceeding regarding which he called at Mr. Clarke's chambers. It is not necessary to give a detailed report of the affidavit, and the less so, as it necessarily contained statements regarding a proceeding on the ecclesiastical side of the court, of a painfully distressing nature to a lady of high and exemplary character. Mr. Rankin swore that the lady, who is, and has been for some time on terms of intimacy and friendship with his wife, being uneasy at what she considered an unnecessary delay in the prosecution of her suit, desired him to call on the attorney and enquire as to the cause. He did so; and distinctly informed the solicitor that he was authorized by the lady to make the inquiry. The attorney entered fully into the nature of the suit, and informed him that it was necessary to proceed with the greatest caution, as he was well aware of the character of the lady's husband against whom the proceedings are instituted. Subsequently he was desired to wait on Mr. Clarke, the lady's junior counsel. He found Mr. Clarke at his chambers, sitting in an open room, into which he (Mr. Rankin) went, without having his name announced by the servants. Mr. Clarke entered freely into conversation with the deponent, replying to questions which the deponent asked under the impression that Mr. Clarke had been fully informed by the solicitors that he was authorized to make the inquiry. At the conclusion, the deponent, desirous, for obvious reasons, that this name should not appear connected with the proceedings, intimated his wishes to Mr. Clarke, who thereupon shook him by the hand and said, "certainly, we understand those things at the Bar." A few days after this the lady received a letter from her solicitor stating that the serious indisposition of her senior

counsel, Mr. Furton, had delayed the application. This letter was forwarded to the deponent who wrote for information to Mr. Clarke, the deponent being at that time quite unconscious of there being a rule at the bar which would prevent counsel from making any disclosure, nor did Mr. Clarke at the interview mention or hint that a communication to him would be contrary to professional usage. Mr. Clarke replied in terms, which, contrasted with the friendly feeling exhibited at the interview, the deponent could not but consider as gravely insulting, and conveying an impression that the deponent's interference in the lady's affairs displayed a want of delicacy, as it was imprudent and uncalled for. Mr. Rankin swore that he wrote the reply under feelings of great irritation, but neither in that reply, nor in any other letter, in one of which he stated that all further communication must be through a third party, had he ever contemplated or intended to provoke Mr. Clarke to commit a breach of the peace. On the contrary, deponent believes that it was Mr. Clarke's intention to provoke him to fight a duel, but that, out of respect for the lady whose domestic misfortunes would have thus gained publicity, he was determined to take no notice of Mr. Clarke, who, in his opinion, had failed to display that courtesy which is due from one gentleman to another.

Mr. Leith, after the affidavits were read, rose to show cause. He fully concurred with what had fallen from the Advocate-General that it is the duty of the Court to protect a barrister from insult in the performance of his professional duty.

But the Chief Justice interrupted Mr. Leith, and after consulting with his brother judges, intimated the opinion of the court that the application ought to stop. In this case the intention to provoke the party to fight a duel is positively denied, and though the court were aware that there are cases in which a rule may be granted notwithstanding this denial, the words here were equivocal, and taken with the affidavit, the court thought the party had no such intention. However this was only a suggestion, Mr. Advocate-General could go on or not as he pleased.

Mr. Advocate-General thought that he ought to proceed. Of course he would go on the cases in which the court had granted the rule when the party had denied the intention. He thought the words were sufficiently strong.

Chief Justice.—Besides what we have stated there is another question. Whether there has been a provocation given or not?

Mr. Justice Grant.—There are cases in which the words used convey an impression of an intention which cannot be doubted, but here the words are equivocal, "all further communication must be through a third party," and the affidavit, and this gentleman's desire not to wound the feelings of the lady whose affairs are unfortunately mixed up in this transaction, take off the impression the words might otherwise convey.

Mr. Advocate-General referring to Mr. Rankin's affidavit, thought it contained grounds sufficiently expressive of Mr. Rankin's intention to provoke Mr. Clarke to commit a breach of the peace.

Chief Justice.—You can take your own course. There is no difference of opinion on the bench. We have only thrown out a suggestion.

Mr. Advocate-General would not have hesitated to stop after the first intimation from the court, if the language of the affidavit of Mr. Rankin had not given him ground to apprehend that he could go on successfully. He would not now persevere after the court's opinion had been so expressed.

Rule discharged, each party paying their own costs.

FLETCHER, ALEXANDER AND CO. V. AGA KURBOLI NAKHOD.

This was an order nisi calling on the plaintiffs to show cause why the trial of this case should not be postponed until the 1st day of March 1837. The particulars of the case are as follow:—

The ship *John Adam*, of which the defendant is the sole owner, sailed hence for England in March 1832, but was obliged to put back to repair damages sustained by a gale she met with in the Indian Ocean. On being unloaded it was ascertained that some of the cargo shipped for England was damaged, and a survey having been held, a large portion was condemned and sold by Captain Butler, who was then the commander of the ship, and who took upon himself to act as agent of all concerned. Captain Butler appointed Bruce, Shaud and Co. as his agents; and paid to them, as such, all the proceeds of the sale of the condemned goods, to be transmitted by them to Gledstones and Co. of London, for the purpose of there meeting the demands of persons entitled to the same. Captain Butler also gave the Aga, who was entitled to the freight, amounting to £1,200, a bill for that sum, drawn by him upon Gledstones and Co. against the funds so transmitted. The Aga indorsed the bill over to a third party, and obtained for it two promissory notes of Alexander and Co's. each for Rs. 6,000. These promissory notes remain unpaid. The Bill of Exchange for £1,200 was indorsed over by Alexander and Co. to Fletcher, Alexander and Co. and had been returned from England by that firm protested for non-acceptance. The Aga has given notice of a set-off, and obtained a rule in March 1834, to postpone the trial till the third term in that year, and in November 1834 he obtained another order to postpone the trial for one year on the ground of a commission required to examine Captain Butler, who is now residing in England. The cause was set down for trial the first term this year, and a rule *nisi* having been obtained as above stated.

Mr. *Prinsep* now shewed cause, mainly relying on the repeated postponements, and the defendant having taken no steps in the commission to England.

The court discharged the rule, and the cause being down on the Term Board was now called on, but witnesses not being in attendance, counsel could not proceed, and it was struck off the board.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

IN THE GOODS OF ROBERT ROOTE.

Mr. Clarke applied for probate. The testator was in his life time an assistant in the Brigade Major's office at Agra, in which capacity he accumulated a little property. When taken ill, the testator ordered a draught of a will to be prepared, in which, after various little legacies, he appointed the Rev. Dr. Parish and Lieut. Mitchell, his executors, and the Calcutta Free School residuary legatee. When the draught was prepared it was read to the testator who said he would sign the will if his executors approved of the manner in which he had distributed his property. Dr. Parish's approval was immediately communicated to him, but before the approval of Lieut. Mitchell arrived, the testator sunk into a state of insensibility from which he did not recover. Mr. Turton, on a former day, applied for probate on the joint affidavit of Dr. Parish and Lieut. Mitchell, which set forth these circumstances. There was no doubt that the testator had dictated what he meant to be his will in the event of Lieutenant Mitchell's approval of it, but his entire approval was suspended on that event, and as he was insensible when the approval arrived, under those circumstances the court refused the application. A commission however was granted to swear to further facts, but as the affidavits now offered were not varied, the court thought they ought not to hear counsel on an application regarding which a majority of the bench, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Grant, had already decided.

SESSIONS OF QYER AND TERMINER.

FEBRUARY 18, 1836.

W. Bruce, Esq., Foreman, J. C. McCallaghan, R. Campbell, J. G. Laurell, R. K. Mackenzie, G. E. Adam, J. B. Biss, J. J. James, J. Hunter, W. Moore, E. Harding, C. G. Balgavay, A. D. Rios, F. McArthur, J. Elliot, G. Jessop, C. G. Millman, P. A. Cavorke, R. A. Cavorke, P. J. Sarkies, M. M. Maruk, Esqs., and Baboo Russomoy Dutt and Rainsbury Dutt.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the Chief Justice attended by his colleagues Sir John Grant and Sir Benjamin Malkin came into Court, and after the usual formalities were gone through, Sir Benjamin Malkin, who conducts the trial during the sessions, charged the Grand Jury at considerable length, explaining to them the particulars of some intricate cases which are to come before them.

A True Bill has been found against one Janknuth Ghose for perjury. This is a case brought on by a Commissioner of the Court of Requests; and a true Bill against Acheon, Alooon, Achue, Alooon, Apagloon, Aching, Aho and Alece, for murder.

Mr. Justice MALKIN charged the grand jury, briefly noticing the few offences in the calendar, some of which are of an aggravated description. His lordship entered on the details of a charge of forgery brought against one Joygopal Dutt pointing out of the scarcity of the evidence which would be brought before the jury and also what the prisoner has alleged in his defence. The case is peculiar, the prosecutor being the prisoner's own brother. The prosecutor represents that sometime ago his father went on a pilgrimage, having previously entrusted the two brothers with some Company's paper, which, the prosecutor represents was kept in a box, and in a place to which the prisoner had access. The paper was taken away under circumstances which attached suspicion to the prisoner; and when it was so taken, it had on it five endorsements only. After the lapse of a considerable length of time the prosecutor heard of the paper having been presented at the treasury for the purpose of receiving the interest, and in addition to the five endorsements it had another endorsement which purported to be the prosecutor's signature. The prisoner is now charged with the crime of forging this endorsement. There is no evidence to show directly that the prisoner is the person who committed the offence: it rests only on his knowing where the paper was kept, and other circumstances calculated to raise suspicion. The reason the learned judge directed the Grand Jury's attention to this case was the peculiar circumstances under which it would come before them, and he thought it right, as they would hear the evidence for the prosecution only, that they should be made acquainted with the defence set up by the prisoner; he alleges that when the father returned from the pilgrimage, the paper was delivered to him and given back by him with the father's endorsements and the prosecutor's also. It appeared the father's endorsement was on the back, but as the father was not forthcoming, the learned judge mentioned the fact, that the jury if they considered his evidence absolutely necessary might throw out the bill, and the prisoner might be tried for the offence when the father's testimony should be procurable.

His lordship then pointed out to the jury, some recent alterations in the law regarding a crime, for which two European soldiers are in custody, and afterwards noticed two other cases of an ordinary description.—*Englishman*.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

NEW FORM OF OATH.

Baboo Russick Krishna Mullick, the Editor of the *Gyananatak*, being one of the Petit Jury, prescribed a form of oath that he wished should be administered to him. It was worded nearly thus:—"I call Heaven to witness that between my Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoners at the bar, I shall give a verdict according to the evidence I hear." The oath was accordingly administered to him by Mr. Blacquiere, the Chief Interpreter, under the sanction of the Judge on the Bench.

Two Soldiers of H. M.'s 44th Regiment stood charged with the guilt of a base and unnatural crime, but they bore a most excellent character from the Commandants of their Corps, and the guilt not being by evidence proved against them, they were acquitted by the Jury. The Judge ordered their remaining in custody until the Grand Jury should be discharged, to ascertain whether any other indictment should be laid against them.

A true Bill was found against Baboo Ashootos Day and Promothonath Day for perjury.—*Calcutta Courier*.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

In the matter of Ruggooram Gossain.

Mr. Clarke obtained an order nisi for a declaration of insolvency against Ruggooram Gossain, formerly a partner in the Calcutta Bank, and the banian to the firm of Palmer and Co.

In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Brown.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of Mr. Macintyre, stated to Sir Benjamin Malkin the substance of the application made before Sir Edward Ryan on the last court day, also the proceedings of the meeting of Crutenden and Co.'s creditors on the 30th January, and of the adjourned meeting on Thursday last. The learned counsel also read the recommendation of the committee appointed at the meeting last mentioned; viz "that Mr. Macintyre's expenses be borne by the estate on condition of his giving up all claims to the commission of four per cent. originally allowed him." In this application, said Mr. Leith, it is necessary to call the attention of the court to the proceedings of a meeting recently held. At that meeting various objections were brought forward as to Mr. Macintyre's unfitness, one of which was that he was an uncertificated bankrupt at the time of his appointment, and to this it was replied by Mr. L. that he had obtained his discharge, and that he had subsequently paid twenty shillings in the pound,—although a mere moral, and not a legal, obligation. At a meeting of creditors held immediately after the failure of the insolvents, and which recommended the late assignee to the court, the subject of Mr. Macintyre's bankruptcy was brought forward.

Mr. Dickens rose to interrupt the learned counsel.

Mr. Leith objected to Mr. Dickens being heard. It had been decided in the matter of Colvin and Co. that an attorney for a creditor could only appear by an attorney of the court or by counsel. He submitted, therefore that Mr. Dickens could not be heard.

Mr. Dickens appeared not as an attorney but as a creditor; and put in his own affidavit, which set forth that his name was inserted in the schedule as a trustee for the children of Mordecai Haynes. This, he apprehended, gave him a right to be heard, and to apply for the ground of the statement by Mr. Leith that Mr. Macintyre's situation of a certificated bankrupt was mentioned at a meeting convened two years ago.

Mr. Leith could have no objection to Mr. Dickens as a bona fide creditor. The proceedings of the meeting alluded to did not appear on his grounds, and he could therefore only speak as to his impression. However he would attach no weight to the circumstance, and proceed to what was more plainly before the court. It appears there has been a sum of 75,000 rupees expended by Mr. Macintyre for expenses incurred in the management of this estate, including the whole expenses of the establishment. It was perhaps necessary to inform his lordship that applications had been made from time to time for leave to carry on the factories, and that authority had been obtained by the assignee. Of course, he had largely contributed to form the amount of expenditure, but if his lordship would look to what had been the expenditure in insolvent estates not greatly differing from this, he would find that these charges were exceeded, and that they were greatly below the amount required for the establishment previous to the failure. The items objected to at the meeting, and he was obliged to anticipate the objections here,—were the payments to the two insolvent partners, Mr. Cullen and Mr. Brown, who had each received for a certain period Rs. 400 per month; viz. Mr. Brown up to October 1833, and Mr. Cullen up to the commencement of the last six months. The latter gentleman was still employed on the business of the estate and Mr. Brown had continued his services without any remuneration, from October 1833 to January 1834, when he quitted the country for England. These payments were made on the authority of a meeting called soon after the failure, duly advertised, and which

at the same time recommended that the assignee should be paid by a commission on the dividends declared, and that the payments to the partners, viz. 1,200 rupees per month should be deducted from the commission. This recommendation was duly brought before the court, and confirmed. Subsequently Mr. Macintyre is obliged by ill-health to leave the country and is released by the court. Now under these circumstances, he (the learned counsel) felt some difficulty to satisfy his mind, that there could be any reasonable objection why the court should not concede to Mr. Macintyre what had been conceded to him by the creditors. Looking at the original contract with the creditors that the late assignee was to be paid a commission; remembering that this had been confirmed by the Insolvent Court; considering also that he is obliged to retire not by his own act, but by illness, or in legal phraseology by the act of God; that his illness has been greatly aggravated by his anxiety, labour and unremitting assiduity in the affairs of the insolvent firm, putting aside all legal claims, is it more than fair to ask, is he not entitled to have the expenses paid out of the estate, when there is not a suspicion of his honesty or integrity? There was one remark it would be as well to make regarding the last meeting, that it was not so numerous as those formerly held; but the court would recollect, that the meeting was regularly called by public advertisement, and if the creditors neglected to attend it was not for them to make any objection to what had been done in their absence. But of the number that did attend, the larger amount of claims was decidedly in favour of the recommendation submitted to the court, there being out of the crore and eleven lakhs due by the estate forty-six lakhs for the recommendation, and only five lakhs and eighty thousand against it. Under these circumstances the learned counsel submitted that Mr. Macintyre be allowed that which the creditors had already conceded.

Mr. Dickens, as a creditor, opposed this application, and in first instance took a technical objection, that Mr. Macintyre had not complied with the terms of the 30th section of the Indian Insolvent Act, wherein it is set forth, that in case any assignee shall be unwilling to act, the first thing he is to do is to transfer all the estate to the new assignee the court may appoint. He held in his hand the grounds on which Mr. Leith had applied for this order, but neither in that not in the application to resign by Mr. Macintyre was there the smallest evidence of the delivery of one farthing to the present assignee, and until that is done this court is not in a situation to make any order whatever. In the second place here is a petition from Mr. Holroyd, unsigned but verified by an affidavit, and again, here is a petition from Mr. Donald Macintyre signed "Waddington and Wilson," and in these the resignation of Mr. Macintyre and the appointment of Mr. Holroyd is inserted in a general way and in no other. On these two grounds he objected, in the first instance, to the order being granted.

Mr. Justice Malkin.—What part of the 30th section do you allude to?

Mr. Dickens referred to the act, "to account for and deliver up all such estate and effects." He has not given up all the effects. There is an apparent and acknowledged deficiency of Rs. 75,000. However, said Mr. Dickens, to go to the merits of the case. A statement has been brought forward, and said to be the substance of what took place at a meeting of creditors, at which I put a question to a gentleman named Mackillop, whether Mr. Macintyre is a certificated bankrupt? Mr. Mackillop replied that Mr. Macintyre was a certificated bankrupt, and that subsequently to his appointment as assignee of this estate he has paid his creditors twenty shillings to the pound; and I was also informed that Mr. Mackillop, a partner in the London house, which was the corresponding house of Crutenden, Mackillop and Co., was Mr. Macintyre's assignee. I then said that it was not made known to the creditors or to this court that the said Donald Macintyre was a bankrupt. It has been argued that a certificated bankrupt does not disqualify Mr. Macintyre from being assignee, but in my apprehension, and so I will urge

it, this bankruptcy does disqualify him, and it was gross neglect in him not to have made known his situation to the creditors and to this court. But passing to the items of expenditure, I find Mrs. Brown's marriage settlement, amounting to Rs. 3,17,000, as appears by the schedule, is secured by mortgages on this estate, and I state further in my affidavit, that there is other property belonging to this lady; secondly, as to Mr. Cullen, he has received or is entitled to receive, as Secretary to the Laudable Societies,—I state from my own belief, founded on some experience,—a salary equal to Rs. 1,000 per month. Now I find that Mr. Macintyre was to receive a commission of four per cent on the declared dividends, out of which he was to pay these salaries to the partners. I impute no blame to them for receiving the money, nor to him for paying it out of his own goods; but it is for this court to say whether he must give it out of the goods of the creditors. I then proceed to state what took place at the last meeting, and to set forth this resolution which I proposed in lieu of a report of what is called a committee of creditors.

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the creditors here assembled, there is no ground whatever for departing from the terms of the order of the 11th January, 1834, by which Mr. Donald Macintyre was appointed assignee with liberty to pay himself a commission of four per cent. on all declared dividends, including the allowance to James Cullen and Robert Browne, and in lieu of all charges, but law charges."

This resolution was rejected by a majority of 10 to 7.

I shall not comment on the statement regarding the amount of claims of the majority, because it is not verified on oath. [Mr. Leith here corrected Mr. Dickens.] True, it is; I find I am wrong. Then as to the merits of this application. I state that, to the best of my belief, Mr. Macintyre was acquainted with the pecuniary affairs of the insolvents; that he has charged house rent Rs. 375 per month, and that all the salaries are at a high rate, much higher than necessary. Then on what ground does he now ask that, a part of his charges, Rs. 75,000, should be charged to the estate, for I shall presently show that this is not the whole amount! The insolvents, under the terms of the order, were to receive Rs. 600 per mensem, but I find no amount charged to Mr. Cullen since last July, and no amount charged for house rent since last November. Both of which will have to be paid, and, therefore, instead of Rs. 75,000, the amount will be Rs. 80,000, or Rs. 40,000 per annum. I have not much to say as to the general management of the estate, but when a counsel comes here to speak of economy, it might be expected that he would produce a statement, easy to be procured, showing the amounts disbursed by other assignees to estates similar to this. Of the five agency houses that have failed in Calcutta, that of Colvin and Co. bears the greatest resemblance to this; and if we are to say Mr. Macnaghten's expenses for three years have been Rs. 27,000, what will become of the comparison? In this case too, Mr. Macintyre has taken Rs. 75,000 out of the estate; he was not at liberty to take it out for one hour; he was not under any circumstances, at liberty to take it out without paying interest; further at the time he makes this request, he has not shown that he is able to repay it, or that he has it in his hands. His disqualification by being a bankrupt and concealing that fact, affords no ground for the court's indulgence; nor will what has been stated at another place with reference to the amount forthcoming give him any claim to it. It has been shown that there is now in hand four lakhs of rupees only, which might allow him to call a dividend of four per cent. on which his commission would be Rs. 18,000, instead of Rs. 80,000 that he asks for, without showing why he has not made a dividend before this period. Besides this he has made a deliberate contract, subjecting the estate to a considerable loss, and he now comes with this application, grounded on nothing but the state of his health. It has been said that it is the practice of assignees to charge *ad interim*, but if so, they ought to ask for the sanction of the court, that the court and the creditors may know what they are about; failing in which, they ought to be made to refund with interest. Therefore Mr. Macintyre has been guilty of distinct breach of duty. He has not shown that he has made the amount good, or that he is able to make it good; and I say neither in equity nor justice is

he entitled to Rs. 60,000 out of the Rs. 75,000 which he claims. I may also state to the court that there will be another application made to-day regarding the remuneration to be given to the new assignee, who has refused to agree to the terms of the recommendation of the meeting of creditors.

Mr. Leith in reply said, the observations of Mr. Dickens appear to be divided into two heads; first, that the expenditure is extravagant; and secondly, that Mr. Macintyre at the time of his appointment, was a bankrupt, and that his appointment is therefore void *ab initio*. As to the first, there is not sufficient evidence before the court, and further there is a discretion left to assignees which this court will not interfere with. The decision in the appeal to the Supreme Court on the petition of Messrs Hurry and Burkinyoung established that this court will not interfere with the assignee's discretion, and that if Mr. Dickens had any specific charge to make against the management of Mr. Macintyre that it must be brought either on the Common Law or Equity side of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Malkin thought that Mr. Leith need not trouble himself further on that part of the question.

Mr. Leith would therefore confine himself to the circumstances under which Mr. Macintyre has been obliged to withdraw himself from the office. It is established that an act beyond the parties controul shall rescind the contract; and here the party was permitted to withdraw, it having been shown that his life has been endangered by his continuing in the situation. He could state that the illness of Mr. Macintyre had been greatly increased by the anxiety he had manifested to do his duty, and that he only yielded to the accumulated ills of anxiety of mind and disease of body and to the peremptory order of his physician, and that he previously refused to listen to the advice and remonstrance of his friends, absent himself from his duty to go to the Sandheads. Now having satisfied the court that there was an absolute necessity for withdrawing from the office, that his integrity was unsuspected, that his hands were clean, and that there was not the slightest ground for suspicion, will the court when he is obliged to resign, when he is incapable of completing his contract, visit him with this heavy penalty? The court would recollect that it was Mr. Macintyre's interest to declare a dividend, and surely if it was found that rather than do so he had applied the funds to the advantage of a complicated and disordered estate, the court would not refuse to sanction every fraction of the expenses. It had been in Mr. Macintyre's power to declare a dividend long before this time, if he had been so inclined but instead, he had, advantageously for the creditors, appropriated the funds to the paying off mortgages. Thus by not declaring a dividend, he had sacrificed his own interest, clearly showing the morality of the transaction.

Mr. Dickens.—What mortgages? And it would be as well for counsel to remember that it is not the assignee, but the court that declares the dividend.

Mr. Leith stated the mortgages were mentioned in the committee's report.

Mr. Dickens did not deny that the statement had been made at the meeting.

Mr. Leith was surprised that his friend who had detected the non-payment of part of Mr. Cullen's salary, and the house rent, should not have also observed the large sum, mentioned in the committee's report, paid to redeem mortgages.

Mr. Dickens.—I find not a word regarding mortgages in the committee's report. I am aware that the attorney at one of the meetings said something with reference to mortgages, but 'set-off' was also mentioned.

Mr. Leith found the mortgage amount was only mentioned in the attorney's statement, but that was sworn to.

Mr. Dickens was ready to admit that Mr. Macintyre's statement set forth that the present amount of mortgages was only Rs. 5,90,000.

Mr. Leith said that was sufficient for his case. At the time of filing the schedule as it appeared by it the amount of mortgages were Rs. 25,00,000, so that it would appear that nearly Rs. 20,00,000 had been paid off.

Mr. Dickens objected to this statement. It was no Rs. 25,00,000, for mortgages, but for mortgage claim and set-off. Were these inaccuracies continued it

would be impossible for him to know what he had to meet.

Mr. Leith continued to argue that Mr. Macintyre's conduct had been strictly honest and conscientious, and that in paying off the mortgages rather than declare a dividend he had acted not for his own interest, but for the benefit of the estate. As for the point that the appointment was void by reason of Mr. Macintyre's being a bankrupt.

Mr. Justice Malin.—No, that is not the point. It was Mr. Macintyre being a bankrupt in a particular bankruptcy.

Mr. Leith contended at great length that this did not affect the legality of the appointment, and urged that Mr. Mackillop was not in India at the time the appointment was made. That this might have been a ground for raising an argument against Mr. Macintyre's being appointed at first, if it were feared that his connection with Mr. Mackillop would lead him astray from his duty to the creditors. It was, however, now too late to argue this which might have had some weight prospectively, but could have none now when it was clearly established that such connection had not prevented Mr. Macintyre doing his duty uprightly and honestly. As to the two particular items which Mr. Dickens had inadvertently upon so strongly, although Mr. Leith was not little surprised at the use which his friend Mr. Dickens had made of them—considering their insignificance, he however thanked his friend for bringing them forward and dwelling on them, as it shewed that he (Mr. Dickens) had diligently sifted the accounts of the Assignee and the placing forward those two insignificant items discovered the barrenness of his ground and a strong negative proof of the accuracy of those accounts and the integrity of the assignee in the management of the estate. As to the agreement with the creditors being a deliberate contract, he insisted that Mr. Macintyre's illness being the act of God, the equity of the Court would rescind the contract; and that as the estate had had this benefit of the expenditure and not Mr. Macintyre, it was but fair on every principle of justice and equity that the estate should bear the expenditure. Supposing, Mr. Leith argued, that Mr. Macintyre had died, would the court have ordered the payment of this amount out of his estate? Then having been placed in the next stage to death, it was against every principle of equity not to order the payment of this sum out of the estate.

Mr. Advocate General appeared for Mr. Holroyd, but he had very little to say on this occasion. The court had heard that the late assignee was to have had four per cent. on the declared dividends; it had heard that Mr. Macintyre had been compelled to resign before a dividend had been declared, and that according to the strict letter of the court's order—but he, (the Advocate General) had nothing to do with that—that he now came to the equity of the court,—that a meeting had been held, and that the creditors had recommended “that Mr. Holroyd be allowed a commission of 1 per cent. upon the forthcoming dividend and 2½ per cent. on future dividends, to include all expenses, excepting law charges, and that the balance of the commission originally allowed be carried to the credit of the charges already incurred.” Now the court would find there was nothing touching Mr. Holroyd in the order granted by Sir Edward Ryan, and it did appear that the creditors had slept somewhat out of their province in giving an opinion on a subject not referred to them to consider. Moreover, it would appear, that, in the first instance, and at a much larger meeting of creditors than the last, that four per cent. on the declared dividends was the remuneration recommended, and it did not appear where the court had again referred to say that the original amount should be diminished. He apprehended that Mr. Holroyd stepping into Macintyre's place would abide by the original terms;—he apprehended,—and there could be no doubt of it,—that Mr. Holroyd, taking Mr. Macintyre's troubles, would take his advantages also, and so indeed it appeared he ought by the thirtieth section of the act, which contemplated no change, but that of an assignee incapable and unwilling for one capable and willing. His friend Mr. Leith had spoken much of a committee and of a report; but he had little to say on

that subject, the committee was neither legislative, judicial or executive, and he had as little to say to the report. He could however say a great deal to shew that their recommendation was unreasonable. As to the conduct of Mr. Macintyre prior and subsequent of the appointment, he entered not into the question; but he did not like that Mr. Macintyre's conduct should impose a tax on his successor, which he said, was ill judged, nay more, that according to his judgment, Mr. Holroyd ought not to suffer for the real or imputed misconduct of his predecessor. He could say much on this subject, but much was not necessary to induce the court to hesitate before it rescinded the order when the circumstances were not changed from what they were when the order was passed except the circumstance of Mr. Macintyre himself. As to a commission of one per cent. on the forthcoming dividend; on what was the calculation grounded that there was a dividend to be so soon forthcoming? Out of a sum in hand of nine lakhs, six lakhs were required for indigo advances, therefore if a dividend is paid, they would not only have to borrow for advances, but also to pay off mortgage. Thus, then, all the money, and more than all, having to be laid out, there is not a shadow of reason for saying that there will be less trouble for the new assignee,—nay more, the first dividend will be the most difficult of all, as the assignee will have to investigate the right of the creditors to claims, which he will not have to do on the making of the second. Why Mr. Holroyd should be cut down to one per cent. he would like to know, for the act appeared to him unpretended. He thought he had heard of some rates of agency in this town,—he was not certain—what he was saying was all supposition of course,—where the agents,—he would not say committee,—claimed two and a half per cent. for receiving what they now recommend the assignee to have one per cent. for paying. Now taking into consideration that Mr. Holroyd would have to pay an establishment for the sole purpose of the business of estate, four per cent. did not appear too much on the declared dividends. However it was a delicate thing to press and he would urge nothing further.

Mr. Justice Malin said as this was a subject of some importance, he would take time to consider, and consult with the other Judges and would adjourn the hearing till the next court day.

IN THE MATTER OF NUDKISSORE SEIN.

The insolvent was examined by Mr. Prinsep, touching a Company's paper for Rs. 14,000, given to him by Rajkissore Sein immediately after the failure of the firm, of which they were both members. The insolvent deposed that the money was given to him by Rajkissore for his support, that Rajkissore concealed much more after the failure, and that, he, the insolvent, being a school-boy when he executed his assignment to trustees, was unconscious of its meaning and omitted to mention that he was in possession of the paper. Proceedings in equity had been instituted by Mr. Macnaghten, the receiver, for the recovery of a Company's paper for Rs. 4,000, part of the sum above mentioned, and it was urged by the learned counsel, that this was sufficient to induce the court to declare the petitioner not entitled to the benefit of the act, having put his creditors to unnecessary expense, and that at least his discharge ought to be delayed under the provisions of the 57th and 58th sections of the act.

Mr. Clarke appeared for the petitioner, and urged that the assignee was perfectly satisfied with the insolvent's conduct. But the court adjourned the hearing to the next court day.

Sibnarain Sein was declared entitled to the benefit of the act. Rajkissore Sein was again remanded, not having been able to serve a witness with a subpoena, who, it is alleged, is in possession of some property which belongs to the insolvent's wife.—*Englishman.*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.

Sir B. Malkin, with reference to the application on behalf of the late and present assignee, made an order in substance as follows, with consent of parties:—

That it be referred to Mr. Elliot Macnaghten to report upon the questions connected with the Assigneeship of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackintosh and Co., namely, what would be a fair remuneration to Mr. T. Holroyd, Assignee of the Insolvent's Estate? What is the probable out-turn of the Estate applicable to a dividend and the length of time likely to be required to realize it? What the probable expense of management, the Estate being discharged from the allowance to Cullen and Browne? Whether the expenses incurred by Mr. Macintyre appear to have been reasonably and beneficially incurred? What proportion of the whole labour and expense likely to accrue in the management of the Estate has been actually incurred by Mr. Macintyre? What in his judgment, now that the result of the Estate is better ascertained than it originally could have been, would have been a fair remuneration to the original Assignee if he had continued to act until the concern was completely wound up!—with liberty to report on any other circumstances which come to his knowledge in the inquiry, which he thinks reasonable for the information of the Court.

In the matter of W. F. Clarke and others.

Mr. Advocate General applied for an order nisi that the assignees shew cause why the Bank of Bengal should not prove for six lakhs and a half of rupees. The learned counsel stated that the debt was a balance remaining un-

paid of twenty-seven bills, some of which were drawn, others indorsed, and others accepted by the late firm of Fergusson and Co. At the time the late firm of Alexander and Co. were fearful they should not be able to meet the demands of their creditors, they applied to the other agency houses for assistance, four of which agreed to make advances to the extent of twenty lakhs. Subsequently one of the firms withdrew from this agreement, and the amount was reduced, therefore, to seventeen lakhs, which the agency firms raised by a drawing or endorsing or accepting bills, which were afterwards discounted at the Bank of Bengal; Alexander and Co. giving the firms securities in indigo factories and landed property, which securities were afterwards made over to the Bank of Bengal by the agency houses as a collateral security. After the failures of the whole of these firms, there was an application made for the sale of the indigo factories and landed property, and subsequently the assignees of Alexander and Co. were allowed to redeem the mortgages at a sum for which the property valued by persons experienced in such matters. The amount was paid over to the Bank in part liquidation of the debt, but there still remained a balance of rather more than six and a half lakhs, and for leave to prove for this amount the present application was made. *Order nisi.*

Dividends were declared of ten per cent on the estates of Fergusson and Co.; five per cent on that of Colvin and Co.; three per cent on Mackintosh and Co.; and two per cent on that of Frith and Gordon. We believe the two first mentioned will be in course of payment next week; viz. Fergusson and Co. on Monday and Thursday; and Colvin and Co. on Tuesday and Friday.—*Englishman.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.—It is stated that intelligence has been received by Government, that Superintending-Surgeons are to be allowed to retire on the pay of Lieut.-Colonels immediately on their promotion, instead of serving two years in that grade as formerly; also that the three additional annual retirements from the Medical Fund have been sanctioned.

SIR CHAS. METCALFE.—Lord Auckland has brought out the insignia and patent of the Grand Cross of the Bath, conferred by His Majesty on Sir Chas. Metcalfe. The Baronet was invested with great ceremony on the 14th March, of which or full account will appear next month.

BENGAL ARCHERS.—The silver arrow was shot for by the Bengal Archers on the 30th January, and won, after a close contest, by the junior member of the company, Lieut. Lindsay. The large silver bowl contested for by the Bengal Archers, was won by their Captain, Mr. C. W. Smith. The condition under which the bowl was shot for, required 4 consecutive ends to carry off the prize the 1st night, and 3 consecutive ends the second and subsequent nights. The equality of four or five of the members prolonged the competition until the 4th night, when Mr. C. W. Smith gained the first three ends, and was accordingly declared to be the holder of the bowl for the current year.

THE AGRA PRESIDENCY.—Sir Chas. Metcalfe has received a letter by the *Zenobia*, intimating the abolition of the Agra presidency, and stating that the Government is to be administered by a Deputy-Governor, to be appointed by the Governor-General.

The Agra Bill passed into an Act, on the 31st of August and has been published in Calcutta.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce, it is said, has accumulated upwards of thirteen thousand

rupees from subscriptions, in excess of its current charges; and as the fund is likely to go on increasing, it has been suggested that a suitable edifice should be either purchased or built for the business of the Chamber, which is at present carried on in two or three hired rooms at the Exchange.

EARTHQUAKE.—The earthquake noticed last Sunday as having been felt at Chandernagore on the 24th January, produced such a considerable shock in Sook-Saugor as to bring down several pieces of plaster from the roof of Mr. A. Larruleta's house.

SEVERITY OF THE COLD.—The accounts received from several places of the severity of the cold during the night of the 17-18th of January, deserve to be recorded. The ice observed in the Botanic Garden was found in small pools. At one of the Soonderbun estates, ice was obtained in a saucer simply exposed upon the ground. At Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, there was hoar frost. At Sook-Saugor, ice was formed of considerable thickness in a plate or basin placed in an open verandah, and some injury was done to a coffee plantation in that neighbourhood by the frost.

COFFEE HOUSE.—Messrs. Spence and Wetherill have met with so much encouragement to their proposition for a Subscription Coffee House, that they have decided on carrying the plan into effect, and the alterations in the frontage of Loudon Buildings have in consequence commenced.

THE NOVENA.—On the 30th ultimo, the annual festival of the *Novena* being concluded, there was a brilliant illumination both inside and outside of the New Catholic Church at Howrah, and after the chanting of the usual *vespers*, a very pretty display of fireworks was exhibited. A large concourse of people filled the Church on this occasion.

CHANGE OF EDITOR.—Mr. Sutherland, finding himself unequal to the incessant anxiety and labour which the Editorship of the *Bengal Hurkaru* involves, has resigned that office, which has been re-assumed by the managing Proprietor, who will conduct the Editorial duties, with the aid of several gentlemen whose talents and services have been engaged in support of the principles advocated for so many years in the *Hurkaru*.

BRAHMINEE-BULLS.—In consequence of a Brahminee-bull in Sulkeah having recently gored an old woman in a most dreadful manner, the Acting Magistrate has ordered all these noxious animals to be transported to the opposite side of Balloo-Khal.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The curators of the Public Library have received from the College of Fort William the whole of the books, 5,000 volumes, granted by Government for the use of the Library. No delay will now take place in opening the Library.

Mr. Stocqueler has resigned the Honorary Secretaryship to the Library. The affairs of the institution, it is said, are going on very satisfactorily, and that there will be eleven thousand rupees available for the purchase of books after paying all expenses, when the next instalment is collected.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—It is stated, that in addition to the jetty about to be erected, the appraisers and searcher's offices of the Custom House, are for the further convenience of merchants and importer, to be located on the wharf so as to be immediately contiguous to the place appointed for the deposit of goods pending their clearance; and that suitable buildings are to be erected for that purpose.

BRIGADIER BROWN.—Brigadier Brown has been appointed one of the executors to the will of the late Begum Sombre; and his remuneration is fixed at seventy-five thousand rupees.

CUSTOMS COMMITTEE.—It is stated that the first report of the Customs Committee, on the existing system of sea and land duties of all India, is now before Government. The report commences with a detail of the land customs of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Agra, takes a review of the customs laws of the several presidencies, and exhibits generally their operation.

CRATTENDEN AND CO.'S ESTATE.—Mr. Holroyd, the new assignee to the estate of Crattenden and Co., with prompt and sound judgment, has commenced selling off the various property of the estate. The ruinous premises in Cossitollah, formerly Duckett's coach manufactory and subsequently Messrs. Lamb and Co.'s auction, were sold on the 12th February, by Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co. for 32,200 rupees, which, considering the ruinous state of the buildings, is as much as could reasonably be expected for them.

THE COSSIPORE FOUNDRY.—The Foundry at Cossipore was last week visited by the Governor-General, on which occasion the efficiency of the establishment was put to the test by a large cast of iron, which entirely succeeded. The establishment was also visited on the 11th February, by their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and the Goorkha General, who inspected with much minuteness the several departments for the fabrication of ordnance, and appeared to be greatly pleased with the arrangements, particularly General Martabhar Sing, who manifested an eager desire to make himself acquainted with every part of the operation.

STEAM TUGS.—The firm of Carr, Tagore and Co. have purchased the steamer *Forbes* for 1,10,000 rupees, and the new *Emulous*, (that is, the machinery of the old one with a new set of boilers coming out from England, and the vessel now building at Howrah to receive them,) for 90,000 rupees; and the two tugs, at their joint cost of two lakhs of rupees, are made a joint stock concern, divided into two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each, of which sixty shares were subscribed for as soon as the plan came out. This arrange-

ment will secure the mercantile community against the chance of finding the river unprovided with a tug.

MR. CURVIN.—A circular has been issued from Calcutta, under the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, submitting a letter from Mr. Curvin to the Barrackpore Committee, trusting to the Army for the protection and support of his family during his absence; to meet which the Committee suggest, that each Regiment in Bengal be invited to forward to the Union Bank, the amount of 60 Rs.

CAPT. GILLON.—Capt. Gillon, commander of the bark *Skimmer*, has been arrested at Pondicherry, and is likely to be handed over by that Government to the authorities at Madras, for having without authority, taken possession of the Danish settlement at the Nicobars some time in November last, on finding no garrison there to oppose him. The Danish, French and British Governments having taken up the cause. The bark *Skimmer* is under insurance in Calcutta for twenty-thousand rupees, to cover a mortgage on her, held by Mr. M. M. Manuk since October 1833, who is much alarmed at the report of her commander's proceedings, and suspicious of a design to keep the vessel out of his reach.

INDIGO PASSES.—The Chamber of Commerce, have obtained from the Board of Customs a suspension of the new rule respecting indigo passes, laid down in the Collector's circular of the 12th of December last, having satisfied the Board of the great inconvenience that would attend its operation. The Board have accordingly directed, that the merchants shall be allowed to export indigo, brought down to Calcutta under free passes, without being required to prove identity. Regarding another proposition of the Chamber an assurance has been given, that the question of abandoning the system of free passes altogether, and making up the loss of revenue, by a levy of six or eight annas per chest on indigo imported into Calcutta, will receive the Board's early consideration, and be submitted to that of Government.

THE NEPAULESE ENVOY.—The baggage, together with a great number of valuable presents and purchases of General Martabhar Singh Thappu, the Nepaulese Ambassador, left Calcutta on the 17th. The General followed on the 19th February.

MILITARY BANK.—The Military Bank, it is stated, is about to declare a dividend of seven and a half per cent., there being now 25,000 rupees applicable to a dividend more than the balance exhibited at the last meeting, by the sale of one of the houses mortgaged to the Bank.

THE CHARLES EATON.—Advices have been received of the appearance of a part of the crew of the *Charles Eaton*, which vessel, it was conjectured, had been lost in Torres' Straits on 15th August, 1834. It seems that five of the men have arrived at Batavia from Amboyna whither they had made their way from Timor-laout. The account the men give of themselves is any thing but satisfactory, and in some particulars is contradicted by facts which have come to light through more credible sources. According to the story told by these fellows, the *Charles Eaton* went to pieces very soon after they left her, and all hands must have perished immediately. In contradiction of this it has been ascertained, that on the 15th of last August, the ship was seen hard and fast ashore, and standing in such a position that the passengers and others might have maintained themselves alive as long as their provisions lasted.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Mr. Beardsmore has announced his intention to receive private patients in the Lunatic Asylum under his charge.

BANK OF BENGAL.—Mr. Alexander Colvin was on the 17th February, elected a director of the Bank of Bengal, in place of Mr. Cowie resigned.

INFANT SCHOOL.—The half yearly examination of the children of the Infant School took place on the 20th February, and the ladies and gentlemen present, of whom there was a large number, seemed highly gratified at the

exhibition of the children. Another school on the same plan, it is stated, is about to be opened by a widow lady of the name of Blandford, near Loudon Buildings, for the reception of gentlemen's children.

MR. WAGHORN.—A prospectus of an Egyptian Agency about to be established by Mr. Waghorn, has been published in the daily prints. That gentleman has fixed himself at Suez, and offers his services to passengers, and undertakes also to forward letters or packets between Alexandria and Suez on reasonable terms.

COLONEL TAPP, it is said, is likely to succeed Major Kennedy in his political office and military command at Subathoo.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.—An act and a proposed act of the legislature have been published. The latter affects the indigo planters, and contains a provision which will afford them some protection against the violence of zemindars, or other intruder, intending to deprive them of their plant. The former is an extension of the present Insolvent Act for three years from the 1st of March.

SALT SALES.—It is stated that Government have determined to do away with the salt sales. A price is to be put upon each description of salt in the Government sales, and any person may buy as much or as little as he pleases, at the fixed rate.

LOTTERIES.—The *Gyananneshun* says, that the Lottery Committee have been recommending the abolition of the Government lottery, and that this public nuisance is therefore likely to be done away with soon. The statement has since been contradicted.

MOOFUSSIL.

AGRA.—The ice made at this station during the season amounts to about 8,500 maunds.

Hookim Chund was examined by Lieut.-Col. Alves on the 19th and 22nd, but nothing was elicited from him to corroborate the documentary evidence, which, it is stated, clearly fixes the Jeypore tragedy on Jotaram and his party. Futte Lal was to have been examined on the 15th, and at the termination of his examination Lieut.-Col. Alves was to return to Jeypore.

Canine madness prevails to a considerable extent in Agra. In Taj-gunge several native children and their father, who endeavoured to save them, were bitten by a rabid dog, and one of the children and the father have since expired of hydrophobia. Orders have been issued for the destruction of all vagrant dogs.

MUTTRA.—A son of Saajaool-Moolk, Timoor Shah, lately arrived at this station *en route* to Calcutta, where a knavish attendant stripped him of half his property, the other half becoming the booty of the Muttra thieves, who broke into the shop where the unfortunate traveller was sojourning. He immediately returned to Loodcanah.

On the evening of the 19th January, a deroity was committed in the city, in which a mchajan, his son and a burkandaze were killed, and another man severely wounded. The robbers retired with impunity, carrying off property to the amount of thirty-six thousand rupees.

ALMAGHUR.—On the 27th January, His Highness the Raja of Kishungur, with some thousand attendants, passed through this station on a pilgrimage to the Ganges.

MYNPOORIE.—The dispatches of collections, amounting to about 18,000 rupees, from the tehseeldar treasuries of the 1st and 2nd Division of Shekoabad, were attacked on the night of the 14th January at Girool, about 18 miles from Mynpoorie and the same distance from Shekoabad, by a large body of decoits supposed to be Budhukas, and about 14,000 rupees carried off. The information reached Mynpoorie about 9 A. M. on the 15th, when Mr. Lean, after sending information to Mr. Fraser, the Magistrate then in camp in the district, and the neighbouring Magistrates and thanadars, set off immediately towards the Ganges, with a view

of closing the ghauts and communicating with the Magistrate of Saleswan. It is said that a chuprassie recognized one of the leaders of the gang.

SAUGON.—A severe storm occurred here on the 28th January, accompanied with dreadful peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Capt. Wilson's house was struck by the electric fluid and burnt down.

DELHI.—Capt. Sanders assumed charge of the artillery on the 9th January.

LOODKANAH.—Baron Hugle and Mr. Vigne arrived at this station from Cashmere, on the 27th January.

JUANPORE.—It is reported that several indigo concerns in this district are about to be closed after working off the stubble plant, in consequence of the frost having ruined the prospects of the planters.

THE BEGUM SAMROO'S TROOPS.—The whole of the troops and establishment belonging to the late Begum Samroo, have been paid up and discharged without the smallest disturbance having taken place.

DELHI.—Our troops in Shekawattie will shortly move to the neighbourhood of the city of Jeypore, where, it is said, a new cantonment will be formed.

The kidnappers of Delhi continue to steal young children, both within and without the walls of the city, and, it is said, find a ready sale for them in the palace of the Great Mogul.

Great excitement has lately prevailed among the salt traders, in consequence of the reduction in the duty on Sambur salt, which has recently been put on the same footing as the inferior country salt. The traders had been induced to export large quantities of the common salt, in consequence of a report circulated among them, that in order to meet the loss which would result from the abandonment of the Sambur salt duty an additional duty would be levied on all other salts, and they are therefore losers to a considerable amount. This excitement has for a time effectually stopped the exportation of salt.

Serious affrays, it is stated, almost daily occur now in the neighbourhood of Rhotuck, between the Customs Establishment' peons and the smugglers of salt. In one instance lives have been lost, and in several wounds of the most severe description given and taken.

The Lahore Mission, on its return from Calcutta to Lahore, reached Delhi on the 23d January, and encamped outside the Cashmere gate.

Mr. Cowley, the artist, is employed on a historical painting, representing the King of Delhi and four sons, a species of grouping in high estimation amongst the native princes.

Mr. Alexander Fraser, by the prompt and judicious measures he has adopted, has considerably checked the smuggling on the Rhotuk customs' line.

ALLAHABAD.—The Leper Asylum has been completed and will shortly be ready for the reception of pensioners.

The Allahabad Customs' House, the last in the Agra presidency, has been abolished, and the system of inland and transit duties abandoned.

The Baza Baie arrived at this station on the 11th January *en route* to Benares, whither she goes on a pilgrimage.

The tax on the Hindu devotees who bathe at the junction of the waters during the Mela, amounted on the 25th January, to about sixty-four thousand rupees.

A robbery, attended with murder, was committed, on the 25th ultimo, near the Baza Baie's camp. A nautch-girl and her attendant were assaulted by a gang of armed men, severely beaten and stripped of every thing they had. The attendant died the next day from the treatment he received. Several robberies have also been committed at the fair; and a burglary was perpetrated on the house of a merchant, and property to a large amount carried off. One of the burglars was apprehended, but none of the property has been recovered.

A man named Gungadon was executed on the 5th February for having murdered his brother in conse-

quence of his having refused to supply him with some new articles of clothing which he required.

BENARES.—A tremendous hail storm has been experienced in Benares, which has almost entirely destroyed the grain for twenty miles in length and four in breadth. Some of the masses of hail are said to have been about two pounds in weight.

DACCA.—The Government school at this station, is said to be in a flourishing condition, having the names of more than 130 boys in the register of attendance.

THE BEGUM SOMBRE.—Her Highness the Begum Sombre, died at her residence in Sirdhanah on the 27th January.

FUTTYCHUR.—The report of the Rum Distillery near this station having been destroyed by fire, is incorrect.

MOORADABAD.—The weather has been remarkably cold in this district, the thermometer being at day-break as low as 22° and in the day rising to 28°. Ice an inch thick as covered the nullah near the Nuwab's house.

MANNODLA THE DACOIT OF JESSORE.—This celebrated bandit, whose depredations and daring, it is said, has for some time past kept the inhabitants of the villages in Jessore in terror, and obtained for him the soubriquet of the Robin Hood of Jessore, and whose activity and cunning has hitherto baffled the utmost efforts of the magistrates of the district to apprehend him, has at length, through the tact and perseverance of Mr. Donnelly, the present magistrate, been captured and lodged in prison.

NATIVE STATES.

GOOMSUR.—The last accounts from Goomsur state, that there is now no doubt of the death of the Rajah. The country, however, will be taken and the power of the chiefs destroyed. Several men have been taken in arms at our outposts and four incendiaries, who had also committed murder, have been hanged by sentence of a special court-martial. Letters dated the 30th January, state, that in the western side of that country, a strong range of hills had been cleared of the rebels. The destruction of their granaries and some night attacks made on the rebels, had completely intimidated them. The young Rajah has since expressed a desire to deliver himself up to the Commissioner, who has gone to Nowgaum, and hostilities had in consequence ceased.

KURNOOL.—There is a probability of hostilities taking place shortly at Kurnool, a strongly fortified independent town, inhabited chiefly by Puttans and Arabs. The present ruler of this state was raised to the musnud through the authority of the British, but has long borne the character of a most debauched and profligate ruler.

JAYPORE.—Jotaram has not yet been removed to Rajghur; he still remains at Deosa. Lieut.-Col. Alves has gone out on a sporting trip, accompanied by two of the Rawul's sons.

AURUNGAHABAD.—The Nuwab viceroy, having convened an assembly of his umlah, informed them of the numerous acts of oppression, &c. attributed to them, and stated that the very next act of injustice or oppression brought to his notice, should be summarily punished. This exhortation was followed by an instant removal of some of the most corrupt of the Umleh and the substitution of others of better character.

LAHORE.—Runjeet Singh, in consequence of the present peace, has granted leave of absence to several bodies of his troops for a month or two. Raja Ruttun Singh has forfeited the favour of Runjeet Singh, and his jagheers have been confiscated for opposing the wish of his master. Now Nehal, the grandson of Runjeet, had fallen in love with the reputed beauty of the daughter of Ruttun Singh and demanded her in marriage: the father, however, refused to send his daughter to the royal seraglio, as she had long been betrothed to the son of a fellow sirdar. He even resisted the solicitations and orders of Runjeet himself, who by virtue of his royal prerogative confiscated his property, and threw

him into prison. The Raja, however, has effected his escape, and will probably "turn rebel" for his uncourteous treatment.

It is further stated that Runjeet Singh having brofght Sultan Mahomed Khan to Lahore, under the express promise of appointing him agent of Peshawur, and having failed to keep that promise, the brother of Sultan Mahomed, Dost Mahomed Khan, assembled 15 or 20,000 Mulkeas, &c. at Jullalabad, whence he intends marching forthwith on Peshawur and taking vengeance upon Runjeet.

MYNPOORIE.—A dacoity was committed recently in a district of Mynpoorie on a tehseeldarry remittance, and cash to the amount of about fourteen or fifteen thousand rupees was carried off by the marauders.

HEERATT.—The carrier-traders, who conduct the trade between this country and Eeran, Russia, Mazindaran and Toorkistan, have lately been so harassed and pillaged by the marauding Beloches, that they one and all represented their case before the Heeratt ruler Sha-Kamren, a son of the unfortunate Shah-Zuman, who derives no inconsiderable income from this trade. Urged by their solicitation and the fear of his revenue being impaired, he sought out the Beloches, and coming on them unawares, a ganguinary conflict ensued, which terminated in the slaughter or capture of the principal loaders of these hordes.

The victory has been followed up by the Shah, who is now investing one of their strongest holds, the fort of Las.

MURTPORE.—His Highness the Raja has just proceeded to Roobas, accompanied by his dewan, Bolanath, and a large cortege. The chief amusement of the Rajah and his minister, is that of flying kites and endeavouring to cut the strings attached to that of each other.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BULLION.—The Government have refused compliance with a petition which was addressed by the merchants of Madras to them requesting that they would resume the purchase of bullion, the Chief Secretary stating in reply that the Government is precluded from resuming the purchase as requested in the petition.

LIEUT. SPRYE.—Lieut. Sprye, who had been suspended the service by Sir Frederick Adam, has been restored by orders of the Home Government.

MR. BROWN, of the Civil service, also suspended from some judicial office by Sir Frederick Adam, has likewise been triumphantly restored, and is about to return to India.

ROBBERY.—A singular case of robbery has been under investigation at the Madras police office. It appears that a gentleman, hitherto considered a respectable member of society, called at Mr. Pharoah's, the librarian, and enquired the price of some articles in the shop. The shopman went up stairs to inform Mr. Pharoah that there was a person below, and during his absence, it is alleged, Mr. Pharoah's gold watch was taken from the place where it was usually suspended. The watch was immediately missed, and has since been traced to the individual who entered the shop and who is now in custody.

THE BREAKWATER.—The *Madras Gazette* states, that the Breakwater Committee have not the slightest idea of abandoning their undertaking, but on the contrary they are as sanguine as ever of being able to complete it.

ST. GEORGE'S INFANT SCHOOL.—An examination of the children attached to this institution took place on the 5th January at the College Hall, and they evinced considerable improvement since the last examination.

BOMBAY.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.—One of the Ameers of Scind has expressed a desire to have a steamer built for him at Bombay, to navigate the Indus, and the Court have been requested to send out engines for her.

ROBBERY.—Another robbery has been perpetrated in the village Dhauadab, and property to the value of about

five hundred rupees carried away, a woman killed and a man wounded.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On the 17th January a sailor, who was running away after escaping from the hands of the police peons, severely wounded a native on the road with a knife. The man is not expected to survive.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, attended by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Revd J. Bateman, Captain LeMessurier, and Dr. Webb, reached Aurungabad on the 15th January. His Lordship was received with great respect. On entering the Nizam's dominions at Toka, he was met by a guard of honor composed of H. M. regular troops, cavalry and infantry, and on reaching the cantonments, a salute of 17 guns was fired. His Lordship preached and performed some other ceremonies at the station, and thereafter proceeded to see the lions of Hyderabad.

THUGGEE.—The son of a respectable trader of Tulhelgaum near Poona, and his servant, were murdered near Nanneij, in the Nizam's territories, by, it is supposed, a body of thugs and their bodies buried by the side of a nulla, from whence being dug out by wild beasts, they were discovered by the villagers. No trace of the murderers has been discovered.

PENANG.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—A most daring assault and robbery was committed at Batu Kawan in Province Wellesley on the night of the 1st January, upon the opium and arrack farm house in that district, by a gang of Chinese fishermen and others, owing to the farmer having refused to allow a Chinaman named *Kway Ahay*, to have any liquor on credit before he had discharged the debt he owed to the farm. The man collected a body of about thirty other Chinese, armed with spears, tuts and choppers, and attacked the farmer and his servants, three of whom were severely and dangerously wounded. The robbers then broke open the farmer's cash-chest and took from it twenty-five dollars, carried off the whole of the *chandang*, of the value of about twenty dollars, and broke several jars containing *samsou*. Six of the gang were apprehended; but the constable of the district deemed it expedient to release them.

PIRATES.—Five Chinese fishermen, who were fishing to the westward of the Island on the 23d January, were assailed with stones by the crew of a small piratical boat consisting of six Malays, which induced them to jump overboard and swim towards the shore. Two succeeded in gaining the shore, the other three were captured and carried off to a large pirate prow which was standing seaward. Twelve other pirate boats chased and fired upon an Achinese prow from the Pedier Coast, while entering the harbour through the southern channel opposite Pulo Kundi, but she made her escape by a fresh breeze springing up that soon brought her safely to the anchorage.

SINGAPORE.

THE SCHOONER BOMBAY.—One-sixteenth of the amount of vessel and cargo, has been decreed by the Recorder for salvage of the Schooner *Bombay*, to Capt. Quin and the officers and crew of H. M.'s sloop *Raleigh*.

MALDIVE ISLANDS.

Letters received from the Maldive Islands state, that the survey is being prosecuted with spirit. Only one instance of sickness had occurred, and the natives were peaceable and gave every assistance required of them.

BURMAH.

RANGOON.—Letters from Rangoon give a very favorable account of the proceedings of the new Woonghee, who, it appears, is very anxious to settle justly and expeditiously all suits brought before him, and, although not very quick and intelligent, is patient, honest and firm. He made an attempt to re-introduce the ceremony of unslipping, but an English merchant, Mr. Trill, on whom the demand was first made, resisted it with determination, but with great good humour, and soon persuaded the Woonghee to give up the point.

The new Woonghee has, however, recurred to the former exorbitant charges for harbour dues, &c. which had been greatly mitigated by the deceased Woonghee. The *Carnatic* and the *Thetis* were charged at the old rate; but on a remonstrance from the agent of the *Thetis*, the extra charge was refunded; no favor, however, has been shown to the *Carnatic*.

The Resident has had a fight with the Court on the subject of the aggression committed by a large party of the wild tribe called Singfos, who entered our territory to the southward of Suddiya in Assam, and burnt and plundered a village occupied by another sect of the same race. After some trouble, the Resident persuaded the Court to send a strong party and an officer of rank to the offending Singfos, and allow Captain Hannay, the officer commanding the Resident's escort, to accompany the mission. The party left Ava on the 22d Jan., and are to go by water to Mogoung, and thence across the country nearly due north, to the vicinity of Suddiya.

BANDITTI AT KYOUK PHYOO.—By recent letters received from Kyouk Phyoo and Akyab, it appears that in the interior, banditti, armed and in considerable numbers, have again made their appearance to the great annoyance and terror of the peaceable inhabitants. Several officers with detachments both from Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, have been sent out to suppress them, but at the last accounts particulars had not been received, as to the progress which had been made towards dispersing them; though from what had been heard, no doubts were entertained as to the favourable result of the expedition. A regular armed force meets with the greatest difficulty in endeavouring to penetrate the thick jungle in which the lurking places of the banditti are to be found. They are, it is said, organized under a chief, and levy their contributions on the villages where there is no means of resisting their demands.

CHINA.

DEATH OF CAPT. KEEN.—Capt. Keen, commanding the *Lady Charlotte*, of Liverpool, while proceeding, on the 22d November, from Whampoa to Canton in a boat under sail, was capized off the Dutch Folly and drowned with one of the boat's crew.

The statement that the robbers of the *Troughton* had been tried and condemned, is incorrect; these men remain untried though in confinement.

SEIZURE OF AN ENGLISHMAN.—The second officer of the *Fairy Queen* was seized on the 2nd of December last, while proceeding to Whampoa in a Chinese boat, and his person and the ship's letters have been secured and detained, until a large *squeeze* is paid.

DISURBANCE ON BOARD THE LORD LOWTHER.—A serious disturbance recently took place on board the *Lord Lowther* in China, which originated in the crew having obtained a quantity of spirits from the gun-room and become intoxicated, and which it was found necessary to solicit the aid of H. M.'s sloop *Raleigh* to quell. The ringleaders of the disturbance were taken on board of the *Raleigh* and have since proved very tractable.

COCHIN CHINA.

From the latest intelligence received from Cochin China, it appears that that country was in a state of great ferment, the people being in daily expectation of an attack from the Siamese, to repel which they were making extensive preparations, and evinced considerable jealousy of all foreign vessels visiting their ports. The British brig *Fattal Gunny*, which left Singapore for Tiong Muee with a cargo of gambier, opium, &c., was prevented by the Cochin Chinese authorities from having any communication with the shore, and ordered to depart from the outer roadstead under penalty of confiscation, although the strictest examination was made into the objects of the voyage and the nature of the cargo on board; a guard was also placed on board until instructions respecting her were received from the head-quarters at Soon-Wah.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From A. E. Kulo's Monthly Price Current, February 29, 1836.)

The scarcity of tonnage alluded to in our last number, continues up to the present time, and the transactions in Sugar, Saltpetre, Rice and other articles of bulk have been thereby considerably impeded.

The Indigo season having now terminated, and Silk arriving slowly from the interior, our produce market, in general may be described as excessively dull. On the other hand in articles imported from Europe, and principally in Twist and white Cotton Piece Goods, considerable business has been transacted. (14D140).—The late Sales have been made at an advance on previous rates, and in addition to the present state and future prospects of this article, we cannot do better than transcribe the following reports from Messrs. Hickey, Thomas and Co. and others.

A public sale was held on the 1st February, of Indigo, belonging to the state of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. of on Purneah and Mirzapore.

The Mirzapore Indigo excited much competition among the French and Arab merchants, and the prices were fully supported throughout, and shows the state of the market for similar qualities to be still advancing.

The demand for the Purneah Indigo was not so general—the purchases were chiefly for the French and English markets. A good part of this parcel was cracked and broken.

The Sale was well attended and the bidders exhibited considerable activity in the market, and it is supposed prices will still further advance.

The Sale on the 3d February went off on the whole with more spirit than the last, and prices, particularly, on middling and low qualities, have shown a further advance; some extensive marks of fine Indigo have also changed hands at full rates, and the market assumes a very firm appearance, and present rates may be expected to rule throughout the season.

Another Public Sale was held on the 8th February, which included 168 Chests belonging to the Estate of Messrs. Cruttenden Mackillop and Co. the attendance was good and the prices obtained fully equal to those of the preceding week and show the market to be steady and susceptible of further improvement. The purchases were for the Gulph, England, and French Markets.

The Sale at the new Mart on the 12th February, went off with less spirit than the preceding. Purchases were made chiefly on English account. The J. A. 8, was bought for the French Market, after the sale for 161Rs cash all round without rejection.

The Indigo Sale, on the 20th February, went off with much animation, and the prices realized may be considered higher than the average of the season.

This result we anticipated from the exceedingly favorable accounts, received by the overland despatch from London to the 1st December.

The English Market is shown from these to be in a healthier state than has been known for years. The orders for home consumption, and for export to the continent of Europe, were as large that the support usually given by Importers became almost unnecessary, and out of 8173 Chests (an extraordinary number for the October Sale) only 600 were bought in a circumstance, we may venture to say, quite unprecedented.

This coupled with the also extraordinary deliveries during the months of October and November, namely 5,816 Chests, a quantity greater than was ever known to be delivered in these months, when the ports in the North of Europe are closed, proves, that the Stocks in the hands of consumers, both on the Continent and England, must have been quite exhausted.

A reduction of Stock in the London Ware-houses, has consequently taken place, and to the extent of 7,137 Chests.

From official returns in our possession, it appears, (taking the average of the last 5 years) that the quantity required for the London Market (to supply the Home Consumers and for Export to the Continent is about 90,000 Maunds, taking, therefore, the extreme estimate of the present Crop to be 1,15,000 Maunds, and deducting the Exports now in progress to different parts, not included in the above returns, which may be put down at about 9,000 Maunds, there would remain only 15,000 Maunds for England, exclusive of local consumption, and loss in weight—we may, therefore, reasonably expect an important advance upon last quotations.

We congratulate those who have purchased, and equally so our friends engaged in the cultivation of the article upon the cheering prospects.

Very little is remaining in the market.

The importation up to the date is f. m. 108307

At the same time last year 109365

(PIUM).—The market continues in a very animated state, owing to the favourable advices expected from China. Private sales are however confined to small parcels, the drug being in a few hands. The 2d public sale held on the 8th instant, went off with great spirit.

RAV SILK AND SILK PIECE GOODS.—The favourable accounts received by the last overland despatch from England fully confirm the opinions which we expressed in our number of August last. The circumstance then described still exist in full form, and the diminution of our supplies from the interior will be greater than was at first anticipated. The progress of private cultivation having been checked since June last, by the unfavourable season, it is highly improbable that the great

efficiency caused by the retirement of the Honorable Company from the trade will be soon made up.

The market continues in a very animated state, and prices are on the rise. Shipments to the Coast and to the Gulphs are in great activity, and amount for the last nine months to 2,853 Maunds whilst the average of the last three years is 2,450 Maunds.

The demand for Curahs continues very steady and prices which have already improved may have a further rise; parcels as they arrive from the interior are eagerly purchased for the English market. There has been also a fair business done in Choppahs.

COTTON.—Few sales have taken place for the finer qualities, of which however there remains scarcely any thing in the market. The new crop is now coming in gradually. The produce of this season is expected to be very considerable.

SUGAR.—The Sugar market has generally improved since our last, owing to the difficulty of procurable tonnage for England. The transactions are confined to small parcels for shipment to the Gulphs.

L.A.C.—*Lac Dye*.—This article is more in demand; the fact of a diminished produce being now fully established by the official reports of the quantity received in Calcutta, and there can be no doubt that the prices of the best native quality (for example) have been for some time past remunerative.

Shell Lac.—Has rather a tendency to advance; several purchases have been lately made for the French market, and for American and England parties are eager to purchase at the present prices.

Stick Lac.—Prices steady.

RICE.—Bellam and Mungghy Rice meet with steady demand for shipments to Bombay and the Coast, and prices have improved. In the Grain sorts, suitable for the English market, but little doing, owing to the scarcity of tonnage. In regard to Mungghy Rice, we may observe that owing to its late extreme cheapness 14 annas per Maund, considerable orders have been received from Upper provinces, a somewhat remarkable occurrence.

WHEAT.—The small quantity remaining in the market, is extremely inferior, having become almost unmerchantable from the attack of the weevil. The principal transactions consist in the loading of several vessels, (lately arrived,) under contract for the Government at Sydney.

LINSEED.—The stock now in Calcutta belonging wholly to parties engaged in the supply of the English markets, is disappearing as fast as Tonnage can be procured. The market under these circumstances cannot be considered as being open, and we have consequently no transaction to report. The price is quoted nominally at 1 8 per Maund.

MFALS.—*Copper*.—Our prices are well supported, to which the moderation of our late imports has chiefly contributed; there is however a steady demand for the interior and we have no reason to believe in the existence of general stock at the great deposit of Mirzapore. Peruvian slub has again advanced; 5 200 mds were sold at 28 12.

Spelter.—The extraordinary rise in England as stated in the accounts lately received by the overland despatch, has not had a corresponding effect upon this market. The prices however will doubtless advance ere long, a movement which is at present retarded by the late heavy arrivals.

Lead.—Scarcely any business has been done in this article; a single sale of 700 mds. pig lead at Rs-6 is the only reported occurrence during the month.

The few transactions in Iron are confined to assorted bar, with a further decline in prices, the market is bare of the other descriptions. One Inch Hoop Iron is much wanted, and the inquiry for Sheet Iron is brisk.

Tim Plates.—Are dull and prices have declined.

Steel.—We have no transaction of Swedish Steel to report.

Quicksilver.—Continues in request.

Twist.—Considerable sales have been made lately in white Twist, and it will be seen that prices have somewhat declined. The importation since our last were per *William Southouse* 223 bales per *Joana* 399 bales per *Devilton* 42 bales and per *Zenobia* 9 bales. In Turkey Red Yarn and Orange Twist very little has been done.

WHITE COTTON PIECE GOODS.—With the exceptions of Shirtings and other descriptions of stout Cloths, which are as is usual on the approach of the warm weather, somewhat less in demand, the market has been extremely animated, and that the sales of nearly all description of Scotch Goods in particular have been very extensive. There have been lately some large orders in town for Book Muslin and Hankerchiefs to supply the trade to the Eastward.

Of the *Printed Calicoes* Neutrals and generally all the dark colours are less in demand at present; on the other hand Bengal stripes and single colored plates on fine cloths command ready sales at full prices. Our market however is so bare of these latter articles that very few sales have come to our notice.

WOOLLENS.—Fine Town Cloth have been lately much depressed, owing to some parcels which have been forced upon the market. In coarse Woollens the transactions are very limited as is usually the case at this season of the year.

SALT PETRE & HIDES.—A few transactions only for the United States.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND MEETING.

Pursuant to the notice which had been published in the different Presidency papers, a meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, was held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 19th March. The attendance was unusually large, owing in a great measure to the personal interest attaching to the question which was to come on for discussion.

Mr. PATTLE, as chairman of the committee, having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. C. W. Smith, at Mr. Pattle's suggestion, was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. William Young then stepped forward and requested an explanation of the Notice under which the members of the Civil Service had been called together, as it was perfectly unintelligible in its present shape. He submitted that, perhaps, the best plan would be to read the proceedings of the Committee of Management which had led to the notice, together with all the minutes that had been placed on record. Mr. Pattle briefly explained the intent and purport of the notice, but Mr. Young deeming the explanation insufficient, he put his first proposition in the form of a motion. The motion was opposed by Mr. Parker and Mr. H. T. Prinsep, the latter gentleman suggesting that it would be quite sufficient for the purposes of the meeting were the recorded proceedings to be read, without the minutes, which were voluminous and would occupy, unnecessarily, a great deal of time.

On the question being put to the vote, Mr. Young's motion was lost.

The Chairman then read the proceedings without the minutes.

Mr. PLOWDEN put the question as to whether proxies should be received on the present occasion, adding that he was in possession of a considerable number. Mr. Mangles, on the same ground, wished the point to be decided. The admission of proxies was agreed to, without a division.

Mr. MORLEY then rose, and with reference to the notice convening the meeting, moved that "the appointment of Mr. McClintock to the office of Secretary to the Civil Fund be confirmed." Mr. Oakes seconded the motion.

Mr. H. T. PRINSEP begged to engage the attention of the meeting for a short time while he entered upon an explanation of the grounds of a minute he had placed on record, in his capacity of one of the managers of the Civil Fund, and which had been made a subject of public discussion and taken in an offensive sense. It had never been his intention to set his face against Mr. McClintock individually, when it was proposed to confer upon him the office of Secretary to the Annuity Fund, but he did most decidedly object to the rendering that office an adjunct of the situation of Accountant-General's assistant. He could perceive no good reason whatever for the union, but was quite alive to the serious injury and inconvenience that might result from it. He considered that the service required in their Secretary a very intelligent, clear-headed man, which an Assistant to the Accountant-General might not always be, and he therefore thought it the duty of the management to select the fittest candidate who might present himself. For this reason he had supported the pretensions of Mr. Grant. He had not voted for Mr. Henry Torrens, because that gentleman was not a permanent resident in Calcutta. In illustration of the necessity for a superior and an intelligent Secretary, Mr. Prinsep related an instance of a recent oversight which had seriously jeopardized the interests of the institution.

Having offered what he considered a necessary explanation, Mr. H. T. Prinsep drew the attention of the meeting to the provisions of clause 23 of the Civil Annuity Fund Regulations, which required that the majority of votes which was to decide the question before the meet-

ing should consist of three-fourths of the parties present, including proxies. Looking at the state of opinion as it was understood to exist, he thought it quite impossible that a vote of three-fourths could be obtained either for the confirmation or the rejection of the appointment. As an antecedent resolution, therefore, he would propose that the meeting should determine, by a vote of three-fourths of those present, whether the question before them should not be decided by a mere majority.

Mr. PATTLE, though he agreed with Mr. Prinsep, that the course proposed would be the most rational that could be adopted, supposing that the large majority required by the Regulations could not be obtained, yet he doubted how far the meeting was competent to decide the question before it by an undefined majority, until it had been clearly ascertained that there were not three-fourths of the parties present either for or against the confirmation of Mr. McClintock's appointment. He entirely concurred with Mr. Prinsep in thinking that a highly efficient Secretary was necessary to the due protection of the interests of the Fund, and the correct performance of the duties attaching to the office. He considered an extensive and sound acquaintance with arithmetic indispensable in such a functionary; for the matters that would come before him and the points to be referred to his investigation, might frequently involve arithmetical questions, the solution of which required ability of no ordinary character. In regard to the perpetual junction of the offices of assistant to the Accountant-General and Secretary to the Annuity Fund, Mr. Pattle declared his entire concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. Prinsep. He could not perceive that there was a shadow of reason in support of such an union.

Mr. GEORGE UDNY addressed the meeting upon the subject of the construction which he considered the 23d clause of the Regulations to bear. According to his view of it, three-fourths of the meeting were necessary to reject the nomination of the managers. He considered the controlling power of the service to mean a cancelling power only, and that therefore, if three-fourths of the parties present did not vote against the nomination of Mr. G. F. McClintock, he was, to all intents and purposes, the elected secretary.

Mr. MORLEY supported Mr. Udny's construction of the Regulation. Mr. J. P. Grant, on the other hand, contended that the power of the service was general: it could either confirm, reject, or alter. The managers in a matter of this kind could do nothing finally,—their nomination of the Secretary being only a provisional act, dependent entirely upon the result of a reference to the service at large, whose servant, and not the servant of the managers, the Secretary to the Fund unquestionably was. The terms of clause 23 were clear and distinct:—there was not one syllable in them regarding the cancelling or rejecting power of the subscribers, but simply a declaration of their power of control. All he wanted now, and all he had wanted from the first was fair play. As far as he was concerned he wished the whole matter might go back to the managers if they would only agree to decide, without regard to any past pledges, or to Mr. Dorin's argument, which had been almost unanimously abused by the service, and had even, he believed, now been given up by its author.

Much loose discussion and desultory conversation here arose respecting the proper interpretation of the clause; but it was quite impossible to take a note of anything that fell from the chorus. It would be pleasant, as a member of the civil service not long since observed, if, when gentlemen speak together at public meetings they would at least condescend to speak, as chorists sing—in *parts*.

When the conversation had subsided, Mr. Mangles addressed the meeting. He thought that the clause of the Regulations which had been quoted, left no doubt what-

ever of the power of the meeting to decide the question before it either way, and assuming that to be generally admitted, he would entreat his hearers to go at once to its consideration fairly and dispassionately. He thought that the conduct of the managers in nominating a Secretary without ascertaining what other candidates, besides Mr. McClintock, intended presenting themselves, highly to be reprehended, and exceedingly unfair to the service at large. There was too generally a disposition in Calcutta to regard only the views and interests of Calcutta residents, and to slight the wishes and votes of the members of the service stationed in the Mofussil. He thought the civilians at the presidency were in a manner the trustees of the interests of those up the country. But it was a bad omen when, not only in this case, but in all others which came before the service, there was an immense majority of Calcutta members of the service on one side, and an overwhelming majority of mofussil members on the other. On the present occasion this appeared to have been peculiarly the case, and much indignation had consequently been excited. He conjured the meeting, therefore, to vindicate the character of the Calcutta civil servants and to enter upon the question before it in a liberal, he would say a catholic, spirit.

Mr. TAYLOR (of Cuttack) wished to offer a few words before the question was put to the vote. The meeting had been called together for the purpose of confirming or rejecting an appointment made by the managers, but in the very notice convening the meeting they were likewise invited to consider whether Mr. Trower, an ex-officio member of the management, had any right to vote. Now he, Mr. Taylor, would submit that, until it was decided whether or not Mr. Trower possessed a clear right to vote, no appointment could be considered to have been made by the managers; and should it be held by the meeting that no such right existed, the second question as to the appointment naturally fell to the ground.

It was then resolved that the question of Mr. Trower's right to vote should be first determined. On that question being put from the chair,

Mr. J. P. GRANT begged to explain that his appeal to the service bore no reference whatever to Mr. Trower's right to vote. He had never doubted or denied that gentleman's right for a single moment, though it had been most perseveringly asserted by one of the newspapers which professed fair dealing,* that the reference to the service was grounded upon an objection to Mr. Trower's vote, and thereby a prejudice against his appeal had been created in several quarters. He could not conceive how the journal in question should so grossly have misrepresented his case, in the very face of the advertisement calling the meeting to be found in the same paper, from which it clearly appeared that the two questions were altogether distinct. Nor did he understand why those writers who professed the most liberal principles, and were constantly quoting Bentham, should have set their faces against an appeal to the wishes of the body of the persons interested in the matter. He thought that those who pretended to be guided by the doctrine of the "greatest good of the greatest number" were somewhat inconsistent in supporting a party which wished to force upon the service an appointment, against which the majority of those concerned had formally protested.

Mr. TAYLOR's motion that the question of Mr. Trower's right to vote as a manager having been put to the meeting, it was decided by a large majority that the vote was valid, four or five hands only being held up against that resolution.

Mr. PRINSEP's original motion was now brought forward again. Mr. Udny, however, moved an amendment to the effect that the meeting had been improperly convened, and that it had no jurisdiction in the matter immediately before it. Much irregular discussion arose upon this point, which ended in a reference to the Chair-

man, who decided that all objections to the jurisdiction or authority of the meeting should have been advanced *ab initio*, and could not be entertained now that the power of the meeting had been virtually recognised by its decision of questions which had arisen in the course of debate.

Several gentlemen, who had already spoken, having risen "to explain" the cry of "question" was generally raised, upon which Mr. Morley's motion was put to the vote, seconded as before by Mr. Oakes; and upon a division and scrutiny the numbers were as follows:—

FOR CONFIRMING THE APPOINTMENT OF Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

Messrs. Blgrave, Morley, Dorin, J. S. Reid, Oakes, Trevor, G. Udny, W. Palmer, H. Palmer, J. Hay, F. McNaghten, Turnbull, Harrison, Ramsay, Erskine, W. H. McNaghten, Thompson, Mackenzie, Gilmore, Wm. Young, besides 117 proxies, making altogether 137.

AGAINST CONFIRMING THE APPOINTMENT.

Messrs. Plowden, Mangles, H. T. Prinsep, C. Martin, Pattle, Oldfield, Siddons, Parker, Houston, J. Young, R. Walker, Millet, Hyde, Batty, Taylor, Bushby, Cumming, Stainforth, Pigou, Pringle, &c. &c. 191 proxies, making altogether 211.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Mangles:

"That the Managers having unanimously referred the matter of Mr. McClintock's appointment to this meeting, and it having been proposed by Mr. J. Morley, and seconded by Mr. Oakes, that the appointment of Mr. McClintock be confirmed; and it appearing on a division upon that question, that three-fourths of the subscribers present or voting by proxy are not in favor of confirmation (the numbers being ayes 137 and noes 211), Resolved, that the Secretaryship be vacant."

To this Mr. MORLEY moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. McClintock's appointment remain good until it should be disapproved by a majority of three-fourths, which, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

Mr. W. H. MACNAGHTEN after prefacing that he wished to see fair play, moved as another amendment, to refer to the service at large a specific proposition that Mr. Grant be appointed secretary, on the understanding that if he did not get a majority of three-fourths, the appointment already made by the managers should stand.

Mr. MANGLES said that such a proposition did not accord with his idea of fair play. Mr. W. H. Macnaghten replied, there was a difference between putting a man in the saddle who was out of it, and putting a man out who was in: and a reference being made to the chairman by Mr. Pattle and others, as to whether such a motion could be put with reference to the result of the division on Mr. Morley's motion, he gave it as his opinion that the office was made vacant by that vote. The amendment having, nevertheless, been seconded, was put to the meeting and lost, no one voting for it.

Mr. Mangles's motion was then put and carried, the numbers being

For the motion, present	21
General proxies,	67
Against, present	88
Majority	75

Mr. Mangles followed this up with a motion to recommend Mr. Grant to the choice of the Managers, on the ground of the number of subscribers who had voted for his appointment, but withdrew his motion on a suggestion of its inconsistency with the mover's own principle of selection, made by Mr. Torrens, who took the opportunity of declaring his intention to propose himself now again as a candidate.—*Englishman*.

* The *Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle*.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Proceedings of the General Meeting of Proprietors and Subscribers of the Calcutta Public Library, held at the Library Rooms, 8th March, 1836.

The Hon. Sir J. Peter Grant in the chair.

PRESENT.

The Hon. Sir E. Ryan, C. Cameron, Esq., Rev. J. Marshman, W. P. Grant, Esq., J. R. Colvin, Esq., J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., H. M. Parker, Esq., T. Dickens, Esq., Baboos Russomoy Dutt and Prosono Coomarr Tagore, J. T. Pearson, Esq., Col. Beatson, Col. Dunlop, G. T. Speed, Esq., and others.

Report of the Curators of the Calcutta Public Library to the Proprietors and Subscribers thereof.

The Curators have pleasure in informing the proprietors and subscribers of the Calcutta Public Library, that the use of the Fort William College books have been made over to them by the Governor of Bengal under the following conditions, viz.

1st. That the Society shall provide a place and establishment fitting for the reception, care and preservation of the books lent them by Government, and if at any time for want of funds or any other cause the Society shall neglect or be unable to do so, that they will redeliver the books to any person whom the Governor of Bengal may depute to receive them.

2d. "That the assignment shall be subject to the approbation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and the books be reclaimable by the Government if this approbation be disapproved by that authority.

3d. "That they shall at all times be open to the examination of any person the Governor of Bengal may depute to examine them, in order to see that the books are preserved with due care."

Upon signing these conditions the Curators got permission to take away the books and they then thought it necessary to appoint a person in whom they might have confidence for the purpose of the taking charge of the books from the gentleman entrusted with the care of them by Government, and of carefully comparing the books delivered with the lists, which the Curators will be called on to acknowledge the correctness of. It became also necessary to arrange the books of which your library consists, and this not only in such a catalogue as might be of easy and useful reference, but also to arrange the books themselves in a manner consistent with convenience and economy both of space and funds.

These matters have necessarily taken up much time, but they appeared to the Curators of such importance as to warrant all the attention which has been paid to them; and they have satisfaction in announcing that a catalogue *raisonne* of all the works in the library is prepared and ready for printing, and that all the arrangements which appeared to them necessary to be made before opening the library, will be completed by the day on which they have called a general meeting of the proprietors and subscribers.

The Curators, after a careful consideration of the merits of the different candidates who presented themselves, have appointed Mr. Stacy to the office of librarian. They have also appointed Peery Chund Mitter to the office of sub-librarian. Considering all that was spent upon the establishment until the library was opened as diminishing the very small capital upon which the library depends, they have endeavoured to keep these expenses as low as a due attention to the work to be done would allow, and though they did not think it right to avail themselves of Mr. Stacy's liberal offer to do gratuitously all the laborious work preparatory to opening the library, they were glad to be able to secure his services, for this purpose at 100 rupees per month, or half the salary which it has been thought right to affix to the situation which he holds.

Annexed to this report is a statement of the money paid and received on account of the institution up to the 7th of March, 1836. In addition to the information to be found in this document, the Curators have to observe that

The total expenses of book-shelves will amount to.....	1,100	0	0
Of other furniture to.....	450	0	0
Together.....	1,550	0	0
Of which has been paid.....	1,000	0	0
(Being all which they were entitled to lay out) leaving a balance of.....	550	0	0

which they have to ask your permission to devote to the above purpose. The total amount

subscribed for is.....			
Proprietor's Shares of Sa. R. 300 each,			
of which is already paid.....	6,887	1	1
Donations.....	200	0	0
Subscriptions.....	34	12	0
	7,121	13	1

Some of the proprietors have paid up their whole shares, and the actual sum available, supposing all outlandings to be collected, is Rs 7,500, which the Curators think too small a sum to meet the expenses which it is desirable to incur immediately.

They therefore submit that you should come to a resolution calling upon the proprietors to pay their 2nd instalment forthwith; if this be done, there would be immediately available for the purposes of the library Sa. Rs. 14,200.

The Curators have taken into consideration the matters referred to them by the 5th resolution of the meeting of 31st October last, and with regard to that part of it which refers to them, the framing of rules for collecting books, they are of opinion that it would be premature now to frame such rules. They have thought it more useful to the institution to prepare a catalogue *raisonne* of all the works at present comprised in the library, by reference to the different departments of which the deficiencies of the collection can accurately be known; and the Curators having undertaken to prepare lists of useful works in those departments of knowledge with which they have respectively some acquaintance, they believe that from those lists compared with the present catalogue when printed, a general list may easily be made by reference to which advantage may be taken of all opportunities for acquiring books.

With regard to the other matter referred to them in the above resolution, viz., the framing rules for the circulation of the books.

Proposed Rules for the circulation of Books of the Calcutta Public Library among the Proprietors and Subscribers.

Rule 1st.—None of the books belonging to Fort William College Library shall be allowed to circulate without special leave obtained from the Curators.

Rule 2d.—The Curators shall have power to withdraw from circulation, and also to prohibit without special leave obtained from them, the circulation of any book in their discretion.

Rule 3d.—All other books in the Library shall be allowed to circulate among proprietors and 1st and 2d class subscribers.

Rule 4th.—No book shall be allowed to circulate until it shall have remained in the Library one week from the date of receipt, except novels, tales and periodicals intended for circulation. These may be put into circulation after two days from the date of receipt.

Rule 5th.—No person shall be entitled to take books out of the Library who has not deposited a sum of rupees to be applicable to the discharge of all claims against him on behalf of the Library.

Rule 6th.—No person shall be entitled to take any books out of the Library until he shall have discharged all claims against him on behalf of the Library.

Rule 7th.—No deposit shall be returnable except under an order in writing of the Curators.

Rule 8th.—The Library shall be daily open (Sundays and the space of days immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors and subscribers in each year, only excepted) from a.m. to p.m.

Rule 9th.—Any proprietor or 1st or 2nd class subscriber shall be entitled to have delivered to him or to his written order books from the Library if he provide a suitable bag or box for the secure conveyance of such books.

Rule 10th.—No person shall be entitled to have out of the Library at any time more than one set of works and one periodical without special leave of the Curators.

Rule 11th.—Any works comprised in one volume and in general the works of any one author or set of authors published together shall be accounted a set of works, provided that in voluminous works the Curators shall have power in their discretion to limit the number of volumes which shall be taken out at any one time.

Rule 12th.—All works as received shall be entered in the Library Catalogue, and the titles thereof shall be conspicuously notified in the Public Room.

Rule 13th.—All new works shall also as received be entered in a book to be entitled a privilege-book, and such works shall be issuable to proprietors and subscribers who put their names under the respective entries according to the order in which they put down their respective names, provided that proprietors and 1st class subscribers who put down their names within a month of the date of the receipt of such new work shall be allowed to take out such new works before any 2nd class subscriber.

Rule 14th.—The person next in succession for such new work who does not apply for it one day after it has been returned to the Library shall be considered as having lost his turn and the first applicant on the list after him shall then be entitled to take out such works.

Rule 15th.—Any person taking out books shall be entitled to keep them for the following periods exclusive of the day of delivery, viz.

Periodicals for	2 days.
New Works, vol. 8vo.	2 days.
————— vol. 4to.	1 week.
————— vol. folio.	2 weeks.

Any person shall be entitled to keep other works for double the above times, or until one day after he has received notice on the part of the Curators to return them.

Rule 16th.—Any Proprietor or subscriber taking away books without giving notice to the Librarian shall pay a fine of 5 rupees each volume for every day the same is kept out of the Library.

Rule 17th.—Any person not returning any book within the times limited by the Library Rules, shall pay a fine to be determined by the Curators not exceeding one rupee per volume for each day of such undue detention.

Rule 18th.—Any book found on return to the Library damaged shall be withdrawn from circulation until examined by the Curators, and the particular imperfection shall be notified in a conspicuous part of the book before it is re-issuable and the person in whose custody such book was when such damage occurred, shall be answerable to the Curators for such sum as they may determine to be necessary to repair the same.

Rule 19th.—When any fine has been incurred by any person who has taken out books, notice thereof shall be

given to him by the Librarian, and if not paid the fine shall be deducted from his deposit and no books be issued to him until his deposit be completed.

The report of the Curators being read, it was proposed by Col. Beatson, and seconded by Col. Dunlop—

“That the appointments of a Librarian and Sub-Librarian which have been made by the Curators, be confirmed, and that the expenditure which has been incurred for book-shelves and library furniture, be sanctioned. Carried unanimously.”

* Moved by Col. Dunlop, and seconded by Baboo Russomoy Dutt—

“That the Proprietors be requested to pay up their second instalment for the purposes mentioned in the report of the Curators. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by Sir E. Ryan, and seconded by H. M. Parker, Esq.—

“That it be recommended to the Curators to lay out the sum of Sica Rupees 6,000 in the purchase of popular and entertaining works, including periodicals, from time to time, as the Funds received shall allow. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by Colonel Beatson, and seconded by Dr. Marshman—

“That the late Curators be requested to prepare the list of valuable books which they consider wanting in order to complete this library to what it ought to be, with a view to their being procured when it may be practicable, with reference to the state of the funds. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by W. P. Grant, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Marshman—

“That the catalogue prepared by the Curators be printed forth with. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by seconded and by

“That Doctor Strong be made an Honorary Member of the Society with all the privileges of a proprietor. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by Doctor Marshman and seconded by Colonel Beatson—

“That the following gentlemen be elected as Curators for the ensuing year.

Dr. Strong.	W. P. Grant, Esq.
J. Kyd, Esq.	Dr. Marshman.
Baboo Russomoy Dutt.	C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.
Col. Dunlop.	

Amendment moved by Sir E. Ryan, and seconded by Mr. Dickens—

“That the number of Curators be reduced to three. Carried by a majority.”

Moved by Sir E. Ryan, and seconded by Mr. Cameron—

“That W. P. Grant, Esq., Col. Dunlop, and J. Kyd, Esq., be elected as curators for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.”

After which the following amendments were made in the printed Rules, viz—

“Rule 5. No persons shall be entitled to take books out of the library who have not deposited the following sums. viz. Proprietors and 1st class Subscribers 20 Rs.; 2nd class Subscribers 10 Rs. Such sums to be applicable to the discharge of all claims against him on behalf of the Library.”

Rule 8. The Library shall be daily open (Sundays and the space of seven days immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of Proprietors and Subscribers in each year only excepted) from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Rule 10. No proprietors or 1st class subscribers shall be entitled to have out of the Library at any one time more than two sets of works and one periodical, nor any 2d class subscriber more than one set of works and one periodical, without special leave of the Curators.

Rule 15. Any person taking out books shall be entitled to keep them for the following periods exclusive of the day of delivery.

Periodicals..	Monthly...	2 days.
	Quarterly..	4 days.
New Works	Vol. 8vo ..	2 days.
	Vol. 4to ..	1 week.
	Vol. folio..	2 weeks.

Rule 16th. Any proprietor or subscriber taking away books without giving notice to the Librarian shall pay a fine of 10 Rupees for each volume so taken."

After which the following rule was added :—

Rule 20. That the printed catalogues be sold to proprietors, subscribers, and others, at the price of one rupee per copy. *Bengal Hurkaru.*

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of Merchants and others desirous of establishing a Steam Tug Association for running the Forbes and new vessel, upon the River Hooghly.

Resolved.—That an Association be formed from this date to be called the Calcutta Steam Tug Association.

That a Deed be prepared for the signature of every shareholder to the following effect :

1st.—Term of Association to be five years, with half yearly meetings for passing accounts and declaring dividends.

2d.—Capital to consist of two lakhs of rupees invested in the purchase of two vessels,

The *Forbes* of 279 tons at 110,000 Rs.
New Vessel of 236 tons at 90,000 ..

including her present engines, and the new boilers expected from England, (with reference and subject to a specification required of the builder, as regarding her capacity, power, dimensions, materials, term of being afloat, &c. &c. to be reported upon by professional men, being approved of by the proprietors generally.)

3d.—Shares to be one thousand rupees each, not to be transferred without sanction of the majority of proprietors resident in Calcutta, with power to the Committee after ten days' notice, to sell share or shares of any proprietor, who shall not pay up any contribution that may be voted necessary at a general meeting.

4th.—Votes of shareholders,..... 1 for 1 share
2 " 5 ditto
3 " 10 ditto
4 " 20 ditto

with no greater number of votes to any one shareholder. Votes may be given by proxy, the proxy being special or any and each particular question.

5th.—To be conducted by a Committee of five proprietors, chosen by the majority of proprietors, to be re-elected annually, under whose control the Secretary or Secretaries will conduct the management of all details of steaming, letting, repairing, receipt of bills, &c. under orders of the Committee (remuneration to be settled at another meeting called for the purpose.)

6th.—Expenditure by the Secretaries or by the Committee not to exceed 10,000 rupees upon any one object without special sanction of a general meeting or vote of the majority of proprietors.

7th.—All funds in hand exceeding ten thousand rupees, to be lodged in the Union Bank, or invested in Company's paper as the Committee shall think fit.

8th.—The vessels to stand in the name of two Trustees for the Association.

Resolved.—That the following gentlemen be Trustees :

C. R. PRINSEP.

J. M. DOVE.

That the following gentlemen be on the Committee for the first year :

R. H. COCKERELL,

J. DOW.

W. BRUCE.

Dwarkanath Tagore.

K. MACKENZIE.

That Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. do officiate as Secretaries, until the sense of the proprietors be taken upon the question.

That the proceedings be circulated for signature of each shareholder, with a request that he will signify against his signature the number of shares he will take.

That Captain Boothby's proposition being favourably considered by this meeting, be circulated among the proprietors generally.

That it is not considered advisable as a body to effect insurance upon the vessels against river risks.

R. H. COCKERELL, *Chairman.*

At a Special Meeting of Proprietors held at the Office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. on Wednesday the 2d March, 1836—

PRESENT.

Mr. McKillop, Mr. Martin, Mr. McKilligan, Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. Storm, Mr. Bruce, Mr. D. M. Gordon, Mr. Hurry, Mr. J. A. Currie, Mr. W. R. Young, Captain Sewell, Mr. James Young, Captain Boothby, Hulodhur Mullick, Bussinaut Mullick, Ram Commul Sen, Russomoy Dutt, Callehunder Rose, Rajchunder Mookerjee, Muttonauth Mullick, Mr. A. Syme.

W. Bruce, Esq., in the Chair.

With reference to the proviso no. 2 of last meeting,

Resolved, 1st.—That Mr. Currie's offer be accepted of the new vessel according to the specification and plan, with engines complete, as per Captain Forbes's report, for sicca rupees 80,000.

2d.—That the surplus capital subscribed, namely, the sum of 10,000 rupees, be held in reserve to meet the expenses of the cost and fittings of new boilers, which are agreed to be taken over from Captain Currie, upon arrival from England, at prime cost and charges.

3d.—That a deed be prepared forthwith for the signature of all concerned.

4th.—That the Committee make arrangements for binding Captain Currie to his contract before furnishing him with the advances for carrying on the work.—*Calcutta Courier.*

PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the members and friends of the Parental Academic Institution, was held at the School rooms, Park-street, on Tuesday evening the 1st March.

On the motion of Mr. Beardsmore, seconded by Mr. W. Byrn, Dr. Corbyn was called to the chair.

The report of the committee having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

On the motion of Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, seconded by Mr. J. DePenning.

1. That the report now read be approved, and published for general information.

On the motion of Mr. C. Pote, seconded by Mr. J. Graham.

2. That the results of the past year's operations appear to be highly satisfactory, and are of a nature to call for perseverance in labors attended with such public usefulness.

On the motion of Mr. W. Byrn, seconded by Mr. F. D. Kellner.

3. That this meeting joins with the report in the expression of grateful acknowledgments to Sir C. T. Metcalfe for that distinguished act of liberality which he has been pleased to exercise towards the institution.

On the motion of Mr. M. Crow, seconded by Mr. J. D. M. Sinaes,

4. That the aid and encouragement which have been extended to the institution, are circumstances

which call for the acknowledgments of this meeting to its friends and supporters.

On the motion of Mr. W. Ewing, seconded by Mr. G. T. F. Speed.

5. That the following gentlemen be elected a committee of management for the ensuing year: viz. Messrs. W. Byrn, W. Dacosta, C. Francis, J. Hill, J. Jacobs, F. D. Kellner, R. Kerr, C. W. Lindstead, J. A. Lorrimer, H. Martindell, W. Stacy, W. Sturmer, J. Welsh, J. J. Wood; and that Mr. Wale Byrn be the Secretary for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Mr. H. B. Gardener, seconded by Mr. Kellner.

6. That with reference to the increased number of scholars, and the necessary additional labor imposed on the managers, the undermentioned gentlemen be added to the committee of management, viz. Messrs. J. DePenning, J. Graham, T. McDormond, P. Sutherland and S. Chill.

On the motion of Mr. Byrn.

7. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for conducting the business of this meeting.

The Report of the Committee commenced with a grateful acknowledgment of the service rendered to the Institution by Sir Charles Metcalfe, by generously paying 5,000 rupees towards the liquidation of the debt with which it was encumbered. This topic was noticed, as it deserved, by almost every one of the speakers on the occasion. The School now numbers 200 pupils.—*Englishman*.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A general Meeting of this Society was held in the Town Hall, this morning, Wednesday, 9th March, 1836.

Present.

THE HON'BLE SIR E. RYAN, *President, in the Chair.*

His Excellency General Sir H. Fane, G. C. B.; the Hon'ble Mr. Melville; Colonels Dunlop and Presgrave; Messrs. Dobbs, Kyd, Gibbon, Leach, Storm, Hare, Piddington, Grant, Masters, Bagshaw, and Bell.

Visitor, Mr. G. A. Prinsep.

T. J. Turner, Esq., Commissioner in Bundelkund, and Charles Lyall, Esq., proposed at last meeting were duly elected Members by ballot.

Proposed.

Lieut. Meik, H. M. 49th Regt.; proposed by Mr. A. Grant, seconded by Mr. Storm.

Mr. Bigge of Assam, proposed by Dr. Strong, seconded by Mr. Kyd.

The Meeting was unanimous in its desire to solicit the honor of having the Right Honorable Lord Auckland for its patron, and the President kindly undertook to convey to his Lordship the wishes of the Society.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Officiating Secretary stated that he had received all the complete copies of the 2d volume of the transactions from the Serampore press.

The President read an extract of a letter to his address from the Officiating Secretary advertising to the Resolutions passed at last meeting, regarding supplies of sugar-cane from Mauritius, which Mr. Bell had since ordered, and proposing that a parcel of ground to the extent of six beegahs should be secured, fenced in, and holed after the West India method, to be in readiness for the reception of slips from Mauritius and Bombay, to form a nursery for supplying all applicants thereafter.

The President observed that the expense of renting and maintaining a spot of ground, might be considered objectionable although the necessity of having it was indisputable—and as several members suggested, with reference to the perfect willingness of Dr. Wallich expressed on some former occasion, previously to his departure for Assam, not only to spare ample room from the outskirts of the Botanical Garden, but to give any such grants the benefit of his general superintendence, it was resolved that the Officiating Secretary place himself in communication with J. W. Grant, Esq., the Acting Superintendent, and solicit a portion (six beegahs) for the special purpose of propagating canes, and that Mr. Masters, who was present and offered all the aid in his power, be requested to point out a plot, and favor the Society with an estimate of the probable cost of maintaining it in good condition.

In connection with the growing enquiry for a superior cane, Mr. Bell presented to the Society fifty copies of his pamphlet on the culture of the cane and manufacture of Sugar in the West Indies for distribution to members who felt an interest in the subject.

The following communications were then read.

No. 1.—From H. Piddington, Esq., a most valuable paper on the soils suitable for Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar and the Tea plant, accompanied by samples of each description of soil which Mr. Piddington has with great perspicuity, and care analysed.

The results given by Mr. Piddington, show the absolute necessity of attending to the description of soil, before throwing away money on fruitless experiments.

The perfect similarity evidenced between the soil of Assam which produces the wild Tea plant, and that in which the best Teas of China flourish, is strikingly illustrative of the fact that in regard to Cotton, we have been going all wrong, in seeking for returns from land which is altogether unfitted for the development and perfecting of the pod. Leaf and flower can be always commanded but not produce.

On the soils suitable for Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, and the Tea plant, by H. Piddington.

I preface what I have to say to the Society on the soils placed on the table with a few remarks, which I trust may be thought worth placing on record. My object in doing so is again to impress upon members of what vital importance it is to the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country, and to the safety and success of every agricultural speculation, to procure samples of all soils from other countries in which valuable products grow.

The same climate and soil are, we know, in a greater or less degree, the essential requisites for obtaining the productions of one country in another; and for our present purpose we may perhaps say that plants find their food in the soil, and are enabled to digest it by the climate. They do digest we know, and this in the strictest sense of the word.

The popular ideas of climate are vague enough, but it may be roundly asserted that scarcely one who uses the word knows what is really meant by soil; or rather what is really meant by the "the same soil." This arises from our vague notion of the thing itself. The very words used to distinguish soils express, more frequently than any thing else, their appearance and some of their physical qualities; scarcely any their essential—that is, their chemical properties. We talk of light and heavy, of sandy and clayey, moist and dry soils, which are all physical properties, and two clayey or two sandy soils may be actually as different as light and darkness from each other! The words ferruginous and calcareous are, it is true, chemical terms, but such vague ones that they designate whole *classes* of soils, of which each sort is widely different from its neighbours. The tea soils and the Arracan tobacco soils on the table are both ferruginous soils, but differing as widely as soils can do, for the iron in the one is a carbonate of iron and in the other the red oxide of iron.

COTTON.—Nothing then but a sample of the soil and a correct analysis of it can assure the speculator that while he is trying to rear any given foreign product he is not (misled by loose names) absolutely blundering in darkness, and attempting an impossibility. I begin with Cotton as a most prominent example, though my proofs on the subject are not quite so full as I could wish; and I shall surprise the Society not a little when I say, that all the expensive efforts which have been made hitherto to obtain good cotton have probably failed from this one cause.—*That we have been at work on the wrong soil!* How far, with the American cottons, differences of climate may also have operated is not here the place to examine, but vegetable productions do, to a great extent, acclimate themselves; while it is probable that nothing can compensate to them the want of a principal constituent of the soil. Now I have not been able to obtain specimens of the American cotton soils, but I have good authority for stating that the soil of the Sea Islands is wholly a calcareous sand—in other words a light chalky or shelly soil; so that it may probably contain from 50 to 60 per cent. of calcareous matter (lime generally in the state of chalk) and we have been attempting to grow this cotton on a soil which barely contains a trace of it! The soil of the Botanic Garden, for instance, not containing more than 1½ or 2 per cent. Indeed we may say generally that, till we reach the *kunkur* districts, none of the soils of Lower Bengal, out of the reach of the inundations, contain any great portion of lime. I showed some years ago* that the inundations deposit lime, and that much of the fertilising effect they produce is due to it.

The American cotton is then, on account of differences of climate, a case not strictly in point, but the Bourbon cotton, grown both at Bourbon and the Mauritius, which sells for a shilling when the Sea Island sells for 13½d., and the Manila cotton, which sells for 11d.

when the Bourbon is worth a shilling, are both cottons of hot climates like our own; and both these are grown in highly calcareous soils. The soil on the table before you is from the Mauritius; it is sent me by M. Geneve, of La Riviere Noire, one of the finest estates on the Island, as an excellent cotton soil, and contains 32 per cent. of carbonate of lime (or in plain English one-third chalk) there is moreover phosphate and perhaps sulphate of lime; altogether perhaps not less than 40 per cent. of calcareous matter! Its iron too is in a peculiar state, that of protoxide or the black oxide of iron; and in this respect it probably resembles the black cotton soils of Southern India. No wonder that the Bourbon cotton, though it grows in many of our gardens near town, where it meets with plenty of calcareous matter amongst the lime rubbish with which most of them are filled, is said to degenerate when cultivated in the open fields which do not contain 2 per cent. of lime. I know from the experience of several years, that it does not degenerate if it is duly supplied with calcareous matter; but that it will produce most abundantly, and for years, cotton worth from 10d. to 11d. per lb. in a proper soil. If the soil does not suit it, it will produce little else than leaves and wood and the staple will deteriorate. Samples of American cotton soils are wanting now to make our theory on this head perfect; but I would advise no man to attempt foreign cottons in a soil containing less than 15 per cent. lime, and its iron mostly in the state of protoxide or black oxide.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco soils are the next, and here we are more fortunate, for there are on the table soils from Arracan (Sandoway); a soil from Singour in Burdwan, near Chandernagore, the tobacco of which, though of the same species as that of the surrounding country, sells at the price of the Arracan sort! and the soil of the best Bengal tobacco, which is grown at and about Hinglee in the Kinsgar district, near factories formerly held by me. Col. Hezeta and Dr. Casanova are our authorities for saying that the tobacco soils of the Havana are red soils and those of Manila I know are also red soils. Now the red and reddish brown soils contain most of their iron in the state of peroxide, or the reddish brown oxide of iron; while the light grey soils contain it only in the state of protoxide, or the black oxide of iron. I believe the quality of the tobacco to depend mainly on the state and quantity of the iron in the soil; while it is indifferent about the lime which we have seen is so essential to cotton. None of these tobacco soils contain any lime. Their analysis shows them to contain.

Arracan Singour Hinglee

	soil	soil	soil
Oxide iron (peroxide)....	15.65	10.60	6.00*
Water and saline matter....	1.10	0.75	1.50
Vegetable matter and fibres	3.75	1.10	.75
Silica.....	76.90	60.65	87.25
Alumina.....	2.90	4.50	1.50
	99.40	97.60	97.00
Water and Loss.....	.60	2.40	3.00
	100.0	100.00	100.0

from which it will be seen that the best tobacco soil we have hitherto found in India contains 16 per cent. or nearly one-sixth of iron, which is mostly in the state of peroxide, and that the inferior sort of tobacco grows in a soil containing only 6 per cent. or one-sixteenth of iron which is moreover mostly in the state of protoxide or black oxide.

I thought it worth examining what the quantity of iron in the different sorts of tobacco would be; and I found that, while the ashes of one ounce, or 480 grains, of Havana and Sandoway cheroots gave exactly 1.94 grains or 0.40 per cent. peroxide of iron, the ashes of the same quantity of the Hinglee or best Bengal tobacco only gave 1.50 grains or 0.32 per cent. and it appears to exist in the first

* Trans. of the Physical class As. So. Vol. I.

* Mostly protoxide

two in the state of peroxide, and in the last as a protoxid of iron; rendering it highly probable that the flavour of the tobacco to the smoker depends on the state and quantity of the iron it contains! for we have now, observe, traced the iron from the soil into the cheroot. Green copperas water, which is a solution of sulphate of iron, is often used by the American and English tobaccoconists and planters to colour and flavour their tobacco; and this would be decomposed by the potash of the tobacco, and sulphate of potash and carbonate of iron be formed. Carbonate of iron is of an ochre yellow colour. I took care to ascertain that this process had not been performed with the cheroots used for my experiment; and I do not believe our Bengal cheroot-makers know of this method.

SUGAR.—Sugar seems to depend both on the state of the iron and on lime in the soil. The sugar soil before you is also from the Black River. (Mr. Geneve's) an estate upon which from 3,000 to 7,000, and even on one spot, the astonishing quantity of 12,000lbs. of sugar have been obtained from an acre or from 12 to 15 bazar maunds per bigah! Captain Sleeman is my authority for these statements.

Now the peculiarity of this soil is, you will observe, that it is a red soil, i. e. that its iron is mostly in the state of peroxide; and it contains moreover about 9 per cent. of carbonate of lime, with probably some sulphate, and phosphate of lime, say perhaps altogether 10 or 12 per cent. of calcareous matter. We have in many instances endeavoured to cultivate this cane on soils destitute both of peroxide of iron and lime, and we complain that the cane has been found watery. It is clear that the cultivator who would succeed in sugar should pay attention to these peculiarities; for without doing so he may have returns but often no profits. His profits, in a word, may depend upon his canes, his cotton or his tobacco being fed with the food which they require. I use the words *feed* and *digest* because it cannot be too often repeated that plants are living beings, and that the vigour of their life depends, as with ourselves, on abundant and suitable food.

TEA SOILS.—The tea soils though I notice them last are not the least interesting. The first is a soil from Assam, for which I am indebted to Captain Jenkins, and the second is from the Bohea hill's in China sent round by Mr. Gordon, the Secretary to the Tea Committee, and obligingly given to me by Mr. Grant, of the Honorable Company's Export Warehouse. How very alike they seem you will at once have noticed, and their analysis gives as follows:—

TEA SOILS.			
<i>Ten soils of Assam.</i>			
	Surface of 2½ feet	Tea soil	
	soil.	deep.	of Chi.
Water.....	2.45	2.00	3.00
Vegetable matter.....	1.00	.80	1.00
Carbonate of iron.....	7.40	6.70	9.90
Alumina.....	3.60	5.45	9.10
Silica.....	85.40	84.10	76.00
	90.75	99.05	99.00
Traces of phosphate and sulphate of lime and loss.	25	95	1.00
	100.00	100.0	100.00

There are two peculiarities in these soils, the first that they contain no carbonate of lime, and only traces of phosphate and sulphate; and the next that their iron is almost wholly in the state of carbonate of iron—a widely different compound from the simple oxides. They would be called poor yellow loams; and cotton, tobacco or sugar cane would probably starve upon them; but we find that they suit the tea plant perfectly. It is a striking coincidence that we should find our tea soils and those of China so exactly alike.

I fear to grow prolix, though I have much more to say on the subject of soils, I shall therefore break off, trusting that for the present I have amply shown the

necessity of a careful examination of the soil; and that the commercial public, who can do so much for us in this way, will not neglect their own interests in procuring specimens of soils for us; for to go to work in ignorance of this great element of success is absolutely to blunder on in the dark where chemistry would lead us an unfailling light.

* No. 2.—From H. T. Prinsep, Esq., to the Officiating Secretary, dated 17th February, intimating that the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal had been pleased to concede to the Society the privilege of despatching parcels of seed to any part of the Bengal and Agra Presidencies bearing postage.

* No. 3.—From G. J. Siddons, Esq., Post Master General, to the Officiating Secretary, dated the 26th February, specifying in reference to Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter, the conditions under which the Society may carry their views into effect.

Note.—The attention of members and others at a distance, is requested to this notification.

Those who may desire to have regular supplies of seed transmitted direct from the Society, are invited to make known their wishes to the Officiating Secretary, who will have much pleasure in complying with them, but as the Society are liable for any postage in parcels that may not be paid for on delivery, the Officiating Secretary begs that those who do not object to the payment of carriage will be explicit in their instructions.

No. 4.—From Captain F. Jenkins to the Officiating Secretary, dated Gowhatti, 16th February, urging the claims of Assam on the attention of the Society for a share of forthcoming supplies of cotton seed.

The American seed forwarded to Assam heretofore, has been attended with great disappointment (from having lost its vegetating powers) and Captain Jenkins suggests the propriety of trying to improve the indigenous staple by dispersing the best seeds from one part of the country to another, and solicits a supply of the different sorts most esteemed, as well as hemp and grain seeds.

The Officiating Secretary, dispatched accordingly, all the Jamaica Vine Cotton seed presented to the Society last month by Mr. Hodgkinson, also the Madras seed received from the same source, together with some American Maize, Guinea grass and English Clover, &c.

No. 5.—From Captain Thomas M. Saunders to Mr. Bell, dated the 24th February, presenting an American "Squash" brought by him on the *Georgia* from Boston, which appears as sound as when pulled. Mr. Bell received also from Captain Saunders some American white beans, which Captain S. states, are much esteemed in the United States, but never used until perfectly ripe. This appears a desideratum in India, where for some months, we are without wholesome vegetables.

No. 6.—From Colonel L. R. Stacy to the Officiating Secretary, dated Allyghur, 1st February, (received through Colonel Dunlop) pointing out a method of securing early cauliflower, which is effected by sowing in February or March, transplanting during the hot season in small beds, raised sufficiently to admit of the rains running freely off. At the end of the wet season Colonel Stacy then re-transplants into regular plots, by which process, he obtains cauliflower,—although smaller than those planted in the usual way,—three weeks or a month sooner.

No. 7.—From Dr. Strong, forwarding an elaborate paper drawn up by Mr. D. W. H. Speed, dated on the 10th April, 1832, on the culture of Silk in Bengal.

The object which Mr. Speed had in view when he entered so fully into minute calculations, seemed to be, to point out the advantages likely to be derived, by combining the several branches, which according to the present system, although intimated, connected and dependant on each other, are carried on by jarring interests, which in Mr. Speed's opinion tend to raise the price of the raw material, and to militate against the improvement of quality.

Mr. Speed divides the labourers into three distinct classes, 1st, the cultivator of mulberry, 2nd, the farmers of cocoons, or rearsers of worms, and 3rd, the reellers of silk.

His estimates are framed from observations made on a small experimental establishment, and may prove interesting and instructive at this moment, when the Honble Company's Filatures are passing into private hands.

No. 8.—From W. Cobb Hurry, Esq., returning the Cotton Sawgin which had been lent by the Society to Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane considers that the Sawgin is too heavy in its present shape, to be successfully worked by natives of India, but thinks that it might be modified to the scale of their strength. The gin was moreover in such an inefficient condition that he could arrive at no precise estimate of its power, contrasted with the quantity which could be cleansed in a given time by the ordinary churkee, but is inclined to think that the gin would be far more efficacious if from the model in the Society's room a less unwieldy machine could be made adapted to manual use, or some plan adopted by which the gin could be worked by cattle.

No. 9.—From J. C. Marshman, Esq., dated 16th Feb., conferring an estimate of the cost that would attend printing a second edition of the 1st volume of the Society's Transactions.

No. 10.—From the same, dated 8th March, forwarding the remainder of the 2nd vol. of the Society's Transactions, with a memorandum of the charges incurred in printing and binding, &c. which amount to Rs. 611 8 0.

No. 11.—Memorandum by the Honble W. L. Melville, suggesting that in future exhibitions of indigenous vegetables, should be held in the afternoon, to enable opulent native gentlemen to attend—and that the attention of the mallees be directed to the comparative inferiority of celery, windsor beans, coss-lettuce, mushrooms, &c., which with a little care might be materially improved.

No. 12.—From Capt. W. Sage, animadverting on the manner in which his minute had been introduced in the public prints, after the last general meeting, and requesting that his name might be withdrawn from the list of subscribers.

Capt. Sage's resignation was received, although his name does not appear on the Society's books as a subscriber.

JOHN BELL, *Offg. Secy.*

Town Hall, March 9, 1836.

[Hurkaru.]

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments on the 5th March, 1836.

James Stewart, Esq., M. D., Bombay Establishment, Surgeon of His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry, was proposed as a Member of the Society by Dr. Login, seconded by Dr. Garden.

Letters from the following gentlemen were then read:—

From E. W. W. Raleigh, Esq., declining to re enter the Society unless permitted to do so without being again ballotted for.

From H. Hewith, Esq., Surgeon to the *Zenobia*, forwarding the works of Drs. Clarke and Forbes, which were presented to the Society.

The following works were presented for the library:—
Medical Bibliography, by Dr. Forbes, presented by the author.

Clarke on Diseases of the Chest, presented by the author. Volumes first and second of the *Indian Journal of Medical Science*, presented by the editor.

A very curious specimen of monstrosity, consisting of twin children, joined together by an anterior band, was presented to the Society by Dr. Garden, on behalf of Mr. Galt, Assistant-Surgeon, 26th Regiment N. I., and it was forthwith agreed to make over the preparation to the Museum of the Medical College as the fittest place for its reception.

The monster was born of a Mussulman woman at Narsingpore, on the 15th December, 1833. She had had several children before, in whom there was nothing extraordinary. The creature is stated to have lived for some hours after birth. It was formed of two children apparently of the full age, who were extensively united anteriorly by the abdomen and thorax, the connection extended from the upper part of the oternum to the umbilicus. The heads, necks, buttocks, and extremities, were perfect in each half. The external organs of generation were complete in both divisions of the monster,

who was of the female sex. The circumference of each head round the fore-head and vertex 11 inches, length of the whole monstro from 15 to 16 inches, circumference of ditto 11 to 12, circumference of the connecting medium from 9 to 10 inches, weight about 5lbs.

Dr. Cantor presented an account of two snakes, the cerberus grantii and potamorphis luhintonii venomous serpents with fangs behind the maxillar teeth (a crochets en arrie of the French.)

Dr. Cantor's sketch of an undescribed species of venomous serpent belonging to the genus naja, was then read, and some exquisite drawings of the reptile executed by that gentleman in illustration of the paper, were laid on the table.

The shape of this serpent's head resembles that of the naja tripudious, (the cobra de capella) covered above with nine larger laminae in 4 ranges, the first of which contains 2 laminae frontales; the second 2 laminae nasales; third 2 laminae orbitales; fourth 2 laminae occipitales, each of the latter surrounded by 2 laminae postoccipitales, these laminae as well as the other coverings of the head are drab edged with black.

The muzzle is obtuse with a wide semi-circular opening for the tongue which organ is black, thick and bifurcated.

The mouth large, the upper jaw rather larger than the lower, 2 rows of palatal sharp, reflex distant teeth, two fangs on each side covered as usual in a duplicature of the palatal membrane, maxillar teeth none—two rows of sharp reflex teeth in the lower jaw. The nostrils lateral wide, between two laminae. The eyes large, brilliant; iris golden; pupil round. The neck dilatable though in a less degree than that of the naja tripudians.

The back of the head is covered with oval smooth scales of an olive green color, those covering the black skin with a black margin, those covering the white, without dark edges. Abdominal scuter of a reddish yellow color, between the two lowest rows appear two black spots on each side.

The body is thick, cylindrical, tapering towards the tail, covered with smooth imbricate scales of an olive green color, the interstitial skin partly white, partly black, disposed

so as to form a number of bands converging to the head. The abdominal scuta are long and broad bluish grey interspersed with black as they approach the tail. The tail is cylindrical, gradually tapering to a sharp point covered above with hexagonal yellowish green scales marked with black, so that its general appearance is black divided by yellow rings. Dr. Cantor remarks upon the little coincidence which can be placed in the abdominal scuta and subcaudal scutellae in distinguishing the different species of serpents, and shews the variety in this particular, which he observed in different specimens of the snake under consideration.

The total length of these specimens of this reptile in Dr. Cantor's possession varies from 8 to 10 feet. The circumferences of the body from 6 to 8 inches. The neck from 3 to 5 inches. The natives state that individuals are found upwards of 12 feet long and at any rate the size is very extraordinary for a venomous serpent. Dr. Cantor's specimens were caught in the Sunderbunds and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. According to the natives this serpent usually feeds upon others, and those in Dr. C.'s possession were regularly fed by giving them living snakes once a fortnight without regard to

the latter being venomous or otherwise. Dr. Cantor remarks upon the error of those naturalists who say that ophidians never drink, the contrary of which is more satisfactorily shewn in this variety, they drink plentifully and moisten their tongues frequently. This snake differs from the other varieties of venomous serpents in feeding willingly of its own accord when in confinement, though no other ophidian of this class is known to do so. The latter fact in the history of poisonous serpents, stated by Dr. Russell, is fully confirmed by Dr. Cantor.

Dr. C. considering the strong resemblance between this serpent and the naja tripadians in the habitus and anatomical arrangement, though it differs from it in other respects, prefers placing it in the genus naja rather than amongst the pythons. The fresh poison of the snake is a pellucid fluid of the consistence of a solution of gum Arabic in water. It reddens litmus paper slightly. At first, when kept for some time it shews more decided acid qualities, it loses, however, a great deal of its deleterious nature by keeping.

H. H. GOODRVE,

Secretary Medical and Physical Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday Evening, the 2nd March, 1836.

W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., V. P., in the chair.

Lieut.-Col. J. Colvin, Engineers, Lieut.-Col. L. R. Stacy, John Neave, Esq., C. S., Lieut. A. Cunningham, Engineers, and Raja Vijaya Govinda Singha, Behadur, proposed at the last meeting, were ballotted for, and duly elected members of the Society.

Read a letter from Mr. Alexander Beattie, withdrawing from the Society.

Read a letter from W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Political Department, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the communication from His Excellency Prince Esterhazy.

Read the following reply from Government to the Secretary's letter, written in pursuance of the resolution of the last meeting, in regard to the oriental manuscripts and printed volumes of the Fort William College Library.*

To JAMES PRINSEP, Esq., Secy. to the Asiatic Society.
 Gent. } Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the
 Dept. } receipt of your letter, dated the 6th instant,
 and in reply to state that the Governor of Bengal accepts the offer of the Asiatic Society to provide rooms for the accommodation of, and to hold accessible to the public, the Oriental portion of the late Library of the College of Fort William, and has ordered the books to be made over on the following conditions: The books are to be the property of the Government until the Honorable Court of Directors shall decide whether they shall be made over absolutely or not, the Society to be ruled of course by their decision. The Government to allow the Asiatic Society a monthly sum of 78 rupees, (stated by the Secretary of the College to be the minimum expense for custody of the books,) in consideration of the Society's providing for establishment and

keeping the books clean and in proper repair. All other charges to be provided by the Society. The above allowance to cease, in case of the property in the books being made over to the Society.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, the 24th Feb., 1836.

Resolved, that the Society acquiesce in the terms proposed by the Government, and that the Secretary do take measures for receiving the books and granting receipts for them to the Secretary of the College Council in the course of their daily transfer.

Museum of Antiquities, &c.

Fac-similes of inscriptions on two slabs of stone at the entrance of a very ancient temple, supposed to be Buddhist, on the Hill Fort of Gwalior, taken by Mrs. Sale, were forwarded by Major Sutherland, Resident at Gwalior.

Extract of a letter from Colonel H. Burney, dated Ava 15th January, announced the transmission via Rangoon, of a small box containing some Buddhist images found by Captain Hannay at Tagong, 100 miles above Ava on the Irrawadi.

"Captain Hannay's last letter is dated from Tsen-po, (the Semboea of the Map of the Burmese Empire compiled in the Surveyor General's Office in 1825,) three stages above Baman. He must have reached Mogoung on the 5th instant. He speaks in the highest terms of the general appearance of the country, and estimates the population particularly on the right bank of the Irrawadi, to be much more numerous than I had imagined. At Baman he was much interested by the Chinese, who were inquisitive but civil: and he estimates the breadth of the Irrawadi at Baman, to be full two miles during the rainy season! The Shweselee and other rivers falling into it are too inconsiderable to have any connexion with M. Klaproth's Tsen-po.

"I am writing to you in great haste. The cold at Ava this year is unusually great; the thermometer at this moment has fallen to 45°, and I am sitting in an open verandah without a fire, and shivering under a

* The resolution by inadvertence, was omitted in the printed proceedings. It was to the effect, that as Government had been pleased to transfer the European portion of the College Books to the new Public Library, the Society begged to tender accommodation in its rooms for the Oriental portion of the same, the Government agreeing to pay the establishment necessary for its due preservation while in deposit.

piercing northerly air, which seems to be coming directly from the snowy mountains."

Extract of a letter from W. Ewer, Esq., was read on the subject of the interlined writing on the Lath at Allahabad, which he reported to be in too imperfect a state to be copied or decyphered.

Mr. Ewer reminded the Secretary that he had communicated a drawing of the trident at Barahaut and the inscriptions on it 10 years ago.

A letter from Colonel Stacy was received on the point in dispute of the relative antiquity of the striking of coin in India.

A tabular view of the statistics of Muttra was presented by Captain R. Wroughton who promised to furnish similar tables of all divisions of the country measured by himself as a part of the grand revenue survey.

An accurate meteorological register, kept in Nipál by Captain Robinson, for 1835, was received from the Resident at Katmandhu.

A register of the thermometer for the same year, from Mr. Edgeworth at Amballa.

A number of models from Nipál were presented by Dr. A. Campbell.

Also several specimens of cotton and woollen cloth manufactured at Nipál, Tibet, and Bhute, marked from No. 18 to 22.

Physical.

The Secretary presented, in the name of Mr. W. Cra-croft, a very fine collection of the fossil impressions of vegetables and fossil woods in the coal and shale of New Castle in New South Wales, just received from that place, along with a number of geological specimens and many rare shells, *porcinite*, &c.

Mr. C. Betts presented a piece of fossil wood from the sandstone above the coal beds of Burdwan; to which the natives give the name of *asuruhár*, or "giant's bone."

Three specimens of soil, and five of minerals, of Nipál, and a collection of skins of birds, presented by Dr. A. Campbell of Nipál.

A stuffed albatross, presented by J. Child, Esq., H. C. Pilot Service.

A specimen of *Eurynorychus Griseus*, or pigmy spoonbill, presented by—Newcombe, Esq.

This bird is one of the rarest in the world; but a single specimen having been found before: the Curator was requested to draw a description of it for publication.

A specimen of *remora*, presented by C. W. Smith, Esq.

A note on the *Charophtherium*, one of the new pachydermatous genera, discovered in the Sivalik range, by Messrs. Falconer and Cautley, was read.

The letter accompanying it notices the discovery also of the remains of birds, in the same rich fossil fields.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for February.*

NATIVE MEDICAL COLLEGE—PRINCIPAL BRAMLEY'S ADDRESS.

We repaired to the Native Medical College on Thursday morning the 17th March, full half an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings of the day, but found the Theatre already nearly filled, and eventually we learned that about 680 persons were assembled in it! We observed among the distinguished members of society present, the Members of Council, of the Law Commission, who were already in the Theatre when we entered it, the Secretaries of Government, &c. &c. &c. and the attendance of the faculty was very full. At about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11, the Right Honourable Lord Auckland was ushered into the Theatre by Principal Bramley, attended by Professors Goodeve and O'Shaughnessy; and soon after the worthy Principal commenced his Address.

We are unable to give a full report of the lecture, but the following abstract will afford our readers some idea of the manner in which Dr. Bramley treated his subject. We cannot attempt to do justice in this notice to the eloquence of the learned lecturer; the admirable mode in which he delivered his discourse, his commanding tone and expressive gesture, cannot be conveyed upon paper.

Dr. Bramley commenced by stating his inability to express the mingled emotions of diffidence and exultation with which he reflected upon his present position. He was fortunately, however, saved from the necessity of exciting in other breasts an interest in the cause in which he was embarked by any minute expression of his own feelings, for the object now in view was not a private or personal, but a public one—all those who contemplated the noble purpose for which the building in which he was now standing was built must look upon the institution with nearly the same emotion

as himself. When, therefore, he congratulated himself upon the completion of the building in which they then were and beheld so many native students upon those benches, the consciousness that the exultation he was unable to express was shared by all round him lessened his embarrassment and caused him to feel more easy and confident than he should otherwise have been. It was impossible that an introductory lecture should enter into details; all that could be done was to touch lightly on topics possessing a comprehensive interest, and even to do full justice to these requires more time than could be commanded at such an occasion. The lecturer then touched upon the great importance of the healing art and pointed out the veneration in which the physician was held in all ages. It was no wonder, he said, that the healing art should in every country of the world have been mixed up with the legends of mythology and in the traditions of poetry represented to be of divine origin, as we see amongst the Greeks and Romans and even amongst the Hindoos themselves. Dr. Bramley then briefly sketched the progress of medicine amongst the ancients from the earliest accounts of the science as professed by *Æsculapius* and his sons, the *Asclepiads*, speaking of the advancement made by the labors of *Hippocrates*, *Celsus* and *Galen*, shewing that in spite of the exertions of these great men, the progress of medicine to its present state of comparative advancement was slow, and that this was owing in a great measure to the numerous useless systems and hypotheses which from time to time sprung up to encumber the profession with their absurdities. Anatomy especially was impeded by this disposition to theorise and this posturing of men's minds to great names. So baneful was this influence that the science of anatomy was handed down from century to

century in the same condition in which it was left by Galen, till the illustrious Vesalius arose in the 16th century, who, with the knife in his hand owned no authority but nature and appealed from the dogmatism of book to the objects demonstrated in dissection. Dr. Bramley then drew a comparison between the difficulty which surrounded the ancient fathers of physic, and the pupils whom he was addressing, and he called on them to follow the example of these worthies who finding medicine encumbered with superstitions, tedious frivolities, and mischievous anomalies, rescued it from this perilous condition and caused it to become a majestic science. He told them that a due share of this science was not to be learned by merely pouring over books or attending lectures; it can only be gained by reflection for themselves, by an examination of facts and the deduction of general principles of action, from their taking nothing for granted on mere hearsay and assertion. He said that medicine was not a fixed but a progressive science wherein he who would distinguish himself must be a student to the last. Nature has always something new and something striking to reward the labor of him who will seek for it. The lecturer continued to call the attention of the students to the vast improvements which are taking place in the native society. The changes for the better which every day witnesses should urge them on not to fall back in the race of improvement but rather to strive forward to the first rank. Not, indeed, that he had any fears for their success, for from what he had already witnessed of their zeal and attention, he was convinced that they would always continue to evince the same spirit of generous emulation. He then spoke of the importance of anatomy as the basis of all medical knowledge. An art which independent of its utility, must afford the highest gratification to the mind for the most splendid exertions of human art, fade into insignificance when contrasted with the wonderful fabric of the human frame, where the instruments are not only perfect of their kind but endowed with a self-acting, self-controlling and self-sustaining power that falters not and fails not for years and years together.

We may say that a steam engine is a stupendous product of human ingenuity, but what is it compared with the mechanism and agency of the human body, of the heart, for example, which fills and empties itself sixty times in a minute for three score years and ten without pausing for a moment.

What human contrivance could bear such wear and tear as this. It wants the *vital principle* which in the human machine compels and bends all the wondrous machinery to its own purposes until the appointed period when it must yield and man is delivered over to the common forces of nature and the great chemist death dissolves him in the grave.

The lecturer then spoke of the absurdity of attempting to study medicine or to practise surgery without a knowledge of anatomy; yet, said he, this absurdity we constantly see realized around us, for the love of quackery seems inherent to men every where, and many foolishly entrust their lives to the grossest and most ignorant pretenders. Dr. Bramley then alluded to the different branches of study which the pupils would have to pursue and the necessity that there would be for all parties concerned, lecturers as well as pupils, to use their utmost energy, zeal and patience to aid in the mutual task of instruction and learning. He called also upon the public to come forward and support the institution, to enter with lively interest into its welfare, and thus afford a sure incentive to exertion: in saying this he more particularly alluded to the well-informed, wealthy and influential members of the native community, entreating them to consider what lamentable consequences result to thousands of their fellow countrymen from the want of medical aid or from the mischief hourly

committed by unprincipled quacks. These ill-effects are not confined, said he, to the poor, they affect all classes more or less. The lecturer then alluded to the numerous ill consequences which are constantly resulting from mismanagement of disease amongst the Native community. He entreated therefore that the respectable and wealthy Natives who had it in their power to do so much, and who in their own illnesses had recourse for assistance to European skill, would seek to extend the benefits of this aid to their poorer fellow-countrymen by encouraging in every possible way the study of medicine upon European principles, among the youth of this country who are disposed to cultivate it. He begged of them to patronize as much as lies in their power the noble institution in which he then stood and which they owed to the philanthropy of the Government. Dr. Bramley continued to say, that if there was ever a wise and liberal measure adopted by authority for the advantage of the Natives, it is that which has called into existence amongst them an institution for instruction in Medical Science. He did not wish to disparage what was really useful in the indigenous practice of the country, and no doubt there was some portion of valuable knowledge to be found in it, which would be an acquisition to the note-book of the European practitioner: on the other hand there was much which was useless, fantastic and destructive, the character of which a further advance in European science would point out. Dr. Bramley then alluded to the statement which had been made by Burke, that should the English quit India to-morrow, no lasting monument of their reign would remain behind them. This he deprecated. It might have been true in Burke's day, but it was not applicable to the present time. With whatever faults our tenure of this country may be chargeable, posterity would gratefully acknowledge the noblest of our acts. The enfranchisement of native intellect from the darkness of ignorance and the trammels of superstition, if there were no other fact to which we could appeal in contradiction of this unqualified assertion, the Hindoo and Medical Colleges would alone go far to supply an ample refutation. The lecturer then spoke of the advantages of knowledge generally, and the sure enjoyment which it affords to those who possess it. Dr. Bramley then in very delicate terms alluded to the presence of Lord Auckland which he said might justly be regarded as an indication of his recognition of the enlightened policy which had established the Institution, and as a proof of the interest he takes in the improvement of the natives, trusting that this mark of condescension on his part might prove a powerful stimulus to the exertions of the pupils.

He concluded by paying a just tribute of praise to those distinguished individuals to whom India is indebted for the foundation of the institution, to Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe.

At the close of this impressive address, the speaker was greeted with loud plaudits which lasted for several seconds, and immediately afterwards Lord Auckland walked round the table and cordially shook the worthy Principal by the hand, expressed his thanks to him and intimated the deep interest he felt in the welfare of this noble institution. His Lordship then familiarly conversed with Principal Bramley for several minutes on subjects connected with the institution, and afterwards proceeded to inspect the arrangements of the building, the anatomical figures, the chemical laboratory, the room appropriated for the Library, &c. &c. and with all these his Lordship expressed himself very much pleased. In the laboratory there is a very pretty and perfect model of a Steam Engine, of about the power of three men we believe. This was very much admired. His Lordship inspected this as well as each chemical apparatus, and the interest he manifested in every thing he saw, and the urbanity and kindness of

his manner, made a most favorable impression on all present. His Lordship can scarcely be aware of the good he has been doing in thus gratifying his own good feeling and good taste, but every friend to native improvement considers that his Lordship in affording such marked proofs of his approval of the objects of such an institution, such an interest in the education of the people, has given a pledge for his administration which justifies the best hopes of all who desiderate the moral and intellectual elevation of the people.

We were gratified to observe so many native gentlemen present on this occasion, not only those of the liberal party, but those whose orthodoxy is recognized by the *Dhurma Shuhs*. Science is of no sect and of no party, and he must be ignorant in fact, who cannot appreciate the importance of the healing art. We beg, however, to remind these gentlemen that more is required of them than to countenance such institutions as the Medical College by their presence merely. It is their duty to give them practical support by founding scholarships and by sending their children to be instructed. There are many who are blessed with wealth enough to endow such Colleges, and who yet content themselves with tacit approbation of the exertions of the Government and of many philanthropic individuals to impart knowledge to their poorer countrymen. The truth is, that with some few honorable exceptions, the wealthy Natives entirely neglect their duty to the rising generation. They ought to be reminded of this and if possible made ashamed of it. One mode of stimulating them to a better course would be to confer honorary distinctions on those who manifested their philanthropy and intellectual advancement by their liberal support of institutions for the education of the people.

No one who is in the least acquainted with the amount suffering caused by the total ignorance of surgical and medical science which prevails in the Native community, can be insensible of the vast benefit which the Medical College is likely to confer upon the people: but

besides the more immediate advantage which we may anticipate from the institution, in the supply of qualified Native practitioners, we must in order fully to appreciate its importance look also to the collateral results to which it is likely to lead in emancipating the Native mind from prejudice and in the diffusion of general knowledge. It may be that all of the students may not eventually embrace of continue in the profession for which they are qualifying themselves, but even if that should be the case, those who do not, will still have overcome many prejudices and by a habit of study and investigation prepared their minds for the acquisition of any knowledge which may be essential to their pursuits in life. Again in respect to the very important science of medical jurisprudence, what an invaluable service will be rendered to the country by this College. In short in every point of view in which it can be considered, we regard the Native Medical College as an honour to its founders and a blessing to the country.

Of the gentlemen entrusted with the management of this institution, we have frequently had occasion to speak in terms of well-merited eulogy, and it is worthy of remark that eagerly as appointments are scrutinized in these days, not a voice or a pen has been raised (in so far as we recollect) against those of the Medical College. Principal Bramley, Professors Goodbye and O'Shaughnessy are all enthusiastic in the discharge of their duties and their performance of them is a labour of love to them. Their talents are highly estimated by all who have had an opportunity of appreciating them—their system is good and their pupils are making rapid progress. In short the highest credit is due to these gentlemen individually and collectively—they have proved themselves worthy of the honorable posts they fill, and under their auspices we have no doubt the College will realize the most sanguine expectations of Lord William Bentinck who founded it and of Sir Charles Metcalfe who has followed out his Lordship's views in a spirit worthy of the British Government and of the important objects to which the College is devoted.—*Hurkaru*.

THE BIBLE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The circumstance of a Lord Bishop presiding at the Bible Anniversary Meeting on Wednesday evening the 10th March, attracted, as was anticipated, an overflowing house; and we are correct in saying that so large an assembly was never convened on any former Anniversary of this Auxiliary Society. We were present during a part of the time only, and therefore cannot say how it went off as a whole; but the same subject struck us, which seems to have aroused the attention of others; and that was, the reading of certain extracts from the *Madras Missionary Register*, regarding the hardship of obliging native christians to drag the car of the heathen deities on their festival days.

This circumstance affected us the more forcibly as it reminded us of the great and beneficial alteration which has taken place as regards freedom of speech and printing, since we first had the conduct of a public journal. In the good old days of Toryism at Madras, some remarks on this subject which we inadvertently copied from a Calcutta paper were expunged by the censor and forbidden to see the light; but on Wednesday evening, a remonstrance of no feeble character was publicly read by a Chaplain of the Government, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese! so great has been the progress of liberalism within the last nine years.

But it also struck us very strongly in another point of view—as regards the tenderness of the Honorable

Company towards their native subjects; and the strict attention to justice which they exhibit on every practicable occasion. A correspondent, in a very recent number, brought to our notice the two facts of a covenanted servant, of high rank, having been fined ten rupees for giving a slap or so to a lazy, negligent servant, who received his pay, or as the Mussulman would say, "ate his salt"—and of a commanding officer, who, for inflicting 24 lashes of the cat on a bad character, (illegally indeed, yet under the idea of performing an act of justice) was first fined a hundred rupees, and then suspended from his command; but the extract read by the Revd. Mr. Cubitt stated that the poor christians above referred to are pressed into a hated and dangerous service, not only without payment but with the loss of their labour to themselves and families—under the active application of the rattans of the Government peons, at the imminent hazard of fractured limbs, and even suffocation, from the frequent breaking of the tow-ropes. If the company are so tender of the flesh of the worst of their subjects, how is it that they have no compassion for hundreds, perhaps thousands of the unoffending? how long shall the gain arising from heathen worship induce them to sacrifice the consciences and the services of Christians, men of their own faith, at the shrine of a detestable and demoralizing idolatry?—*Madras Standard*.

INVESTURE OF SIR C. T. METCALFE.

On Monday, the 14th March, being the time appointed by the Governor-General for conferring on Sir Charles Metcalfe the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable order of the Bath, the great public room of the Government House was crowded long before that hour. The grand entrance to the north was reserved for Sir Charles Metcalfe and from the gate to the landing place at the top of the steps, there was a line of troops on each side. About $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 Lord Auckland, accompanied by the Misses Eden, and surrounded by this staff, entered the great room at the south door and stood in front of the Chair of State which had been placed there. Seats were arranged on either side for the numerous visitors, the middle of the room, along which Sir Charles was to advance to be invested with the insignia of the order, being of course kept clear by the *Aides-de-Camp* in waiting. Soon after Lord Auckland entered the room, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief went down to receive Sir Charles at the grand entrance, and soon after the band struck up the national anthem, and His Excellency returned leading in Sir Charles, preceded by Mr. William Hay McNaghten, bearing a crimson velvet cushion upon which reposed the insignia of the order. The Commander-in-Chief and the worthy Baronet advanced slowly towards Lord Auckland, followed by so numerous a staff and suite that at this point we lost entirely the view of the ceremony, and we suspect that as respected seeing the greater part of it nine-tenths of those present might as well have been in the compound. When Sir Charles Metcalfe had advanced to the head of the room, Lord Auckland addressed him in a speech of which the *Courier* supplies us with the following version:—

"SIR CHARLES METCALFE, —I hold in my hand the official notification of the King's commands, that I should invest you with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; and I am directed to do this in the most honorable and distinguished manner, and as shall appear to me most proper for showing respect to the King's order, and as may at the same time most publicly mark His Majesty's just sense of the zeal and abilities which you have displayed in the service of your King and country.

And the King further states to you in his own hand writing, that though he has met the advantage of your personal acquaintance, he is well informed upon your public conduct in India, that he holds your character in the highest estimation, and has great pleasure in conferring upon you this mark of distinction, a mark of distinction which will place you in the highest rank of the highest order of merit under the Crown.

I can assure you, SIR CHARLES METCALFE, that nothing more gratifying could have occurred to me upon entering on my duties in India, than to have it in my power thus to exhibit for my King, and at the same time to declare for myself, as I feel that I may declare for every man connected with public life in England, as well as in India, the high station which you hold in the opinion of your countrymen. You are known to have resided for thirty-five years in India: you were soon distinguished and at an early period were introduced to stations of high responsibility, of great political importance, and from station to station, by the same merit you rose to that which is the highest in this empire. Throughout this long period you have followed the dictates of a disposition benevolent, liberal and kind—you have exerted all the energies and all the ability of a manly and powerful mind, and indefatigably, and without remission, at once sustained the strength and confirmed the security of British India, and promoted the welfare of every class of its inhabitants; and you have proved how possible it is at once to support the

power and the dignity of the British name, and to be the friend of peace, the friend of human improvement and of human happiness.

I have been commanded, Sir, to conduct this ceremony in the manner most likely to do you honor—I required the attendance of no one to assist at it; but I opened my doors, and these ample halls are filled with those who honor and regard you. That such should be the feeling of those who have lived with you, who have known you, who have watched your progress or have lived under your rule, must of itself be gratifying to you, and it must be gratifying also to all present to know that public character in India is well appreciated, and that by all up to him, who sits upon the throne and is the fountain of honor amongst Englishmen, your name is upheld and inseparably connected with the history of this country, to which so large a portion of your life, your best exertions, and your affections have been devoted.

More than this, Sir, I need not say. I beg you to accept my congratulations and the expression of a wish as warm as it is sincere, that you may wear for many years in health and in happiness this mark of distinction. For myself I can have no better object than that of endeavoring to emulate your example—no higher ambition than that when I am called upon to leave the Chair (with a slight indication of the hand to the Chair of State) which you have lately quitted, I may be followed with a share of that general respect and general regard which are the just meed of your public and private virtues."

His Lordship delivered the speech well, though with a slight tremor, and was applauded at several passages of it and concluded amidst the loud plaudits of the assembled visitors.—The following is Sir Charles's reply:

"MY LORD,—I cannot find words to express my deep sense of His Majesty's gracious goodness in conferring on me this eminent mark of his Royal favor; or of his princely condescension in adorning such tokens of personal interest and notice. It would be exceedingly presumptuous in me to imagine myself deserving of these honors; but it would be equally so to question his Majesty's judgment by dwelling on my own unworthiness. I shall therefore only say, that my heart is devoted to my King and Country; and that it shall be my study throughout life, that I may not disgrace this Most Honorable Order of the Defenders of the State, into which I have been admitted: and that the Service of which it is my pride to be a member, and to whose merits, more than to any desert on my part, I owe this high distinction, may never have reason to be ashamed of their representative. This unexpected honor will I trust be an additional inducement to me to endeavour to merit the esteem of my fellow creatures, and to perform my duties towards God and man on all occasions to the utmost of my ability.

To your Lordship I am quite at a loss for adequate means of conveying my grateful thanks for the honor that you have done me in executing His Majesty's Commands, and for the generous sentiments which you have been pleased to express. I fear that you greatly overrate my humble services and pretensions.

Permit me, my Lord, to offer my cordial wishes for the success of your Government, and my fervent hope, that the wise and beneficent measures, which may be expected from your administration, will promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of India, and tend to bind this vast portion of the British Empire in ties of sympathy and affection with the United Kingdom. That such may be the result, I most earnestly pray; and the auspicious omens, which manifestly justify this hope, are a just cause for universal congratulation.

The worthy Baronet was evidently much agitated by the imposing ceremony, and by the testimony of the estimation in which he is held, indicated in the very crowded attendance. He was greeted with loud applause, and those who were nearer to him than we were, observed that although a little nervous he never spoke with more feeling and propriety, and in our humble opinion Sir Charles always speaks well. The sentiments he expressed, were worthy of him and of the occasion, and expressed in well chosen language.

After his reply was concluded, Sir Charles Metcalfe,

taking the arm of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, retired backwards of course, facing the representative of His Majesty, until he reached the door at which he entered, when His Excellency shook hands with him very cordially, congratulated him on being one of the order, and the order itself on the accession to it of so worthy a Member. Several friends of the worthy Baronet then shook hands with him, and those who were not invited to remain to breakfast retired, and thus ended the ceremony.—*Hurkaru.*

ADDRESS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO SIR C. T. METCALFE, Bart., G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—The order promulgated for abolishing the Inland Transit Duties, is so fraught with unmingled good to the whole country, that the Chamber of Commerce cannot suffer the opportunity to pass of conveying to you the cordial tribute of its unqualified thanks for the beneficent boon conferred, so worthy of the policy of an enlightened Statesman.

The testimony of the Chamber, is but one among multitudes; for commensurate with the wide prevalence of the grievance, will be the grateful acclamations of the population who experience the relief.

You have removed trammels, which have, in all directions, been fettering commercial intercourse, and representing the enterprise of the country, aggravated too as the vexation was, by the multiplied extortions, and the demoralising habits, which the system generated.

It will be pardoned to the Chamber, if, on the occasion of offering the acknowledgments of the mercantile body for the boon accorded, it presumes to say, that it anticipated that you would not have been slow to complete the measure of relief, by the abolition of the Town Duties.

Although the inopportune termination of your administration hath not permitted that to be added to the other laudable acts which are recorded in its annals, the Chamber indulges the expectation, that the influence which events cannot justly divest you of, will be felt in accelerating the consummation of the good works which you had so far advanced.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, for and on behalf of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

JOHN STEWART, President.

Calcutta, March 7, 1836.

[ANSWER.]

TO JOHN STEWART, Esq., President of the

Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—I am greatly obliged by the kind feeling which has dictated the communication, that I have had the honor to receive from your hands, on the part of the Chamber of Commerce.

It is certain, that by the abolition of the Inland Duties much vexation, detention and extortion, to which Commerce has been subject, will be removed; and I consider myself as fortunate in having been in any degree instrumental, in concert with my late colleagues in the Government, towards the accomplishment of that important object.

The measure has been long in the contemplation of the Court of Directors and the Government of India, and earnestly desired by both. It has only been retarded by the apprehension of great loss of revenue; the apparent difficulty of finding any substitute for what would be relinquished; and the impossibility of making, to any large extent, a sacrifice of the resources indispensable for the service of the state.

Lord William Bentinck, whose heart was ardently devoted to the welfare of India, longed for the accomplishment of this measure; and looked to it as one of those which would result from the labours of the Committee, assembled during his administration, for the purpose of regulating the duties on Commerce on liberal principles throughout our Indian Empire. Other authorities and individuals have been able and zealous advocates in the same cause.

It was expected on all sides, that the Committee of Customs, sitting in Calcutta, would propose this measure; but as it was also expected that their Report on that point would be accompanied by suggestions for the substitution of other sources of revenue, in lieu of that which was to be abandoned, it was intended to await the receipt of the Committee's Report on both subjects, before any resolution should be taken on either.

During this state of suspense, the Government of India learned that the abolition of the Inland Duties had been carried into effect in the Provinces of the Presidency of Agra. This proceeding placed the Government of India in the predicament of either reinstating the Custom Houses of the Agra Presidency, which would have been opposed to every one's view of what was to be done; or of inconsistently maintaining the Custom Houses of Bengal; or of abolishing the latter, without waiting, as had previously been intended, for the complete measure, which the Report of the Committee was expected to produce for the consideration of the Government. The last course was adopted, as the most advisable and least objectionable, under the circumstances above explained. At the same time instructions were issued to the Committee to submit a report of the measures which they would recommend, with a view to provide a substitute for the revenue to be lost by the abolition of Inland Duties.

I have entered into this detail, in order that I may not assume undue merit for the measure on account of which the Chamber of Commerce have honored me with their thanks, and that I may shew why it was not sooner adopted; and also in order that they may be prepared for the subsequent measure, which is to be expected, as a consequence of that which has been effected; and may not regard the boon as the measure of one Government, and what may be a less agreeable, but perhaps a necessary arrangement, as the act of another Government. It was intended, that both

should issue together as concurrent parts of one comprehensive measure.

With respect to the Town Duties, the time I trust is not distant, when those also will be abolished. They are only tolerated, like all other vexatious imposts, as necessary evils, on account of the revenue which they yield, and which cannot easily be dispensed with by a Government in debt, whose expenses in all departments are generally increasing, and which has repeatedly been led by financial difficulties to have recourse to extensive reductions injurious to the State, and painful and disheartening and savouring of ingratitude to the most valuable of its Servants.

The Chamber of Commerce may, I am confident be assured, that under the administration of the Nobleman, who is now at the head of the Government of this Country, the most liberal and enlightened measures will be adopted, for the furtherance of commerce, and every other good work connected with the welfare of India.

With cordial wishes for the realization of this expectation, and for the boundless prosperity which is likely to ensue, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

10th March, 1836.

C. T. METCALFE,

PENSION FUND FOR THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

To the Committee of the Uncovenanted Service appointed to prepare a Scheme for a Pension Fund.

GENTLEMEN,—I have seen the tables prepared by you which you intend shall, after correction, be the basis of the plan which you propose to submit to the Service, for the establishment of a Pension Fund for our wives and families; and request that you will take into early consideration the following observations.

2.—I must premise that I understand it is objected to your tables, that they are too favorable for those who are advanced in years, and, consequently, not likely to meet the approval of the younger members of the Service.

3.—I would submit that both the principles upon which it is proposed to regulate the subscriptions, and the grounds upon which amendment of the tables is considered necessary, are open to serious objection:—that instead of a "Pension Fund" what is ordinarily styled, a "Laudable" or "Provident Society," would be the result of your deliberations if those principles be followed up.

4.—It appears to be your object to establish the Fund upon the cold calculating principle of Mutual Life Assurance, which is to be procured elsewhere, (if not here, in England through the agency of a friend) upon the same terms and conditions, which it is contemplated shall be provided by the correction of the tables, viz. paying an equivalent. But I hope to see your Committee and the Service engaged in perfecting some plan, by which all will be found willing to come forward, immediately, according to their means, to provide an ample fund for the families of Uncovenanted Servants;—amongst the rest for those of the aged of our number who in the course of nature may be expected soon to need this provision;—without requiring any bonus, or any payment from such members beyond or disproportionate to their present available means, as derived from their immediate income, because those families are likely to be left, at an earlier period, dependent upon that support, which it is the main object of the establishment of the Fund, for the ease of our minds and for the credit of the Service, to provide for the family of every one of its members. It is questionable, moreover, whether the Government would give their favorable consideration to a scheme which it could easily be shewn would exclude by far the greater number of those most in need.

5.—Independent of all considerations of generosity, or of the kindly feelings which should bind us to each other upon such an occasion, it would surely be highly discreditable to the Service, as a body, that the family of any one member should, immediately upon the establishment

of a fund of this nature, be cast on the benevolence of the Government, or of the public, because, from whatever circumstances;—by their small allowances; the impossibility of maintaining a family in a respectable station, on very moderate means, at the same time saving a sufficiency; education of children in England; or even habitual improvidence;—they find it impracticable to pay a large bonus upon admission; or because the younger branches of the Service will not be content to sacrifice some petty convenience or superfluity, in order that a permanent fund may be established, to the benefit of which they themselves may look up at some future period, during an interval in which, in a climate like India, they are in danger every hour,—when it may be said,—if they take credit to themselves for an undue exercise of benevolence,—that their juniors will provide for their families, those comforts and benefits which they are called upon, and I hope will, to a man, be found willing and anxious to ensure for their aged associates.

6.—If parsimony or prudence plead on such an occasion, and would induce the younger to desire exemption from the operation of such a scheme, many of their number ought in gratitude to be drawn to it, for it will be found, looking at the Service as a body, (in which light it is viewed throughout these remarks, carefully excluding all individual allusions or comparisons,) that the larger number of the younger members of it are bound to their seniors, more or less, by this tie, as having been dependent upon them for introduction to their situations.

7.—The ties of consanguinity will plead, in furtherance of such a scheme, with many of the young.

8.—The young must pay with the rest in proportion to their means, not their age and immediate expectations from the fund, or the old will be forsaken.

9.—This cannot be. I hope better of the Service.

10.—It is advisable when proposing a scheme,—and especially when it is further intended to supersede one already under consideration,—to shew how it can be accomplished. I would therefore offer the following suggestions for carrying out the plan which I contemplate.

11.—We need, in the first place, the sanction of Government to the proposed scheme. They are frequently induced to aid the distressed families of their servants, and we may look for some assistance from them in a pecuniary way for a fund which would relieve them from such calls; but we chiefly need their aid in guaranteeing the payment of the pensions, and especially countenancing the scheme, so far as to make deductions from the salaries of the Uncovenanted Servants, at the time of payment.

12.—They might, upon the petition of a very large majority, make subscription to the fund imperative upon all present incumbents; but we can hardly calculate upon this.

13.—They would, I trust, upon the memorial of a public meeting at the Presidency, where so large an assembly could be congregated, render it incumbent upon all persons, appointed after the establishment of the fund, to become subscribers.

14.—The nature of the plan to be adopted, and the manner in which the details should be drawn out, depend, therefore, mainly, upon the foregoing points; viz. whether the Government will assist and countenance the fund: principally the latter.

15.—I consider that no fund of the description which I would advocate, in preference to the one suggested by the committee, can be brought fully to bear, without ample statistical details carefully collected and collated; and without the decrement of life being ascertained and the probable demand upon the fund estimated, on those data, for the next twenty or five and twenty years. This object it would take time to accomplish, but such tables and calculations are absolutely necessary, unless the service be satisfied with a mere system of Life Assurance, and, as before observed, to forsake the aged members,—at all events the large number of them,—for few indeed could afford a bonus.

16.—Government may, before they guarantee to us their support, require us to supply the above information: this would throw us back another twelve month, and more, for a reference to England seems necessary before any thing definitive can be determined upon as to the correctness and safety of the calculations. Your Committee have received suggestions and approved a plan and tables—these are pronounced inaccurate, and you advertise for others, offering a remuneration. Others may be prepared; but what guarantee is there for the party who may submit another scheme, that it will succeed better than the first? The Committee approve, but some flaw is found in it, which, after another period of delay, throws matters back to their present footing in a country where there are no means, it is supposed, of certifying our calculations.

17.—But it occurs to me, that, if a set of principles could be resolved upon, Government might decide upon their applicability, and the degree of assistance and support with which they would countenance the scheme, leaving the detail to be wrought out upon general calculations; and I see no objection, if such principles be approved by the Service, and thus sanctioned by Government, to the fund being commenced without delay, possibly from the 1st May next, under a provisional system, taking as a guide the results shewn by a calculation of any five or six of the largest, or the whole of the Offices at the Presidency,

18.—Friends and fellow-laborers fall around us every day; we cannot be too early.

19.—It is only after some years that a pressure upon such a fund as I would propose would be felt; and, before any danger of failure could arise out of a provisional scheme of payments and advantages, the mischief of over-provision for families could be obviated, and a sounder system introduced, holding still as far as possible to the principles, but modifying the rates. We ought of course to go on the safe side, in adjusting pensions, until the final calculations can be made,—and the latter should, I think, be determined by a Committee of Actuaries in England, to avoid error, and give all the confidence possible to the Government and the supporters of the Scheme.

First Principle.—20.—I would suggest that our first principle be, to make a provision for our wives and families, which shall place them, not only beyond the

evils of distress and poverty, but as far as possible in comfortable circumstances, suited to their station with reference to the emoluments enjoyed in the Service by their husbands and fathers.

Second Principle.—21.—For the above object a rateable deduction should be made according to the incomes of the subscribers and without any reference to age.

22.—As regards proportions of income to be contributed, I would observe that we have already in our Memorial regarding our loss from the change of the currency expressed our opinion that, however small a deduction may be, it is the more heavily felt the smaller the income from which it is paid. This principle I would follow out as far as practicable in regard to the fund, and take less in proportion from the junior servants, who have more straitened means.

Third Principle.—23.—That the demand upon the fund for the next 25 years be computed upon the most correct data that can be obtained with reference to the last ten years, tested by calculations of the decrement of life upon the best Tables procurable from existing Societies, and, if they will supply them, by actual results as regards those Societies. To the estimated demand of twenty-five years, I would add at least 15 per cent. in addition to any assistance from Government, in order to estimate the basis for fixing the monthly contributions.

Fourth Principle.—24.—Should Government determine that an option shall be given to the present incumbents—and they should be most earnestly solicited to render contribution a condition of holding office in future—all persons eligible for admission to the benefits of the fund should be called upon immediately to determine at once. If any individual refuse now, a heavy bonus should be levied in addition to full payment, (with interest,) of all arrears in case of his hereafter desiring the benefit of the fund.

Application of the first Principle.—25.—With reference to the first principle, I would suggest the following scale of Pensions:

TABLE No. I. OF PENSIONS.

Line.	Widows, Childless.	Widows, 1 or 2 Children.†	Widows, 3, 4 or 5 Children.†	Widows, more than 5 Children.†
1. Income above 500 pr mens.	200	225	250	270.
2. ———401 to 500	175	200	225	240
3. ———351 to 400	128	146	164	175
4. ———301 to 350	115*	131*	148*	158*
5. ———251 to 300	102	117	131	140
6. ———201 to 250	77	88	99	105
7. ———151 to 200	58	66	74	79
8. ———101 to 150	40	44	50	53
9. ———51 to 100	26	30	33	35
10. ———up to 50	13	15	17	18

† Girls to participate till married or 21 years of age.

Boys until 16 years of age.

Mothers to receive according to the number of Children admissible as above, not according to the actual number in a family.

Provision for orphans to be made according to the number of admissible ages in a family—and to be as far as (251 to 300) 5th line half the allowance for a widow and family; below that line two-thirds of the allowance of a widow and family.

* See para. 21.

Note.—Fractions are sunk in the calculations—in estimating the payments the rupee is completed, and the same in calculating the pensions.

26.—The rates assumed will be explained in the sequel after noticing the proposed deductions from salaries.

Application of the second Principle.—27.—The foregoing Table is given as a ratio, not as a fixed scale of pensions. In the present instance also the rates are open to modification. But I assume

TABLE No. II. OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Line.	Proportions.
1. Income above 500	12 p. cent. as far as 100 pr. mth
2. ——— 401 to 500	11 " (45 to 55) "
3. ——— 351 to 400	10 " (36 to 40) "
4. ——— 301 to 350	9 " (28 to 32) "
5. ——— 251 to 300	8 " (21 to 24) "
6. ——— 201 to 250	7 " (15 to 18) "
7. ——— 151 to 200	6 " (10 to 12) "
8. ——— 101 to 150	5 " (6 to 8) "
9. ——— 51 to 100	4 " (3 to 4) "
10. ——— up to 50 2 Rs. "

On income, or such other percentage as may be found by calculation to pay in a like ratio, an equivalent to the necessary provision for lapses, adding at least 15 per cent., independent of any support which the Government may bestow, as a fund which may justify their immediate countenance to the scheme, and induce them from the general security and confidence of an ample provision against failure, to guarantee the payments.

28.—The following is the process by which these Tables have been prepared.

29.—The first line in the Table of Pensions in para. 25 I call the *indeterminate* line. It provides as much as I think a pension fund ought to give to any widow and family. But I do not take it as a basis of any other calculations. There are now few, there may hereafter be more Uncovenanted Servants on salaries above 500. These certainly will be taxed beyond their due proportion; but they have better means, and moreover those now in the enjoyment of such salaries are mostly perhaps, in the course of nature, likely to fall upon the fund before, even with reference to the excess,—they will have paid an equivalent. I anticipate no objection here at the present stage, and in future, successors to office, if in the enjoyment of high salaries, at an early age, would be too happy at the support provided by the State to demur.

30.—The first *determinate* line is the second in the Table No. I, "Income 401 to 500 per mensem, 175, 200, 225, 240." To this I applied the correspondent highest assumed rate of payment, or 55 Rs., from Table No. II. and had assigned to each succeeding grade the amount arising upon the several highest payments indicated by each line respectively. By this process I found the provision for families thus reduced by a mere nothing to the lowest grade, and it became necessary to modify in order to attain the object as regards the juniors contemplated by my first principle, (para. 20.)

31.—I found a rapid decrease which, I considered, rendered the pensions very disproportionate to income in the fourth line, and it occurred to me that all objects might be attained by the introduction of an intermediate scale which is marked by asterisks, and bringing down the calculations as they stood, attaching the fourth to the fifth line, the fifth to the sixth, and so on, thus allowing a very considerable excess, in proportion to contributions, in the provision for the families of the

32.—All therefore up to 350 per mensem would appear to benefit unduly—but there are considerations which go far if not entirely to controvert this assumption. It is to be considered on the other hand, that the juniors in service may be generally younger in age, and this will be some (perhaps more than a sufficient) make-weight, when growing payments are taken into the account. It is hoped as there are so many contingencies in favor of the fund, viz. men dying unmarried,—men surviving their wives and dying widowers,—men paying for a long time and their widows surviving but a short period, and dying before they receive an equivalent to their husbands' payments;—the growing interest upon immediate payments and upon any guarantee fund, and remarriage of widows; that I hope, as far as I can form a hasty judgment, from the inspection of the rules of other societies, a diminution may be made, rather than an increase required in the "Table of Contributions, to meet the Table of Pension." There is no other society or fund which can guide us. The Civil Fund receives one per cent. on income, but then incomes are much larger and widows who have property are excluded:—on the other hand it provides passage money for members, and large means for children: moreover its provisions have been too ample for its means. The Military Fund is also established on a somewhat similar principle to the Civil. The Pilots Fund is an Annuity as well as a Pension Fund, and the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund is a failure in toto. These funds may perhaps supply us with good statistical information, but they can furnish no guide.

33.—I have drawn out my "Table of Pensions" to provide a comfortable support for our widows and families: and should like to see that principle carried out, though payment should be higher than the guide in the "Table of Contributions" at whatever cost.

34.—If, however it be found, that the above object can be attained for less than the contributions on the contemplated scale, the difference might either be given up, or applied in aid of an Annuity Fund, on the principles of the one established in the Civil Service: I would not propose to render our fund similar to that of the Pilot Service by combining the two objects. If for no other reason, it is objectionable to do so, because the calculations and correspondence with the Court of Directors, necessary to adjust the provision which they will make in aid of such a fund, in consideration of their being relieved from superannuation pensions, would delay the accomplishment of the chief object. Let us do the one all important duty first—let us provide for our wives and families. Aged and infirm members are now allowed a pension by Government under the superannuation rules.

35.—I will again repeat, to prevent all possibility of misapprehension, that the Tables are offered only as examples and guides to the manner in which the principle should be carried out, and are not to be considered as actual scales of pensions or contributions—these can be determined only upon careful calculation of the probable demand upon the fund. If upon such calculation it be found that Table II. will not meet the demand according to Table I. we must add to the one or reduce the other, and *vice versa*, upon whatever may be determined by the Service to be the most equitable principle.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PETERS.

P. S. With the concurrence and advice of several of your Members, I have published this as soon as possible, in order that you may have the advantage of any discussion which it may elicit.—HURKRA.

STEAM NAVIGATION—MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA.

A public meeting took place on Saturday morning the 6th March, called by the Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition signed by 500 inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, to take into consideration the present state of the important question of a Steam Communication with England by way of the Red Sea, and for the purpose of adopting such measures as may seem desirable under the existing circumstances of the case. At 11 o'clock, there were upwards of 250 persons assembled, and the Sheriff opened the proceedings by reading the requisition, after which, Sir Edward Ryan took the chair on the motion of Mr. Pattle, seconded by Mr. Willis.

After a few remarks from the chairman, Sir J. P. Grant rose and spoke nearly as follows.

In rising to propose the first resolution which it is meant to submit as the foundation of others, it is a great consolation to me that it is not necessary to enter into details of measures requisite to carry the object referred to into effect, because if it were, ignorant as I am of those details, I should have been under the necessity of declining the part in these proceedings with which the gentlemen of the committee have honored me. It requires, however, no knowledge of those details to be fully aware of the importance of accelerating the communication between England and this country. I believe there is not any subject which has excited so much attention,—which has drawn forth so great, so united an expression of public feeling as the one now under consideration; and I congratulate you on the numerous assemblage this-day, on the respectability of the requisition, and on the high character of the gentleman who presides, and who I have now the honor to address. I am fully persuaded,—and it is not a persuasion adopted yesterday, but one that I have felt since I first came to this country,—that there is no object of so much importance to India, of so much importance to England as dependant on her connection with India, as facilitating the communication between this and the parent country. Whatever we may have heard in our childhood with regard to the wealth of India, there is nothing that can have struck any man who has resided here so strongly as the great natural productiveness of the soil and the real poverty of the inhabitants. It requires no very great or deep knowledge of what is called political economy, or of the employment of capital, or of the cause that has produced that great change in England, which placed her first in the rank of nations.—It requires no great experience or knowledge for any man who has a correspondence with England, or who resides there on an allowance or income, to know that all that is wanting there is an outlet for capital; and it requires no greater knowledge to know that what is wanted here is the importation of capital, skill, and enterprise. (*Cheers.*) And what is there to prevent the importation of them all?—Distance. It is not climate, for who has heard of there being a want of British capital in the West Indies? It may be said that the peculiar nature of the government of this country has occasioned the poverty of the people, but would that circumstance have remained but for distance? and now when that circumstance is removed, what is there that remains but distance? And when we were told that this distance of half the globe from England can be put as near to her as the Cape of Good Hope, can there remain a doubt on the mind of any man of the utility,—of the importance of such an approximation? I have said more than is necessary on a subject in which I am sure, you all feel a deep interest; indeed, I might have spared the time I have occupied, and instead of dwelling on the end in view, have directed your attention, as I am now about to do, to the means of attaining it. These, it is apparent, are not within ourselves, and we must seek higher and more powerful assistance. One friend we have, I am sure, in the President of the Board of Control, and I think I may say as much for the present one; we are sure of the hearty zeal of Lord W. Bentinck, and I think I may venture to say, and with

confidence, unless I have greatly erred in my estimate of his opinion and the bias of his mind, that we shall have the concurrence of the noble lord on whose recent arrival in this country I now congratulate you. Turning our attention to the means of transport we have in view; it is not of vast importance whether bulky commodities arrive in England too months sooner or later, and though the quick transport of man who, as some philosophers say, is the most difficult thing to move, is of much importance, yet the quick transmission of letters, of orders, is infinitely greater. A speedy answer to a letter is the first consideration in a political, mercantile, I may add too, in a legal point of view; and of how great an importance is it in those family relations on which so much of our happiness depends! Therefore, gentlemen, I entreat you to lay aside all other considerations, and combine your efforts, directing them to this object, and no government can be blind to its advantages or can resist your exertions. Instead of supporting various plans, promulgated at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, give your whole confidence to Government, leaving to them the choice of means, and as far as anything can admit of certainty, you are as likely to succeed as I can desire.

Sir JOHN GRANT then read the following resolution:—

“That a Select Committee of the House of Commons did, under date 11th July, 1834, among others, report to the house the following Resolutions:—

“That it is the opinion of this committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with India by means of Steam Vessels is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and India.

“That it is the opinion of this committee, that the experiments which have been made, have been attended with very great expense, but that from the evidence before the committee, it appears that by proper arrangements the expense may be materially reduced, and under that impression it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of Steam Communication from India by the Red Sea.

“That it is the opinion of this committee that it be left to His Majesty's Government in conjunction with the East India Company to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee.

“That it is the opinion of this committee, that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean.”

Here, gentlemen, continued Sir John Grant, is the opinion of the House of Commons in 1834: it remains for you to follow it up, and remove the impediments which from that time may have prevented any steps having been taken to prevent what you desire being carried into effect.

Mr. HENRY TORRENS seconded the resolution. It would be a waste of words in me to detain you by speaking at any length on this subject; not that the subject does not admit of it, because, were I really an eloquent man I might expatiate on the influx of civilization following that of capital, of family ties in England, and of the anxiety you feel to hear from them, but I will not detain you, for you feel yourselves what I would say.

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. CAMERON.—I rise to propose for your adoption a resolution which can but be looked on as the natural consequence of the preceding one; it however affords me an opportunity of reminding those who have paid any attention to affairs in England, that when a new measure is there agitated, if those do not make themselves heard who are to derive the principal benefits

from its being carried into effect, advantage is immediately taken of their silence by those who are opposed to the measure, and apathy and indifference are urged as proofs of its inexpediency. It is not possible for me to add any thing to what has already fallen from Sir John Grant on the general merits of the question, but I will avail myself of this opportunity to remark, that if the British Government has conferred any benefit on India it has been mainly attributed to public opinion in England having been directed to this country. To increase, to continue this attention, I know of no better means than by diminishing the distance, and to effect this I now propose the following resolution.

Mr ANDERSON seconded the Resolution, which was then read and carried unanimously, *namely*

"That effectual measures not appearing to have been taken consequent on the above Resolutions, it is expedient that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying that such measures may be adopted as are requisite for the immediate carrying the Resolutions into effect, and that Mr. Montagu be addressed to the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and to the Honorable the Court of Directors, praying that they will unite in giving the fullest possible effect to the Resolutions."

Mr C. W. SMITH proposed the third resolution, and in the course of his address, took occasion to compliment the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, who, he said, had ever shown the utmost zeal and activity, and although their efforts had not been successful, yet had they been eminently useful in keeping alive a feeling in India, and in demonstrating to the parent country that the means in India were not sufficient to continue the communication. To judge from their past exertions, said Mr. Smith, I believe we could not place our interests in better hands, and their nomination to the charge will be a pledge that no exertion will be wanting to carry it out. The petition will be transmitted to the House of Commons, and perhaps I may be permitted to say, that should Lord William Bentinck be in Parliament, his long continued advocacy, and his lately recorded pledge, seem peculiarly to point him out as the individual to whom it ought to be intrusted.

The resolution, seconded by Mr. A. ROGERS, was then read.

"That the petition now read be adopted, and that the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, as a body already constituted for the purpose of furthering the cause of Steam Communication with England by way of the Red Sea, be requested after the same shall have been signed, to cause it to be transmitted to an influential member of the House of Commons conversant with the affairs of India, with the request of this Meeting that he will present the same to the House of Commons and support the prayer thereof."

Mr LOCKHART (CARR) — Before the resolution is put, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the observations of the last speaker. In these I cannot concur although in the resolutions I do, and for the sake of consistency, and that I may not have sentiments attributed to me to which I have been, and still am opposed, I will now state my reason for the vote which I shall give. On the 11th of June, 1833 a public meeting was held for the same object which has now brought us together. It was then proposed to raise a subscription to forward the object of steam communication but the present chairman, Sir Edward Ryan, met this by a direct negative, which, that there may be no mistake, I will now read to you — "Resolved, that it appears to this meeting most desirable, that we should express the deepest sympathy in the public spirit manifested by the community at Bombay in their efforts to establish a communication between that presidency and ~~England~~, by steam, but in the opinion of this meeting it is not desirable that we should support their scheme by subscriptions, it being our conviction that steam communication between India and England can only be effectually promoted by the government here and at home." This resolution was supported by Mr Barker, who I now see behind the chairman, by Mr Dickens whose absence I regret, and lastly by myself will not attempt to repeat what was urged by those

with whom I coincided, but I will briefly recapitulate what I then stated, for it will at once point out why I concur in the resolution, yet dissent from the sentiments of Mr. Smith. The view which I had taken of the question was, that a subscription would not only be useless but vastly mischievous, nothing good could be effected but erroneous impressions might be produced at home. No attempt could be more futile than the establishment of steam communication between England and India by the capital and funds of this community. The want of capital is notorious to all, and has been eloquently dwelt on by Sir J. Grant. The enormous capital necessary is equally notorious, and it is therefore self-evident that the making of the attempt must be attended with inevitable failure. No good could result from a measure so particularly absurd. But the mischief did not end here, it was calculated to produce a false impression at home, and to deprive us of that aid without which the scheme could not prosper. What I recommended was, to tell our fellow countrymen in Britain that India was 'the brightest gem in the crown, the most important branch in the empire.' Your interests are inseparable from ours, as the one is enhanced the other is increased. Give us the advantages of steam navigation and the prosperity of both will be immeasurably augmented. But we are without capital. We can not procure it for ourselves. It is on your wealth we must look on your support we must rely. Had such been the language of the petitioners in 1833, — but those petitions were strengthened by letters of signatures and arrived in England just at the very moment when the House of Commons were passing the resolutions which we have this day heard, how powerful would have been the effect, and what energy and spirit would have been excited, and at such a moment! (*Hear, hear!*) This was the view of the case taken by my friends and myself at that meeting, and the effect of the argument was to produce an immense majority against those who supported the subscription. But though defeated in argument they were obstinately wedded to their plan, the very next day a letter appeared in the newspapers under the notorious signature of Indrajit (*laughter*). But I will make you much more for I will read what that writer then put forth and show what he has since done. 'Let us have no more Calcutta meetings. They are a mock representation, — a rotten borough parliament of India, (*laughter*)' They can only lead to a partial consideration, and therefore to a false idea of her interest. The majority of such meetings only prevent a partial local interest as for instance the late majority gave us the sense of the lawyers and horse-leeches of Calcutta' (*much laughter*) I put the most common point in what follows. 'Let all therefore attend no meeting, and I strongly recommend that none should be held. And yet among the names attached to this requisition to call this very meeting is one, to whom public report ascribed the authorship of these letters, and thus after three years' experience we have Indrajit pursuing his views which he formerly condemned and convincing meetings which he has denounced and which he declared he would not attend (*laughter*) The result was a subscription was commenced and the result of that subscription I carefully followed and foretold. The first experiment has only established that by the application of it to a water, the salt became separated from the water, and that when the salt separated the water from the bottom of the boiler then by the application of heat the bottom of the boiler was burst (*laughter*). This problem was demonstrated at Madras and thus ended the first voyage. The second voyage established the position that a China clipper goes twice as fast as a Calcutta steamer, and by the third it was proved to the satisfaction of the public, that the owners of the *Imber* preferred paying £5 10s 10d penalty, to having any more experiments performed on their property. Now this is a fair statement of what has resulted from the labours of the Steam Committee. I give them every credit for zeal, activity, industry, and talent, but what are these without money? for without the necessary funds for so vast an undertaking they were without the adequate means. The error was not with them, but in their appointment, there was no fault in what they did, the fault was in giving them anything to do. I foresaw and foretold the utter failure which has ensued. I foresaw and foretold the mischief it must produce. The

petition complains that the resolution of the House of Commons has not been followed up, but could anything else be expected when it was found at home that the Indian community had taken the matter in their own hands? This subscription is a direct contradiction of the proposed petitions which urge the adoption of the measure on the ground of inability, yet so far from showing any inability, they proceed to tax themselves and set about collecting the tax. I verily believe that to this alone ought to be attributed the fact of the authorities in England not having acted on the resolutions of the House of Commons, for the people at home entertain false notions of the wealth of India, and erroneously believing our means to be inexhaustible, they left us to perform the scheme which they saw us undertake. I congratulate the meeting that the community are now returning to those wise measures from which they have been diverted by the over-zeal and want of foresight of others, and notwithstanding what has passed, I will heartily contribute my best efforts to forward the success of these important objects.

Mr. GREENLAW.—I know not whether I have heard the whole of Mr. Clarke's remarks, but if I have, it appears to me, the substance is, that, at the meeting of the 14th of June, 1833, Mr. Clarke now professes to have foretold what would be the result of the exertions, then about to be made by the gentlemen who subsequently formed the Steam Committee. In fact that he then prophesied every thing that has since occurred. I have some recollection of what fell from Mr. Clarke on that occasion, but, perhaps he would prefer, that I should consult a better record of his observations. In the *Hurkuru*, published on the day following that on which the meeting was held, I find but one prophecy. I find it stated that Mr. Clarke, amongst other arguments against any attempt to re-open Steam Communication by a public subscription, contended that if the attempt were made, "an amount of not more than Rs. 5,000 could, under present circumstances, be reasonably expected." (*Much laughter.*) Now, gentlemen, let us see how far Mr. Clarke's prophecy in this case was correct. At the expiration of seven days after the subscription was commenced, or eight days after the date of that prophecy, I attended in this hall, and at this table produced a list with Rs. 38,000 subscribed (*hear, hear*) and as Mr. Clarke has just said, "I am sorry not to see my friend Mr. Dickens here"—so I was sorry that I did not see Mr. Clarke present on that occasion. (*Laughter.*) But this is not all. I admit that Mr. Clarke did on the 14th June, 1833, rigidly and successfully oppose any subscription being raised; but then again, a very short time after, he, as a member of the old Steam Committee, contemplated making over the remnant of the old fund in aid of the subscription then raising. Mr. Clarke appears to dissent. Will he allow me to refer to the proceedings of the old Committee? (Mr. Clarke assented.) Mr. Greenlaw then said,—I hold in my hand a paper circulated on the 19th of June 1833, five days after Mr. Clarke's denunciation of a subscription being raised, when I submitted the draft of a letter to the Secretary to the Bombay Committee. On that paper is a minute by Mr. Clarke. Mr. Greenlaw then read the minute; the following is the part which refers to the present subject. "Indeed it would appear that the whole question is open to us, as the funds have not been invested, and we do not know that any advertisements have been issued. If they have I am for countermanding them, and either giving the money in aid of the fund now raising in Calcutta."—Mark that, gentlemen, "giving the money in aid of the fund now raising in Calcutta!" (*cheers*)—"or"; but that is enough for my purpose and I will not go on unless I have Mr. Clarke's permission. [Mr. Clarke "go on, go on."] Very good,—or building a half way house in the desert, (*laughter*) or placing it at Mr. Crawford's disposal to procure a bill in aid of a Joint Stock Company, who should have a monopoly of letters. Any of these three definite plans are preferable to a wild advertisement for the encouragement of a wilder speculation." (*Much cheering.*) There then, gentlemen, is Mr. Clarke's wondrously foretelling that more than Rs. 5,000 might not be expected, and boasting of his prophetic powers, and eight days after there is a subscription of Rs. 38,000! So

much for his prophetic talent! Again, on the 14th of June, he denounces a subscription, and on the 19th of the same month he contemplates adding to it the money of the Old Fund. So much for his consistency! But it is admitted that Mr. Clarke did oppose a subscription and urge petitioning. If then, in Mr. Clarke's estimation petitioning would have had a most powerful effect in 1833, how does it happen that he did not carry that object into effect? A committee was appointed at the first meeting, of which I believe Mr. Clarke was a member, why did he not procure a petition through that committee appointed for the very purpose? I was a member of that committee as well as of the subsequent one; but having been opposed to the principle on which that committee was appointed, viz. the exclusion of subscriptions, I could not be expected to place myself in the front in that committee. But in the second committee the matter was considered; for the first resolution of the meeting of the subscribers to the fund was to the effect that they would support with "unabated zeal the measures adopted at the general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta held on the 14th instant for the purpose of petitioning the authorities," &c.—But the first committee, as far as I know, never met, and therefore the second committee could not follow up this resolution, and go into communication with the first committee to promote the petitions as they desired to do. Again; why if Mr. Clarke held petitioning to be of such paramount importance in 1833, did he not follow up the resolutions of the meeting of the 14th of June of that year?

Touching the views entertained by those who were for getting up subscriptions, I may be allowed here to correct a delusion into which, I am sorry to say, not only Mr. Clarke but several others have fallen. It would appear to have been considered that the originators of the subscription contemplated raising funds sufficient to establish and maintain a regular communication by Steam throughout,—hence to England. Such indeed would have been a wild speculation. But surely I need not again repeat that our main object was to re-open the communication and to show a strong demonstration of feeling,—to excite attention at home—and sure I am that had we not shewn the deep interest which we did, and in the manner that we did with regard to this subject, we should have had no aid from home, we should have had no declaration from the House of Commons in our favor. (*Hear, hear.*) Such was our object; and I ask Mr. Clarke or any one whether that object has or has not been effected? I consider that we owe our present position to our past exertions, which, aided by Lord William Bentinck, and by him urged on the late President of the Board of Control, in my opinion, led to that examination by the Committee of the House of Commons which resulted in the present resolutions, on which we now take our stand; and instead, as Mr. Clarke thinks, of the apathy shewn in following up those resolutions, arising from the failure of our attempt to re-open the communication by means of the *Forbes*, I attribute that nothing further has been done to the arrangements which removed Lord Clive from the Board of Control. I am clearly of opinion that had he remained there, we might have met here this-day, not to congratulate the people of this country on a declaration from the House of Commons that steam communication between England and India was practicable and an object of importance as well to England as India, and to urge the house and the authorities to follow up their resolution by reducing it to practice—but we might have met to celebrate the actual establishment of a regular steam communication between the two countries by way of the Red Sea. (*Cheers.*)

MR. CLARKE rose to explain.—Mr. Greenlaw has told you that he can only find one prophecy of mine in the reported speech. How far that report is either full or fair the meeting will be able to judge when I state that it is contained in ten lines, yet many will recollect that I spoke full three quarters of an hour. From this report Mr. Greenlaw informs you that I had prophesied that only Rs. 5,000 could be collected. This is a misprint. I did no such thing. What I did state was that a larger sum than Rs. 50,000 could not be reasonably expected. But it appeared that a much

larger sum had been collected,—not subscribed. Now how collected? Certainly by means which I had never anticipated. By gentlemen, high in government offices, writing to every court and cutcherry recommending subscriptions. Such recommendation coming from such quarters are mandates to every sherestadah, moon-siff, amlah, and mohurrer in government employment. It was not subscription, it was extortion. But it was of subscription that I spoke when I named Rs. 50,000 as the limit likely to be obtained. The fact was notorious, and my error was in not anticipating so gross and improper a breach of their duties on the part of the government servants who so acted, and of the government who did not interfere. Mr. Greenlaw has also accused me of inconsistency. The facts are:—the remnant of the old Steam Fund was in the hands of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. and in reply to a note as to how it should be disposed of, I stated that it ought to be immediately taken out of their hands and invested, and when secured, they might then determine as to its appropriation, but that I would not consent to continue a wild advertisement to encourage wilder projectors. I would rather give the money to the New Steam Fund, or to Mr. Waghorn to build a house in the desert or to Mr. Crawford to forward our views before parliament. This is what I stated, and on which Mr. Greenlaw has got up a charge of inconsistency. Because I had stated, amongst other suggestions, that the giving of this sum to the Fund would be preferable to advertising for projectors, at the same time promising that it would be time enough to decide when the funds were safe, I am to be charged before this meeting with gross inconsistency of conduct. I cannot but congratulate myself on the weakness of the charge, and the want of candour in the speech in which it was made.

Mr. GREENLAW.—I beg to explain that I did not use the word "propose" but "contemplate", and I used the word advisedly, having come prepared to make the statement I have made. As for the error of the press, I can only say that Mr. Clarke is reported in two papers to have said that he did not expect more than Rs. 5,000 would be subscribed.

Mr. PATTLE.—I will not detain the meeting long, but as I was one of those who advised the subscription, I cannot sit down without attempting to explain what was done, and what Mr. Clarke has found it his interest not to state. At the meeting in 1833 it was represented that the people at home would not believe we were in earnest, unless we put forth our strongest exertions. It was stated that we were bound to do all in our power, or that they might turn round to us, as Jupiter did to the Waggoner; and I believe that it was Lord W. Bentinck's opinion that if we made a strong demonstration here we should not be deserted by the authorities at home. We did make that demonstration, and government here liberally assisted us, and we have not been deserted by the people at home. Then I say, gentlemen, Mr. Clarke has no ground for saying that our efforts have been futile, for unless they had been made, the public at home might, and would have taunted us with expecting aid from them while we would do nothing for ourselves. (cheers.)

The resolution was now put and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. H. M. PARKER, in proposing the next resolution said, he was happy to lend his aid towards effecting this most desirable object, as he was in 1833, when he said what he now repeated, that he would never ask as a boon for that which was their right. The people of this country were sufficiently taxed to claim steam communication as a right, though he admitted the prayer of the petition ought to be couched in certain language. Believing this, he never would subscribe his money to an object which it was the duty of government to establish, and which as far as Alexandria they had already established. He trusted they would extend it to this country, for he thought that steam communication would confer greater benefits on India than the abolition of transit duties, the assimilation of the currency, or even the freedom of the press, and the meeting were quite aware how warmly he had felt on the last mentioned question.

Dwarkanauth Tagore seconded the resolution, which was put and carried as follows:—

That the Memorial to the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and that to the Court of Directors now read be adopted, and when signed by the Honorable the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, forwarded by him to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, with the respectful request of this Meeting that His Lordship, in Council will forward the same with such support as the important object may seem to merit.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT, after a few prefatory remarks, proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. G. Bushby and carried:—

"That the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund be requested to adopt such other measures as may be considered necessary to give the fullest possible effect to the above Resolution, and generally to exert themselves to secure the great object of their original appointment."

After this resolution had been disposed of, Sir Edward Ryan rose and said,—I understand these are all the resolutions to be proposed at the present meeting, but I think it would be improper to conclude without expressing the deep debt of gratitude we all owe to Mr. Greenlaw, and I shall now move a resolution to that effect. (Cheers.) Allusions have been made to what took place at the former meeting, and certainly I successfully proposed a resolution then to which a large portion of this community dissented. To the past I have nothing to say, for the future I have every thing to hope. Whether the subscription was injudicious I know not, but of this I am certain, it has kept alive the energies at home from which much may be expected. A great deal has been said by my learned brother, Sir John Grant, regarding communication by letter, and with that I entirely agree; but there is one object which has escaped his notice, and to which your attention cannot be too strongly drawn, I mean the improvement of the condition of the natives. This will be the great result, and it will not depend on intercourse with England by private communications, but to an intercourse with the people themselves. To bring the governed nearer to the government will be a great advantage, but infinitely greater in my mind will be the advantages that must attend the introduction of your manners, your opinions, and your customs amongst the natives of this country. (Cheers.)

The resolution was put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. PATTLE proposed a resolution, conveying a vote of thanks to the Steam Committee, which met with the entire approbation of the meeting, and in conclusion Mr. C. W. Smith proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman which was carried by acclamation.—*Englishman.*

THE PETITION AND MEMORIAL.

THE HUMBLE PETITION, &c.

That the establishment of a Steam Communication between India and England has been for several years past the ardent desire of the whole of the British Inhabitants of this country, and that this desire has of late years extended to the natives; and that the public wish of all India has been lately expressed in the strongest manner, by the voluntary subscriptions of a sum exceeding three lacs of rupees, of which above one lac and a half were subscribed in Bengal alone, a great part thereof by natives, for the furtherance of this eagerly sought measure.

That however the subscription of such a sum, without any view to pecuniary return, may evince the anxiety of all India for the establishment of such a communication, yet your petitioners feel that it is impossible to establish it, much less to carry it on, except by means of the united powers of His Majesty's Government and the East India Company; and your petitioners learned therefore with the utmost satisfaction that a Select Committee of your Hon'ble House had resolved under date 14th July, 1834—

"That a regular and expeditious communication with India by means of steam vessels is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.

"That it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea.

That it be left to His Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay, or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee, and that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge should be divided equally between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company."

That your petitioners considered these Resolutions as a pledge that immediate measures would be taken for establishing such communication in the manner best adapted for meeting the wants and wishes of all the principal ports of India.

That it is therefore with pain, proportionate to the satisfaction which they felt in hearing of the pledge of your Hon'ble House to perfect this their anxious desire, that your petitioners find that up to the date of the last advices from England nothing had been done in redemption of that pledge; that no steps appear to have been taken for the regular Establishment of Steam Communication from India by the Red Sea; and that no effectual consideration had been given by His Majesty's Government in conjunction with the East India Company, to the only question which your petitioners understand to have been left to their decision before giving effect to the Resolutions of the Committee of your Hon'ble House—namely—whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay, or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee.

That your petitioners beg leave to submit to the consideration of your Hon'ble House the following opinion lately expressed by a late Right Hon'ble ruler of this country, regarding the importance of Steam Communication between this country and Europe, viz., "I have been a zealous supporter of the cause of Steam Communication from the strongest conviction, confirmed by every day's further reflection of its vast importance to innumerable interests, both national and commercial. I cannot command the opportunity of forwarding its future success, but if within my reach you may depend upon my most earnest efforts to promote its progress, and to obtain for India an advantage so great in all its direct and indirect consequences, that in my opinion it would be cheaply bought at any price."

Your petitioners, fully concurring in the sentiments above expressed, humbly but earnestly pray that your Hon'ble House will graciously adopt such measures as to your wisdom may seem requisite for the immediate carrying into effect the Resolutions of the Committee of your Hon'ble House for establishing a regular, expeditious, and frequent communication between the principal Indian ports and Great Britain by means of steam vessels by way of the Red Sea.

And your petitioners will ever pray,

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.
&c. &c. &c.

The Respectful Memorial of the
Inhabitants of Calcutta and
its neighbourhood, duly convened
in the Town Hall, on
Saturday, March 5th, 1836.

Sheweth,—That Your Memorialists having the greater part of them for many years, and all latterly, felt the vast importance as well to Great Britain as to India of establishing a regular and expeditious communication with England by way of the Red Sea by means of steam vessels, received with the utmost satisfaction the an-

nouncement of the following Resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, dated the 14th July, 1834, and afterwards adopted by the Honourable House, viz.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that from the evidence before the Committee, it appears that by proper arrangements the expense may be materially reduced: and under that impression it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of Steam Communication from India by the Red Sea.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee that it be left to His Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay, or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that by whatever time the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other to the Mediterranean.

That Your Memorialists have anxiously looked for the result of the consideration thus pressed upon the notice of His Majesty's Government in conjunction with the East India Company, which they confidently expected would lead to the immediate establishment of Steam Communication with England by way of the Red Sea in the manner best adapted to meet the wants and wishes of all the principal ports in India; and that your Memorialists were the more confirmed in their hope and expectation that no delay would be allowed to take place in giving the subject that consideration which its importance demands by the publication in the papers of this Presidency of a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund by the Secretary of your Right Honorable Board, under date the 8th November, 1834, wherein they were informed that the subject was then under the consideration of His Majesty's Government and the East India Company; and that the result would be communicated to the Government of India.

That Your Memorialists regret to find that no effectual consideration appears to have been yet given by His Majesty's Government and the East India Company to the matters pressed upon their considerate attention by the above resolutions of the House of Commons; and that the President of your Right Honorable Board is reported to have expressed himself in somewhat doubtful terms as to the certainty of that communication being established, which he admitted it was the duty of the East India Company with the aid of His Majesty's Government to take steps for effecting.

That Your Memorialists have received this intimation with a degree of pain proportionate to the pleasure with which they received what they looked on as an assurance of the House of Commons that their ardent and long entertained wish would be immediately realized.

That Your Memorialists beg respectfully to press upon the consideration of His Majesty's Government, through your Right Honorable Board, the vast importance of speedily following up the recommendation of the House of Commons; by establishing a regular and expeditious communication between this country and Great Britain by means of steam vessels by way of the Red Sea; and on this point, your Memorialists beg to be permitted to lay before your Right Honorable Board the following expression of the testimony of the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, the late Governor-General of India, made on the eve of his departure for England.

I have been a zealous supporter of the cause of steam communication with Europe from the strongest conviction, confirmed by every day's further reflection of its vast importance to innumerable interests both national and commercial.

"I cannot command the opportunity of forwarding its future success, but, if within my reach, you may depend upon my most earnest efforts to promote its progress, and to train for India an advantage so great in all its direct and indirect consequences that in my opinion it would be cheaply bought at any price."

That Your Memorialists deem it proper to bring to the notice of your Right Honourable Board that the average number of letters received from England and despatched thither in India through the Post Office annually may be taken as follows —

	Received.	Despatched
Calcutta,	89,189	72,397
On an average of 5 years		
Madras,	31,306	40,614
On an average of 5 years		
Bombay,	30,000	24,000
Is a note of the Post-Master-General at Calcutta the number received not known but say	6,000	6,505
The number despatched is from official reports		
	1,50,495	1,43,516
Together,		3,00,011

That the average annual amounts of mercantile transactions with Europe at the above places were on an average of three years, viz 1829-30 to 1831-32 as follows —

Calcutta,	Rs 1,79,49,681
Madras,	" 59,10,042
Bombay,	" 1,63,89,629
Ceylon,	" 18,88,007

Together Rs 6,23,37,359

That the valuable commerce just noticed was the average of the private transactions of the above places prior to the abolition of the right to trade on the part of the East India Company, and that the annual average amount of

Bengal	Sa Rs 1,56,35,517	or	the trade of the Company during the same period from Calcutta and Madras was Rs 1,91,77,493 exclusive of that from Bombay, (which is unknown to your memorialists) which amount must eventually be involved in the private transactions of the Commercial community of the two places making altogether a trade amounting annually to the sum of Rs. 8,15,14,852 exclusive of the late trade of the Honourable Company at Bombay, the amount of which is not known, connected with the commercial correspondence of the above places with Europe, and in addition thereto, your memorialists beg to draw to the attention of His Majesty's Government that the
Madras	Rs 1,68,38,861		
	23,86,632		
	1,91,77,493		

The late Trade of the Honourable Company at Bengal and Madras. 1,91,77,493
Private Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Bombay. 6,23,37,359

Rupees 8,15,14,852

late trade of the Honourable Company at Bombay, the amount of which is not known, connected with the commercial correspondence of the above places with Europe, and in addition thereto, your memorialists beg to draw to the attention of His Majesty's Government that the

trade of China, with England, which amounts to the value of from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 by the year, is dependent on India during six months out of the twelve for early communication with Great Britain.

That the average number of passengers annually arriving at and departing from the undermentioned places may be taken as follows —

Calcutta	Ass.	665	Dept	665
Madras,	"	573	"	439
Bombay,	"	287	"	316
Ceylon	"	85	"	17

And your Memorialists respectfully draw the particular attention of your Right Honourable Board to the above statement regarding passengers, because the Committee of Merchants of Calcutta who made a tender to the Government here to establish on certain terms a regular communication by way of the Red Sea with Great Britain by means of steam vessels gave in their opinion, after very full and minute investigation, that the communication must depend in a material degree upon the support of passengers for paying its expenses.

That your Right Honourable Board may in some measure judge of the probability of the steamers being constantly filled with passengers who regularly despatched from the fact, that the *Hugh Lindsay's* accommodations were taken up months before the time at which she was advertised to sail and that several parties travelled overland a distance of 1000 or 1200 miles only to be disappointed, though arriving two months prior to the time fixed for her departure.

That in regard to the expense which the establishment of a sufficient number of steam vessels would occasion to the East India Company, your Memorialists respectfully submit that the Resolution of the House of Commons proposing that the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company, appears to have very greatly reduced the force of the only objection raised against immediately putting these resolutions into execution namely, the state of the finances of the Honourable Company, and upon this head of expense, your Memorialists beg leave to observe that prior to the departure of the late Governor-General of India the Merchants of Calcutta after the most ample enquiry, offered to His Lordship to establish and maintain by means of vessels of the largest size and power, independent of the existing communication between Malta and India, a regular quarterly communication between England and the four ports, Bombay, Point de Galle, Madras and Calcutta including the passage across the Isthmus of Suez, provided they get three lacks of rupees by way of bonus and five lacks of rupees annually for five years from the Government, the Government retaining the postage, a calculation, which, if it all correct, your Memorialists venture to affirm would make the annual charge to be equally borne by His Majesty's Government and the East India Company, a sum so small as neither your Right Honourable Board nor the East India Company would allow to outweigh the advantages, direct and indirect, which the establishment of such a communication on an extended and liberal scale is calculated to induce.

Upon these advantages your Memorialists abstain from enlarging, satisfied that the value of such a communication must be duly appreciated by your Right Honourable Board.

That in conclusion your Memorialists respectfully and most earnestly pray that the resolutions of the House of Commons may be forthwith fully acted upon and that steps may be immediately taken by your Right Honourable Board, in conjunction with the East India Company, to establish a regular steam communication between the principal Indian ports and Great Britain by way of the Red Sea.

The memorial to the Honourable Court of Directors was, as read *mutatis mutandis*, the same as the above. — *Hurkaru.*

MADRAS STEAM MEETING.

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras took place this morning, the 12th March, at the College Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of Petitioning Parliament, and pursuing such other measures as might be thought necessary for the establishment of a Steam Communication between India and Europe.

The Sheriff opened the proceedings by requesting the Meeting to appoint a Chairman; when Mr. A. D. Campbell proposed and Mr. Cator seconded the proposition, that the Hon. Mr. Sullivan should take the Chair.

The Chairman observed that it appeared to him to be of vital importance to the furtherance of the objects of the Meeting that there should be unanimity in its proceedings, and he was sorry to see from the publication of two separate sets of Resolutions, to be offered to the Meeting, that they were in the high road to collision. To avoid this it had been suggested to propose that the Meeting should be adjourned, and that the Requisitionists to the Meeting should be requested to draw up a series of Resolutions for the consideration of a Meeting to be assembled on a future day. He confessed that this suggestion met his approval; for independent of the necessity of avoiding any thing like an appearance of conflict, it appeared to him that both sets of Resolutions were defective, inasmuch that they did not go in any degree to meet the real difficulties which opposed the execution of the Resolutions of the Committee of the House of Commons, which declared it to be expedient that immediate measures should be taken for establishing a STEAM COMMUNICATION between India and England.

The difficulties were of two kinds—financial and physical; the former of which appeared to him to be of a very formidable character, and he did not believe that any thing would be gained unless they could shew plausible grounds, at least, for believing that the estimates upon which the expense of effecting the undertaking had been made were exaggerated, and that the profits to be derived from it had been underrated. It appeared to him that there were not only plausible, but solid grounds for offering both these propositions; and he had been led to this conclusion, partly from information which had recently been communicated to him that an establishment had been actually formed for regular Steam Communication between Marseilles, Genoa, Naples and Alexandria, and from the positive assertion of Mr. Waghorn that rails were in actual preparation for a road to be laid down by the Pasha of Egypt, between Suez and Cairo. If there was any truth in these reports, he could not but consider that they would very materially enhance the importance of the proposed Steam Communication, and furnish, in a certain degree, the means of meeting the charges of the establishment, for it could not be but that an active commercial intercourse would spring up between continental Europe and India, and, with such facilities, the route by Suez and the Red Sea would be much frequented by passengers. He had also heard, from the best authority, that in the essential article of fuel there had been a fall of price which could not fail materially to affect the estimates.

With respect to the physical difficulty of keeping up a communication by the Red Sea, during the whole year, he had been informed by Captain Dalrymple, who had thoroughly considered the subject, that it was

beyond a doubt, that a steamer might, in every month of the year, pass from Point de Galles to Suez in less than a month.

He confessed he thought it of material consequence that these important facts, which bore so directly upon the difficulties of accomplishing the object which the Meeting had in view, should be considered in the formation of the Resolutions, and he was, therefore, disposed to acquiesce in the suggestion that had been thrown out for the adjournment of the Meeting.

(The Chairman also alluded to the Peninsular Line of Steam Packets, to run weekly from Falmouth to Gibraltar, as a strong inducement for increased exertions on the part of the Indian community in the cause of Steam Communication.)

After a few words from Mr. A. D. Campbell,

Mr. CATOR made some observations on the course which had been followed in Calcutta, where the Resolutions and Petitions were published 15 days before the public meeting.

Mr. NORTON wished to say a few words, in the way of business, and suggested that as time was slipping fast away, it was very possible that their Petition might not arrive in England before the conclusion of the present Sessions of Parliament; he therefore recommended promptitude in their proceedings, more particularly as the Petitions to Parliament must be written on parchment, and signed by every individual petitioning, which would necessarily occupy a good deal of time.

Mr. CATOR proposed that the Requisitionists for this Meeting should be requested to draw up a series of Resolutions and Petitions grounded upon those Resolutions to both Houses of Parliament, to the Indian Board, and to the Court of Directors for the purpose of effecting the establishment of a regular Steam Communication between India and England.

Mr. DARE moved as an amendment, that a Committee should be appointed by the Meeting for that purpose.

Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL seconded the amendment and it was carried by a very large majority.

The following Gentlemen were then unanimously appointed

STEAM COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan,
Mr. J. Arbuthnot,
Mr. Dare,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. W. Ashton,
Mr. Ackworth,
*Mr. Norton,
Mr. Cator,
Mr. A. D. Campbell,

Col. Waugh,
Mr. D. Elliot,
Mr. Line,
Major Crisp,
Mr. Ouchterlony, and
Mr. Barrow,
With power to add to their number.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting separated.

The Meeting was adjourned until Saturday the 26th instant, unless called sooner together by requisition from the Chairman, through the Sheriff.—*Madras Gazette.*

* Mr. Norton subsequently requested that his name might be withdrawn.

ADJOURNED MADRAS STEAM MEETING.

The adjourned Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras, to take into consideration the propriety of Petitioning Parliament, and pursuing such other measures as might be thought necessary for the attainment of Steam Communication with England, *via* the Red Sea, took place on Saturday, the 26th March, at the College Hall, at 11 o'clock. We were much gratified to observe among the Members the Honorable the Chief Justice, and our Venerable and excellent Diocesan.

The Honorable Mr. SULLIVAN, as Chairman, stated that the Committee had fulfilled the instructions of the former Meeting, by drawing up a series of Resolutions which would be formally submitted to the Meeting.

Sir R. COMYN in rising to move the first Resolution, said I beg to take this opportunity of expressing the regret I feel, that a notion should have been entertained in any quarter, that I was indifferent to the project of a regular Steam Communication between India and Great Britain. Now, Sir, though I am not so vain as to suppose, that my individual example could either promote or retard this great and important measure, yet I am, for my own sake, desirous of removing the impression, (if it have been entertained by any one) that I am at all blind to the immense advantages which must certainly result from its accomplishment. If I have hitherto appeared backward in taking part in the proposed measures, it is, because those measures did not seem to me, to place this Presidency in the independent position in which she ought to stand. It was in this view that I declined setting my name to the late requisition, because I understood that the proposed object was, to unite our efforts with those of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and that we were to have a voyage from Calcutta to Great Britain, and from Great Britain direct to Calcutta, the inevitable consequence of which would be carried to the sister Presidency, and we should be dependent upon the Post Office there for the transmission of them, long after they had been carried past our own port. Now, I repeat, that this is a position in which we ought not to place ourselves; and it was to this impression alone that my hitherto apparent apathy is to be ascribed. But whether that impression were right or wrong, it is entirely dispelled by one of the Resolutions of this day, (the discussion of which it would be impertinent in me to anticipate because I think nothing can be fairer than the design of a common depôt in India, from which all the Presidencies may receive their packets, without any way interfering or clashing one with another. I have thought it necessary to say thus much, because if it were supposed by any one that I were hostile to the measure in general, I must appear guilty of something worse than inconsistency in coming forward to move a Resolution, which must be considered as the very foundation stone of the fabric about to be constructed. I do most cordially feel, that this measure of effecting a more easy, regular, and rapid communication between India and England, must be productive of the most beneficial results, not only to this, but to the mother country; and so I am convinced it will be felt at home, when our fellow countrymen shall have shaken off the lamentable indifference which seems to prevail in England, as to every thing that belongs to this great empire. I thought, perhaps, Sir, to apologize to this Meeting for thus detaining them with what concerns myself rather than the general question; upon that most important measure I apprehend no difference of opinion can prevail; and therefore without further preface, I beg leave to move the first Resolution.

I. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that nothing will so materially tend to develop the resources of In-

dia, to improve her people, to advance her general welfare, (and to maintain the integrity of the Empire,) as being brought into the closest possible contact with Britain.

Mr. CHAMIER seconded the Resolution and it was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Colonel WAUGH, and seconded by Mr. DARE and carried unanimously.

II. That it appears no effectual measures have yet been taken for the regular establishment of steam communication to and from India by the Red Sea, notwithstanding the Resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of the 14th July, 1834, viz.

"4th—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense, but that from the evidence before the Committee, it appears that, by proper arrangements the expense may be materially reduced, and that under that impression, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of Steam Communication from India by the Red Sea.

"5th—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it be left to His Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider, whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee.

"6th—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean."

Mr. W. ASHTON proposed the 3d Resolution, and said he held in his hand a statement by which it appeared that in 1834, coals had been purchased in Madras for the *Forbes* at Rupees 7-7-5 per ton—in April the same year 27-6-2—again 27-6-2 Company's Burdwan coal, was which hardly a fair criterion, 46 rupees—and afterwards 48-2-5. Also that English coal had been purchased in large quantities at 15 rupees, and again out of the *Emmore* for 12 Rs. And he was convinced that if there were a market here ships coming from England would bring coals as ballast.

III. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the expectation expressed in the IV. Resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons has been justified; inasmuch as it is now ascertained that owing to the low price of coals in India, (which is likely to continue) the reduction in the expenditure of fuel, and other advantages resulting from improvements in Steam Machinery; the expenses of Steam Communication between England and India will fall far below the estimates which were framed in 1834.

Mr. BARROW seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. CARON after declaring his opinion that the Resolution was just, equitable and beneficial, and that its principle had been approved and acted upon, and was now at this moment in operation in every civilized state, as well in the old Governments in Europe, as in the new Republics of America, not omitting the United States—proceeded to explain why he thought it expedient that the Meeting should adopt it. He said it was quite clear that the obstacle that had hitherto prevented the

carrying into effect the Resolutions of the House of Commons was the want of a revenue to yield a return, not only for the large first outlay, but for the large annual loss, which the Estimates before the House of Commons in 1834 exhibited. It was not enough for this Meeting or for the whole of India to be satisfied, that the Steam Communication between the two countries would yield a profit, we must adapt our course to the views, the prejudices, the errors—if you please—of those of whom we asked the boon, and who had it in their power to grant or to withhold it. The House of Commons and the East India Company had with great care, had estimates formed whereon they acted in 1834, and to those in every subsequent consideration of the same subject they would appeal. The Committee appointed the other day had accordingly applied themselves to the consideration of the estimates, and in one very considerable item, viz. that of coals, the price of them, had by return from the Merchants of Madras, shown that it was greatly overrated. Further, there had been in the consumption of fuel, a very great reduction owing to the improvements in machinery since 1834—and by the improvements, which every day presented to the public, no doubt, still greater reductions in the quantity of fuel might be effected; but still the most sanguine could not anticipate, that the Estimates would so far be cut down, as to make the return cover the expense. It was therefore necessary to consider how the remaining expense could be defrayed. It was proposed by the Committee that it should be met by the two classes of persons to be benefited by the Establishment of Steam Communication. These two classes were, the people at large, who would be benefited in the manner pointed out by the 1st Resolution which this Meeting had adopted;—and those persons of the State who engrossed the correspondence. The people at large would pay their share by having it charged upon the revenues of the State generally. The correspondents would, the Resolution in question submitted, have to pay their proportion by a direct charge upon letters, and nothing did seem more equitable or fair:—much had been said about the price of the letter postage; but as it was for the purpose of raising a revenue it was quiet clear that in order to be productive it must be at the lowest possible rate. The Calcutta return gives 3 lacs of letters annually at one rupee per letter. Taken indiscriminately at double and single, they would yield 3 lacs of Rupees. But it would not be an unfair estimate to suppose that if these 3 lacs of letters were classified, the outturn to yield 3 lacs of rupees, would give the small sum of 8 annas for every single letter, a sum which every Cadet would gladly pay; and which was so small, that it was quite clear no one would be prejudiced by the result of the Resolution if carried into effect; which would not be that the wealthy would be benefited at the expense of the poor, but that every Correspondent how low soever his means were, would participate in the most rapid conveyance at the least possible expense. To tax the ryots any more was impossible—it would be unjust to the services to impose upon them the risk of further reductions, and no one would surely wish to hazard the introduction into India of the assessed or any other direct taxes which were felt to be so odious in England, but from which the whole European population of this Empire are happily free.

IV. As resolved by the Committee that for the purpose of covering a portion of the charge of the Steam Establishment between India and England, legislative enactments ought to be passed prohibiting, subject to certain limitations for the purposes of trade, the transmission of letters and parcels below a certain weight, by any sailing vessel, so soon as monthly steam packets shall be established.

Mr. Anstonsen in seconding the Resolution said, he would, with the permission of the Meeting, shortly

advert to his reasons for coming thus prominently forward in support of a measure, which had been a good deal denounced, but which he nevertheless thought to be deserving of support on the strongest of all grounds, those of substantial justice.

Having adopted as the basis of our present proceedings, that the sole obstacle to the accomplishment hitherto of a regular Steam Communication was the expense; and having undertaken to meet that difficulty, he thought it was quite incumbent on them, if they wished to render their principle of any practical value, to suggest a means to the end, and not to rest satisfied with merely pointing out possible reductions in the estimates; for however practicable such reductions might prove, it was quite certain that in the first instance, the outlay would be out of all proportion to the returns; then with regard to those general considerations of advantage adverted to in the first Resolution, it was equally clear, that however powerful such arguments might appear to the Meeting, they had not proved so convincing to the minds of the East India Directors, and there was no reason to suppose that they would prove more successful in future; if therefore the community were really in earnest in their present efforts, they must be prepared to afford proof of that earnestness by consenting to make the proposed sacrifice, little commensurate as it was to the advantages they were seeking to attain. Besides without recurring to the arguments so ably stated by his learned friend who moved the Resolution, he would merely ask whether it was just and reasonable that the British community who were to derive a direct and certain advantage from the undertaking, should wish to throw the whole expense on the Natives of this country, to whom the benefits, to say the least, must be remote.

As regards the measure itself, Mr. A. could not conceive how any valid objection could be raised against it, or how it would be possible to devise a fairer or more legitimate mode of imposing a tax for the professed object, and admitting for the sake of argument that some inconvenience would be experienced from the enactment, he would ask any gentleman present if he would not willingly submit to the inconvenience, rather than be deprived of the object. He did not however, consider that the enactment would prove an inconvenience, for he felt confident that when a regular monthly communication was established by steam, people would as a matter of course resort to that mode, of sending letters, just as much as parties, engaged in correspondence with the West Indies, adopted the regular line of monthly packets, in preference to trading ships, while the effect of the proposition would be most beneficial, in accomplishing the desired object.

The last argument he should use in support of the Resolution, was one, which ought to have more weight with those gentlemen who were not in the Company's Service, than with those who were; for while the interests of the latter only would be effected, feelings of another and better kind would be appealed to in the case of the former; he alluded to an opinion which had been expressed, and he feared with some probability of truth, that if the parties themselves were not disposed to supply the means of attaining an object they were applying for with so much earnestness, the Court of Directors would find the means by resorting anew to those measures of retrenchment which were always at their command, and he asked his commercial friends around him whether they would consent, by any hesitation in adopting the present Resolution, to expose their friends in the service of Government to risk a hazard, and this too in return for the assistance which they were affording, as much by their talents as their influence, in carrying a measure confessedly of more importance to the mercantile interests than to their own. In conclusion he would only say, that he most cordially seconded the Resolution.

Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL observed, that he very reluctantly rose to disturb the unanimity which had hitherto prevailed, by offering any opposition to this, the 4th Resolution. But his name having appeared in some of the newspapers without his privity along with others, as having dissented from it, in the Committee, he deemed himself bound to explain to the Inhabitants of Madras, who had placed him in the Committee, the grounds upon which he felt himself unable there to join in it; and he now rose without concert with any one, to lay before them his individual opinions on this subject. He would be the last man to advocate any transfer of the burden, which the expense of Steam Communication with the mother country would necessarily impose, from ourselves and others who more immediately would benefit by it to those whom it affected more remotely,—the over-taxed ryots of India. His object invariably had been the reverse. He heartily concurred in all that his learned friend who moved this Resolution had said on that head, but he thought that the end in view might be obtained by other means, than was contemplated in this Resolution which appeared to him unnecessary—objectionable—inconsistent—and unconstitutional.

Unnecessary, because he was strongly impressed with the conviction that the desire to promote more frequent communication with the mother country, by means of Steam navigation, was so universal, and its advantages so obvious, that the community would voluntarily give it the preference, both as to letters and passengers, over sailing vessels; the very numerous attendance that day was the best proof of the great interest taken in this object, and it would be adding to the statute books a most uncalled for law to compel, by penalties, that to which self-interest sufficiently prompted. If indeed the sums paid voluntarily, for postage and passengers, did not suffice to meet the expense, it would be time enough to consider the expediency of the measure involved in this Resolution—which in the contrary event was most unnecessary and, so far as he was aware, the impression here is universal, that whatever outlay may at first be incurred, the voluntary returns in postage and passage money is likely to render Steam navigation between India and Britain a good and profitable investment of capital instead of hazardous, and still less a losing speculation.

On the objectionable nature of the Resolution he need hardly dwell, after the eloquent illustration its mover had given of the revolting feelings of mankind against compulsory laws in general when attended by the infringement of liberty. He would on this head merely add, that when the necessity, which alone can justify them, is absent—their enactment is without excuse—and the postage established in India is an instance that self-interest alone is sufficient to induce the people voluntarily to remunerate the Government, for extra expense incurred in the improvement of communication, so long as the charge is confined to moderate bounds, and does not drive them into less advantageous channels.

But what struck him most forcibly was the inconsistency of the proposed Resolution—what, he would ask, would be thought of the public spirit, and universal interest which have been evinced in India in favour of Steam navigation with the mother country, if we tell the authorities, to whom we now propose to apply to forward it, that, except by a compulsory law, even purses shall be shut against the continuance of its support? If left perfectly unfettered, Steam navigation by its own advantages, will purchase a free and a liberal support from them whom it benefits, and the purse given will be proportioned to the benefits conferred, requiring no embargo against the conveyance of letters by sailing ships;—but rising, as it must do, with the increase of the mutual advantages it will ensure.

Finally, he would observe, that although no one would more gladly hail the day when the people of

India should be allowed to propose their own taxes, the Resolution appeared to him, in the present state of our constitution in this respect, of a novel and questionable nature. If the voluntary payment for passages and postages should not cover the expense to be incurred; it would be most becoming to leave the best and just mode of realizing it to the wisdom of the legislature in India and Britain who cannot but be well aware that the European community have on every occasion been most forward in evincing their anxiety to contribute to it their full share.

Mr. NORTON rose to second the amendment, and stated that he had not communicated his ideas on the subject of the Meeting to a single individual. He thought it very desirable that there should, if possible, be unanimity in their proceedings—but it was evident by the talented observations which they had just heard that such could not be the case on the present occasion. In spite of the powerful arguments of the learned gentleman, who first addressed them, on that Resolution, he thought it was a violation of all the sound commercial principles which had been recognized during the last 150 years—they were asked to further the interests of trade by compulsory enactments on that trade itself—if the Court of Directors are opposed to Steam Communication, whether on good or bad grounds, they could not have a better argument in their favour than the fact that the community of Madras are so benighted, and ignorant of the real principles of trade, that they will not resort to Steam Communication without compulsory enactments. The learned Advocate then traced the rise of free trade, from Sir Josiah Child in 1670 to Lord Glenelg—whom they had most unhappily chosen to present their petition in the House of Lords, praying for another Legislative enactment—and illustrated his remarks by a fable of the old Fox.

[The Advocate-General not having had time to favor us with a sketch of his Speech, we are indebted for this report of it to the *Madras Gazette* of Saturday.]

Captain DALRYMPLE said he had listened to the speech of the learned Advocate-General with great attention, and with an anxious hope, that his learned friend would propose a substitute for the letter tax, which he condemned; but so far from pointing out any other source of revenue to meet the large outlay, whenever the learned gentleman came to that point, he went off into general declamation upon the principles of political economy and Free Trade. Now it ought to be borne in mind, that as far as the Resolutions of the House of Commons went, the House had done every thing that could be desired, still Steam came not to our shores, and those persons who had applied their minds to a consideration of this subject, were compelled to confess, that the difficulty of carrying into effect the Resolutions of the House, was a financial difficulty. In attempting to grapple with this part of the question the framers of the Resolution most carefully considered the different sources from which a return could be expected, and unwilling to go to Parliament or the Court, with a string of Resolutions merely expressive of disappointment, it became their duty to come forward with a distinct and special proposal, for the purpose of endeavouring to meet the only obstacle, which appeared to them to delay the establishment of Steam Communication with England. With this view the 4th Resolution was framed, and the learned gentleman who moved it, gave substantial reasons for its justice and expediency. Captain D. had not heard one syllable from his Honorable friend Mr. A. D. Campbell or from the learned Advocate-General which either disapproved the arguments of the learned mover, or weakened their force; and he, Capt. D., must say, that considering the talents of his learned friend, and the consideration he had given to this particular subject, he did look for some distinct proposal on his part, which would supply the

place of the Resolution be opposed. If the letter tax were abandoned, this meeting would be pledged to an opinion, which they refused to be compelled to justify, and the Court of Directors would receive the memorial as a mere abstract opinion upon the Steam question, by the Inhabitants of Madras. Captain D. still hoped, that gentlemen on the opposite side would, in condemning the proposition now before the Meeting, at least come forward with a plan to overcome the difficulty which both sides agreed in deploring. Such a plan was not to be found in the speech of his Honorable friend who began with Sir Josiah Child and ended with the fable of the old Fox. The relation of this fable reminded Capt. D. of a shipmate of his who once made a venture, on one of his voyages to the Coast of Guinea, in an article but little suited to the climate, for it consisted of a bale of red night caps. In proceeding from the shore into the country the dealer in night-caps got tired, pulled out of the bale one of his caps, put it on, and went to sleep. He was soon awakened by a noise and chattering in the trees, and looking up, to his sore dismay, perceived that the monkeys had opened his bale and every one of them in imitation of him had on a cap. No inducement could prevail on the monkeys to part with their new head-dress, till in a fit of despair the sailor took off his cap and threw it at them, in an instant every monkey returned the compliment, doffed their caps and threw them at the sailor. Now, Sir, said (Capt. D. let us imitate the sailor, and if this letter-tax be our last cap let us throw it at the House of Commons, who knows what may be the result?

Mr. OUCHTERLONY briefly observed that there was one remarkable deficiency in the arguments of those who had spoken in support of this resolution. The resolution pretended to cover portion of the expenses of Steam Navigation between the two countries, but it had been entirely omitted to shew that the prohibitory enactment sought for was likely to secure that end. The only approach to it, was an assumption by the learned mover, that so low a rate might be established as 8 annas for each single letter, when correspondence would not be scared by the expense from that channel, but this was so purely speculative that it was impossible the meeting should base any proposition upon it. To shew that no calculation upon the present extent of correspondence could reasonably be taken to sanction a measure like that proposed, he would simply allude to the instance of commercial letters—he assumed them at a proportion of about one-third of the general correspondence, and pointed out that their number would undergo these considerable reductions that, whereas at present sailing vessels offered repeated opportunities of communication in the course of the month, which were regularly availed of, these multiplied letters would become condensed into the one monthly steam despatch, and, if these monthly packets became fixed, regular and sure, the considerable item of duplicates would no longer be required. He confined himself to this point, independent of other considerations, because he did not consider that a case had been made out by the supporters of this resolution, and that, without any data before them to warrant the assumption embraced by it the meeting could not consistently come to its adoption.

Mr. D. ELIOT referring to Mr. A. D. Campbell's observation, that it was needless to use compulsory means to force correspondence into the new channel, until, at least, it was found on trial, after the communication had been established, that people did not voluntarily make use of it—or something to that effect, said—“I beg the Meeting to consider what would be reasonable if instead of the Honorable Company, we were applying to a body of the Private Merchants to undertake the project now contemplated, suggesting to them that besides the direct advantage to their own concerns likely to result from it, they would be sure to obtain a great return from postage, as might be seen by estimates we had prepared

from the Post Office statement. Would it not be reasonable for the merchant to say—‘Your estimate promises well—but they are estimates after all and we cannot safely reckon upon them, unless you will agree and bind yourselves to send all your letters by this channel and no other.’ Would it be reasonable for us to say, ‘Oh no, make a trial first.’”

Mr. CARON in reply stated, that the question before the meeting was—not whether the speculation would or would not be a profitable one as supposed by the Gentleman who spoke third (Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL) and therefore it would not be enough to wait to see the result before the tax was imposed, but the question was how to shew to the authorities in England that a revenue would arise. It was therefore necessary to begin by showing it, in order to get your Petition favourably entertained.

In respect to the Trade Laws quoted by his learned friend (Mr. NOTION) Mr. CARON said that they were quite beside the question before the meeting; it was not what would be most beneficial to trade but how a revenue might be obtained. The absurd trade laws were abrogated because they were found to be worthless, but the Post Office laws were preserved, because they were found essential to the revenue. He here entered into a calculation in answer to Mr. OUCHTERLONY's observation, to shew that by multiplying the communication between two places within a given time you multiplied most greatly the correspondence. Having answered the foregoing objections, he pressed upon the Meeting the propriety of adopting the Resolutions for the reasons mentioned in his opening speech and for this additional one, the importance of securing the hearty concurrence of the Court of Directors to the grand object, and for the purpose of accelerating the accomplishment of it.

Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL in explanation said, that his learned friend had entirely misunderstood him, perhaps from the defective manner in which he had expressed himself. He had expressly pointed out the source whence the expense was to be made good, viz. postage and prices on passages to be fixed by the Government. He differed from his learned friend, Mr. CARON, solely in regard to making it compulsory to send letters by Steamers. It was he (Mr. CAMPBELL) who advocated the cause of free trade and his opponents who did the contrary, for he wished to leave it quite optional with the parties to send their letters, as well as to convey their persons, by steam and sailing ships as each individual might find most inconvenient, and it was because those who advocated the proposed Resolution wished to revive exploded doctrines by placing restrictions upon sailing ships, and to confine the conveyance of letters to the particular channels of steamers, that the arguments used by his learned friend the Advocate-General became applicable to them, in as much as they desired by law to force, contrary to individual interests, that which is best regulated by them. When the division was about to take place Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL observed that he saw some natives who did not understand English—he did not object to any one voting who understood the question at issue, but such as really were not aware of the precise question, he submitted could not be allowed to vote.

Major CRISP rose, and in addressing the Meeting after the reply, begged to be allowed to say, that no measure in his opinion could possibly tend more to mar the prosperity and cripple the resources of the Steam Communication than the passing of the fourth Resolution. Compulsory enactments have always the effect of defeating their own ends by grasping at too much, based upon its own merits the projected Steam Establishment must commend itself for preference upon its suitableness and dispatch; and will itself compel the community to commit all its weightiest interests, political, commercial, and domestic, to its exclusive conveyance. But if it be attempted to force the whole Indian correspondence into the one expensive

channel, it cannot but fail; in most cases correspondence will be abridged; in some it will be altogether suppressed. And we shall find that the few who can afford to take advantage of this mode of communication to the fullest, will not compensate for the many who are able to avail themselves of it only to a very limited extent.

It appears to me that the Resolution hits the right nail but not upon the head. It is agreed that extraordinary means are required to defray the charges to be incurred. And it is equally agreed that the chief source of their supply should be by tax. Let it be by a tax—but let it be by a free and not a forced one. Let it be as heavy as the conscience of any *compulsionist* can allow upon the steam line of communication. It will draw a maximum of revenue from all parties; for all are deeply interested in its steady maintenance. But at the same time leave the sea channels open to receive the tributary streams to draw in all those communications, which it matters not whether two, three, or four months be occupied in their transmission and more especially to perpetuate to all the humbler and underpaid exiles from their home the privilege of writing to their father's land. Tax this too—if steam need a protective duty for its support—but tenderly and discreetly. By this the gain is twofold. We grasp a double lever and work double tides. We have one net for the large fishes, and another for the little fry, and the proceeds of the latter are fairly taken as an offset against any deficiency of the former. For it must be borne in mind that a law which prohibits the sailing ships from carrying packets extinguishes a source of gratuitous profit to the Post Office; and effects it too without any equivalent, (right as it was) if I am correct in my presentiment that it will abridge the quantity of correspondence by leaving both lines of access to Britain open and unembarrassed, and allotting the amount of postage upon each with the discreetest legislative wisdom, both modes of communication will harmonize and concentrate their efforts. They will unite the utmost possible advantage to the public with the completest indemnity for the cost and maintenance of the Steam establishments.

Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL rose again merely to suggest, at the instance of a military friend near him, that if this Resolution should be carried, it would be more desirable to exempt from the operation of the measure which it contemplates, the letters of the European soldiers to their families at home, between whom it would otherwise bar all communication. To this observation it was admitted by all present, that the privilege as to soldiers' letters would not in the slightest manner be affected by the measure in contemplation. Just as the division was taking place, we overheard several gentlemen say it was not the tax that was objected to, but the prohibitory clause.

The meeting then divided.

For the Amendment.....	52
For the 4th Resolution.....	43

Majority 9

(Amongst the minority were a great many natives, and it was stated that many of them did not fully comprehend the purport of the Division.)

[This Resolution having been rejected, the next Resolution became the IV. Resolution.]

IV. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that Point de Galle in the Island of Ceylon is the most eligible place for the arrival and departure of Steam vessels to and from the Red Sea: as independently of its central position, the voyage between that port and the Red Sea is more practicable throughout the year, than between the Red Sea and any other port in India.

Captain DALRYMPLE moved the 5th Resolution, and stated that, with the exception, all Naval men were in favour of Point de Galle.

V. That in the opinion of this Meeting the projected Establishment of a Company for carrying on a regular communication by Steam between Marseilles, Genoa, Naples and Alexandria, in conjunction with the Rail Road, which is stated to be in progress between Cairo and Suez, cannot fail to create an active commercial intercourse between continental Europe and India; and to afford a quick, easy and economical conveyance for passengers between the two countries which will enhance the importance, and eventually diminish the charge of completing the Steam Communication between Suez and India.

Mr. D. ELLIOTT seconded the Resolution.

Mr. NORTON, as to Point de Galle being the *depôt*, expressed himself as opposed to it, not being satisfied by sufficient information as to its being feasible or even practicable—though it might be so;—but his main objection was that it precluded unanimity with the other Presidencies, the inhabitants of which with a view to one common and united appeal from India had renounced all advocacy of local objects.

Mr. SCOTT proposed the 6th Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. ACWORTH and carried unanimously.

VI. That it is expedient to forward Petitions to both Houses of Parliament; and Memorials to the President of the India Board, and to the Honorable the Court of Directors; embodying the Resolutions of this Meeting, and praying that the Resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons may be carried into effect.

THE PETITION.

To the Honorable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the several persons whose names are hereto subscribed, being Inhabitants of Madras, in the East Indies.

SHREWETH,—That the British population of this part of India, have been for a long time impressed with the conviction that nothing will tend so materially to develop the resources of India, to improve her people, to advance her general welfare, and to secure to the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the integrity of its Empire over India, as the rapid and continued intercourse between the two countries by means of steam.

That this impression has not suddenly arisen, but has been one of gradual and steadily increasing growth, in which the native population has during these latter years participated, that the sincerity of this impression, both British and native, has been proved by the large voluntary subscriptions, which have from time to time been made, whenever a prospect of accomplishing this great object presented itself.

That the Government in India, no less than the people, have been anxiously desirous for the establishment of Steam Communication between the two countries, and that Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General, both individually and in Council, zealously supported the project in 1833, and subsequently declared, "that its advantages were so great in all its direct and indirect consequences, that in his opinion it would be cheaply bought at any price."

That the public of this Presidency have read with feelings of unmixed satisfaction, the resolutions which were passed by the Select Committee of your Honorable House in 1834, with regard to Steam Communication

between England and India, but they regret that no effectual measures have yet been taken for its regular establishment in conformity with such Resolutions.

That your Petitioners, under the impression that the delay in carrying into effect the said Resolutions, have arisen from the large outlay which the undertaking was calculated to involve, have applied themselves to an examination of the estimates which were submitted to the Committee of your Honorable House, and find that the price of coals in India therein mentioned is greatly overrated, inasmuch as they are stated to be from eighty (80) to one hundred and forty (140) shillings per ton, whereas the price of coals has been at Madras, during the past five years, upon an average less than thirty (30) shillings per ton, and this price, your Petitioners are assured is more likely to fall than to rise.

That your Petitioners submit, that owing to the reduction in the consumption of fuel and other advantages, resulting from the improvements in Steam Machinery, there are solid grounds for believing that by proper arrangements, the expense attending the establishment of periodical Steam Communication, may be reduced greatly below the estimates, with reference to which the Resolutions of the Select Committee of your Honorable House were framed.

That with a view of covering a portion of that expense, your Petitioners submit that it will be proper, so soon as the monthly Steam Packets shall be established, that Legislative enactments should be passed, prohibiting, subject to certain necessary limitations for the purposes of trade, the transmission of letters, or parcels, below a certain weight by any other conveyance than these packets.

That your Petitioners believe that Point de Galle in the Island of Ceylon is the most eligible place for the arrival and departure of Steam Vessels to and from the Red Sea, as independently of its central position, a voyage between that port and the Red Sea, is more practicable throughout the year, than between the Red Sea and any other port in India; but your Petitioners with the greatest confidence submit all details to the wisdom of your Honorable House, His Majesty's Ministers, and the East India Company, confining themselves to the humble but earnest prayer, that your Honorable House will be pleased to adopt such measures as may seem requisite for carrying into effect the said Resolutions of the Select Committee of your Honorable House.

Mr. TURNBULL proposed the 7th Resolution, which was seconded by Colonel Hanson and carried unanimously.

VII. That the Petitions* and Memorials now read be adopted, and that the Chairman be requested to forward the same: the Memorial to the Honorable Court through the Governor in Council with an earnest application that he will be pleased to recommend the same in the strongest manner to their favourable consideration.

Mr. ACWORTH proposed the 8th Resolution, which was seconded in a very neat and appropriate speech by Ragavah Charryer, and carried unanimously.

VIII. That the Chairman be requested to convey the thanks of the meeting to the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg for his powerful support of Steam Communication between England and India in 1834, with a request that his Lordship will be pleased to present and support the Petition to the House of Lords: and that the Petition to the House of Commons be transmitted to W. Craw-

ford, Esq. M. P. for the city of London, with a similar request.

Mr. CATON proposed the 9th Resolution, which was seconded by Capt. DALRYMPLE, and carried unanimously.

IX. That Captain GRINDLAY be appointed the Agent in London, for forwarding the object of the Meeting, and that a Committee be appointed to draw up and forward the necessary instructions, for his guidance.

Captain DALRYMPLE in seconding the Resolution, that Captain Grindlay should be appointed Agent to the Meeting in London, Captain D. did so with great pleasure. He had known Captain Grindlay for a great many years, as a gentleman who from early habits, from taste, and as a matter of business took a great interest in all that related to India. He was employed by the Court of Directors on various occasions, and had charge of the Mysore Prince, who lately visited England. Captain D. mentioned a very interesting circumstance which had been communicated to him by Captain Grindlay. The King of Oude sent home a learned Native who was introduced to most of the London Savans by Captain G* and by them pronounced to be a man of excellent abilities, and possessing a very competent knowledge of astronomy. His object in visiting England was to procure instruments and assistants for an observatory to be erected at Lucknow by H. M. the King of Oude. Captain D. said his object in mentioning these particulars, was to show how completely mixed up with Indian affairs Captain Grindlay was.

Proposed by Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL, seconded by Mr. Underwood and carried unanimously.

X. That this Meeting view with much satisfaction the active exertions of Mr. Thomas Waghorn in establishing himself in Egypt for the purpose of facilitating the transit of passengers, parcels and letters between Suez and Alexandria, and earnestly recommend his establishment to the favourable consideration of the Indian public.

Proposed by Mr. McDOLLAND, seconded by Mr. CATON and carried unanimously.

XI. That a subscription be opened for the purpose of enabling those members of the community who have not already subscribed to the Steam Fund to contribute means towards furthering the objects of this Meeting—and that Messrs. Arbutnot and Co. be requested to receive donations.

These Resolutions having been put and carried, the Honorable Mr. Sullivan expressed his pain at the difficulty of his situation, in being called upon as chairman to sign the Memorial to the Court of Directors, and to the Board of Contoul—and also his inability, both individually and officially, knowing as he did the impossibility of burdening the revenue with any new or additional charge, to be a party in signing the Petition or pursuing any measure which had for its object, directly or indirectly increasing the expenses of the State, without pointing out the source from whence such additional expense could be met.

Upon which Mr. CATON moved and Sir ROBERT COMYN seconded the Resolution.

XII. That the thanks of this meeting be offered to Mr. Sullivan for his arduous and able conduct in the chair—with an expression of the extreme regret they felt at his inability to carry the Resolutions into effect.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. SULLIVAN having left the chair, it was moved by Mr. CATON and seconded by Mr. Sullivan

* With the omission of the prohibition Clause.

XIII. That the Honorable Sir ROBERT COMYN be requested to take the Chair—which he accordingly did.

Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL proposed and Mr. ASHTON seconded the motion.

XIV. That a Committee be appointed consisting of

Mr. Cator, Captain Dalrymple and Mr. D. Elliott, to carry into effect the objects of the Meeting.

Mr UNDERWOOD moved and Mr. A. D. Campbell seconded the motion.

XV. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Robert Comyn for his conduct in the chair.—*Madras Conservative.*

BOMBAY STEAM MEETING.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, held this 16th day of March, 1836.

SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, in the chair

It was unanimously—

RESOLVED—That this meeting being deeply impressed with the importance of taking prompt measures to attract the attention of the authorities at home to the present state of the question of Steam Navigation between England and India, consider it most expedient to petition Parliament, as well as the Honorable the Court of Directors, for the adoption of further measures for the regular establishment of Steam Navigation between the two countries.

RESOLVED—That though, after the experiments made with a view to ascertain the most desirable route for the proposed communication, there can be no doubt in the opinion of this meeting as to which should be adopted, as well with regard to economy as despatch, yet to divest the question of a local character, and to unite more cordially with the sister Presidencies in the efforts they are making for the same object, it is not expedient at present to allude to that branch of the subject.

RESOLVED—That the Petition intended for the Honorable the Court of Directors be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a respectful request that he will be pleased, in transmitting it to the authorities at Home, to give it his favourable consideration, and that if possible it may be despatched by the *Hugh Lindsay Steamer*, which leaves on the 18th instant.

RESOLVED—That the petition of the Meeting to the House of Commons be forwarded to Sir John C. Holt, to be presented by him to that body as soon, and in such manner, either in conjunction with the Petitions from Madras and Calcutta, or otherwise, as he may deem most advisable to secure the object of the Petitioners.

THE PETITION.

To the Honorable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Natives and European Inhabitants of Bombay

SHeweth,—That four Petitioners, long and deeply impressed with the importance of establishing a rapid communication between India and England, have exerted themselves for several years past to promote what appeared to them to be the most feasible plan which has been proposed for that purpose.

That the experiments which have hitherto been made under the immediate auspices of the Bombay Government have, as your Hon'ble House must be aware, been attended with complete success, and the possibility of keeping up frequent and regular intercourse between the two countries by means of steam vessels has been fully proved.

That as no such undertaking can be expected to succeed in a country circumstanced as this is, unless the powerful support of Government be extended to it, at least for a considerable time to come, your Petitioners have been much gratified to learn that the subject had been brought under the consideration of your Hon'ble House, and that the Committee appointed to inquire into it had declared by their Report of the 14th July 1834 that it was expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the establishment of a Steam Communication by the Red Sea.

That after such a declaration your Petitioners deem it unnecessary to insist upon the importance of expediting in every possible way the accomplishment of the plans which have been suggested for the above purpose. Yet with the prospect, which becomes daily more apparent, of a vast increase in the trade between the two countries, they may be permitted briefly to advert to a few of the many great advantages which may be expected to flow from such a measure. Depending as the trade of India chiefly does on British vessels for the means of transport, the importance of early intelligence in regulating the required supply, as well as for affording information of the state of the European market, cannot, it will be obvious, be too highly estimated; and the present year in which the increase of the staple commodity—Cotton—has been so remarkable may be cited as a striking instance of the benefit which in a commercial point of view it could not fail to produce.

That the Political no less than the Commercial interests of both countries would be thereby promoted,—and above all, it would materially advance the great end, which England has in view in retaining her dominions over India, of extending the blessings of civilization among the numerous population of this great empire while it would likewise contribute in no small degree to the comfort and happiness of that large class of His Majesty's subjects, whose avocations condemn them to a long sojourn in this country, with the consequent pain of separation from their friends and connexions in England.

Under all these circumstances your Petitioners confidently trust that your Hon'ble House will not fail to give the subject all the consideration which its importance so fully merits.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that such further measures may be taken for improving and establishing the means of rapid communication between India and England by steam as to the wisdom of your Hon'ble House may seem most expedient.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE HINDOO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

We were highly gratified by witnessing the annual distribution of prizes to the Hindoo College students. The exhibition took place at Government House, an arrangement, we believe, which is in accordance with ancient custom, and it is one of which we highly approve; no doubt it has an extremely good effect upon the native community, marking so distinctly as it does the interest which is taken by the Government, and more especially by the new Governor-General, in the progress of education amongst them. Lord Auckland himself distributed the prizes, and expressed himself highly pleased with the whole scene,—a feeling indeed which was shared by all present, but apparently by none more completely than by the Honorable Misses Eden, who appeared much delighted with the exhibition. The progress of the boys is extremely creditable to the professor of Literature, Captain D. L. Richardson, and to the different teachers: we are happy to hear that under their admirable management, and well chosen plan of education, the number of students is daily increasing to such an extent, that there is now scarcely room for the crowd of youths who throng the building of the Hindoo College.

It is in truth a most cheering sight to witness the struggles which the natives are now making to emancipate themselves from the dark ignorance which has hitherto surrounded them, and they owe a deep debt of gratitude to the beneficence of the Government which has afforded them such ample opportunities for educating themselves.

Of the many recitations it would be very difficult to say which was the best. Some of these pieces which were delivered with most propriety of emphasis and accent were those that were heard to the least advantage. *Alexander's Feast* and *Collins's Ode to the Passions*, both extremely difficult to deliver with any effect even in a quiet room with attentive listeners, were greatly injured

by the buzz of the crowd and the creaking of chairs on the marble floor. The humorous pieces were most effective, because they were the most eagerly listened to, and people employed themselves in attending to what was going on instead of in talking and moving about. The story of the *Chameleon*, by a little boy of the name of Govind Chunder Dutt, was the first piece in the order of time, and it was received with great applause. The audience were naturally delighted with the pure English intonation and spirited action of the little reciter. The fine lines on the burial of Sir John Moore came next, and were given by a very young boy named Muthy Lal Bysack in a way that showed that he understood what he delivered. Some laughable verses about the inappropriateness of various surnames to the men that bear them, (in Horace Smith's style,) were very waggishly recited by Cally Kisto Ghose. When he came to the line

Mr. Metcalf's would run from a cow—

there was a laugh at the introduction of that familiar name. "*The map of Ross*," a passage from Pope, was recited by Anund Kisan Bose in a tone of voice of great sweetness and with perfect propriety of accent, but the noise prevented him from being heard except by those immediately near him. *Dick's Soliloquy* was animated, and Govind Kisan Dutt's delivery of Othello's Address to the Senate, was given with truth, and accuracy of accent and feeling. Perhaps the serious piece that pleased most was a scene from Shylock. The Jew was particularly well personated. *The Newcastle Apothecary*, by Rajnarain Dutt, was the last of the recitation, but by no means the least in merit. It was extremely well received.

We were glad to see such a crowd of distinguished visitors, male and female, amongst whom we noticed almost all the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court and various natives of rank.—*Hurharu.*

DR. HENDERSON.

We grieve to have to announce the death of Dr. Henderson at Loodianah on the 12th of March. His remains were interred at that station on the evening of the following day.

The great exposure to which he had been subjected on his late journey to the confines of Chinese Tartary and to Cashmere, had laid the foundation of an illness of a very severe nature. Soon after his return to the Sutledge, fever attacked him, and though every aid was afforded to him, the hopes entertained of his ultimate recovery were far from sanguine. His sufferings from fever appear to have been latterly very severe, and even when free from febrile symptoms his nervous system was found so terribly shaken and the debility was so excessive, that nature could make no effort to rally, and exhaustion subsided into dissolution.

To those like ourselves who have in any way been connected with the subject of this sketch, in forwarding any public measure, this event will be a source of deep sorrow. The struggles and anxieties in which the prosecution of all plans of improvement are involved in a country and state of society like that of India, cannot but invest the connexion in public life with much of a feeling of private affection, and thus, we are sure, that the death of Dr. Henderson will be mourned by many as a heavy

and lasting loss. The constitution may be cold, the disposition may be rendered callous or may be schooled by design, but man cannot "forget himself to stone." The feelings

"Cannot lean by themselves, cannot flourish alone"

but will cling as we advance in years to the associate in public life, with more lasting, if less intense regret, than the severing of the ties of the affections produce, at a period of more sanguine hopes, and more buoyant temperament.

Though the last hour of this able and enterprising being was cheered by the friendship and attentions of Captain Wade and other Loodianah friends, it must have been humiliating to his high spirit, to reflect, that the order for his continuance under military arrest for crossing the frontier without leave, was still in force, and as a consciousness of a probable termination of life's useful fever, stole over the mind of the suffering patient, it must have been deprived of the satisfaction of reflecting, that the fruits of his late enterprise and dangers, had not been secured to the public, for the preparation of his notes for the press had newly been commenced upon, and the state of the memoranda composed on his journey, was feelingly remarked upon by himself as such, as to be unsuceptible of publication by any hand but his own

"The journey," says Captain Wade, in a letter which we have been permitted to see, "which he had lately performed, would, had his life been spared, have enabled him to contribute a valuable store of information regarding a part of Asia almost entirely unknown to us, and when the Attock is as well known as the Ganges, it will not be forgotten; that he was the first who followed the course of that river from the confines of Yarkund to the plains of Peshawur at the sacrifice of his valuable life."

During a residence in India, which cannot have fallen much short of twenty years, his active mind seems to have been ever devoted to objects of national interest, and for many years past, to have been unremittingly employed in introducing measures of direct public utility. It was at Calpee, we believe, that Dr. Henderson, first engaged in mercantile speculations and then prosecuted them keenly till the Bhurtapore war. Investments of ghee, catching elephants, supplies of horses, and banking, all occupied his attention; but the improvement of the cotton of upper India was the more favorite scheme, and employed his pen in a correspondence with the talented Holt Mackenzie. He endeavoured too, to introduce the spinning jenny at Coel, but, without success, and was, after much unsuccessful speculation in Indigo and cotton, driven in 1828, to Van Diemen's Land, with shattered health and in embarrassed circumstances.

Since his return to India, Agra has been the chief scene of his labours. The Medical Retiring Fund, a Medical Library, the publication of an English, Persian and Hindsee newspaper, the remodelling of the Orphan School, the establishment of the Agra Bank, the attempt to cause the existence of a Branch Horticultural Society, the formation of the Agra Public Library, the erection of an extensive Corn Mill, are all schemes, which either emanated from his fertile brain, or were the objects of his anxious attention. His endeavours in 1834 to erect a new town near Landour, created much sensation, and lent additional impulse to the awakening public spirit of Upper India. His journey to Little Thibet, Cashmere and to the Indian *Caucasus*, would have filled up an important chasm in the geography of Central Asia, had that life been spared by disease, which had eluded the treachery of native chiefs, and the violence of highland robbers. Still he managed amid all his difficulties and dangers, to insure the introduction of the silk-worm of Little Thibet on this side of the Sutledge, and as yet with every prospect of success, by which a most important advantage will be conferred, alike on the manufactures of Lahore and Multan, which are at present supplied with silk from Bokhara, at a risk and expense of overland carriage for 700 miles.

It is gratifying to know that Baron Hugel and Mr. Vigne, with that generous feeling which always accompanies real personal merit, speak in the highest terms of Dr. Henderson's enterprise as a traveller.

Whatever were the talents of our deceased friend, and that they were of no common order all must admit, they were unremittingly devoted to the public good. His character was that of restless energy, which forms the chief element of a master mind. His thoughts flowed too quick upon him to allow him to think as soundly as rapidly. The machine of his mind might occasionally be said to want a regulator. A clog was required to retard the rapidity of movement on an inclined plain. He wanted but more caution and judgment, to have stood forth in the light of a public man of the highest character. He would not however have then sown the seeds of so much improvement; if he had perfected more, he would have laid the foundation of less, and it is after all of more lasting importance to the human race to facilitate and stimulate the progress of the mind, than to give birth to a few perfect measures of moderate utility. Whatever be the blemishes which a sterner critic may discover in

Dr. Henderson's mental confirmation, they were at least but those

"Faults which daring Genius owes
Half to the ardour which its birth bestows;"

and in some measure may be viewed as the very character by which he held an existence, devoted to the good of his fellow creatures, and capable of advancing the happiness and improvement of his race.

The following extract from the last letter Dr. Henderson wrote to Agra, will be as interesting, as it is a characteristic notice of his travels,

"You would hear from—that I had again returned, or rather was on my return, to civilized society. I intended to have remained some short time and to have opened a correspondence with you from Lahore; but news having reached that I was directed to be placed in arrest on crossing the frontier, I hastened to Lodeeanah, knowing well how anxious you would be to print my court martial. Under various circumstances I was enabled to make my way to Ludak, where circumstances compelled me to intimate to the Raja my being an Englishman. Desirous of obtaining an offensive and defensive treaty with our governor, the Rajah foolishly thought that by delaying me he would effect his object. In some measure aware of his plans, I attempted to make my escape, but was overtaken 4 marches from Ludak, where refusing to surrender, I got first severely mangled, and after being disarmed I received several tulwar wounds and other injuries. I was consequently declared a prisoner for 3 months and was only set at liberty by Zerour Sing, on the Sekhs entering Ludak. After a vain attempt to make my way to Andegan, the season being far advanced and my pecuniary resources expended, I proceeded to Little Thibet, where I was received with great kindness by Amedshah. Here I was again prevented from following the direct route towards Kuskur, by the state of the countries through which I should have had to pass, while at the same time I was likely to be confined in the country during the winter also, the passes having been declared impracticable. I contrived, however, to make my way to Cashmere, where I arrived the same day and hour with Baron Hugel from Jum-moo. After seeing a little of the valley I descended the Jelim, and crossed the Attock, entering the European country with a view to penetrating into Kuskur. My assumed character of a holy Syed, enabled me to pursue that dangerous route; but unfortunately on reaching the pass, by which I was to have entered Kuskur, I found it closed, but a few days previous to my arrival. After being detained and plundered by a brother Syed, a chief in the territory of Ghuren Khan, I made my way rather miserably to Peshawur, where I was kindly received and my wants supplied by Mr. Avelable. From this, I proceeded to Lahore, conceiving my expedition terminated at Peshawur. The Maharaj shewed me great attention and appeared most anxious to detain me, but as I have said before, knowing the deep and earnest anxiety you must have felt for me, particularly for the court martial, I hastened to relieve your suspense by proceeding to Lodeeanah, where I am now under arrest. I have found things somewhat different from what I had understood. It appeared that I was merely called off by the Governor for an explanation, when the C. C. (I suspect provincial one) he being the channel of communication, likewise directed that I should be placed in arrest; notwithstanding this I felt much flattered by receiving a kindly welcome from all Lodeeanah, and you may almost fancy how much I enjoy the change from abject misery to plenty and comfort.

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN HENDERSON."

Lodeeanah, 14th Feb.—Agra Uthbar.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

MRS. LEACH'S BENEFIT.

If Mrs. Leach could have any doubt as to the estimation in which the public of Calcutta hold her endeavours to please, her mind must have been completely set at ease on Tuesday night. The Theatre was crowded to excess; and all the most distinguished persons were present, with the exception of the Misses Eden, one of whom it was understood was too much indisposed to attend.

Of the performance we have not room to say all we could wish. Taken as a whole, it was, we are told, one of the most successful essays of our band of English amateurs. The representative of *William Tell* never, in our humble opinion, appeared to more advantage than in the hardy mountaineer, the soul-stricken Swiss. His scene with *Melctal*, the poor old man whose eyes had been torn out, was highly wrought and drew from the fairer portion of the audience the purest proof that the tenderest chords of sympathy had been touched. Equally affecting—because equally effective and true to nature—were the scenes with *Gessler*, when the monster, with a refinement of cruelty almost fabulous, imposes upon *Tell* the chance of killing his child, and attends and directs the cruel ordeal. But it was not only in the struggle with his feelings as a father that *Proteus* elicited the admiration of his auditors:—his denunciations of the tyrant—his gallant bearing when chained and surrounded by the myrmidons of the Austrian Bailiff, and his energetic apostrophes to liberty and the political charms of his native hills, were all brilliant specimens of histrionic power, and drew down, as they merited, thunders of applause.

Next to *Tell*, the crack character of the evening was that of the boy *Albert*. The little fellow seemed to be complete master not only of the letter of his part, but of the spirit which is supposed to animate the highland boy. We should be sorry, for obvious reasons, to be instrumental, by any superabundance of praise, in forcing forward talents already sufficiently precocious, but we must say that, with careful training and due attention to his "parts of speech," we think our little hero may become a great ornament to the stage. He has "a good sprag memory" as our friend Sir Hugh Evans would say, and an easy confidence.

The revolting character of *Gessler* was played with excellent judgment by a gentleman whose endeavours we have more than once had occasion to applaud. No amateur understands his author better, or "makes himself up" as the stage cant has it, for the character he assumes. He was well supported by a rising amateur in the character of *Sarnem*.

Anneli, by a debutante, was a very creditable essay. We shall be able to form a better judgment of her powers when we see her in a more important character. Mr. Hely prettily sang a very pretty serenade, and the Secretary to the Theatre, in an entire new line of character, both astonished and amused the auditory. *Melctal* is quite unworthy of the distinguished talents of the amateur who played *Macduff*; but an amateur imbued with the genuine dramatic spirit does not estimate a character by its prominence or extent. He played the part feelingly and effectively. The new scenery was beautiful, especially the Seneschal's apartment in the castle—the Lake of Lucerne and the field of Gratts.

In the after-piece, Mrs. Leach played a lively little character in the course of which she assumed three other parts. She was much applauded as a little drummer, and a great greedy-goose of a boy. The success of the farce (which by the way was not over until the "small

hours ayont the twal") was mainly promoted by the Secretary, who played *Old Wilton* with all the humour and pliancy which were wont to characterise his earliest efforts. We hope that he intends to persevere in the new course he has evidently commenced. The time requisite for the changes of Mrs. Leach's costume gave two or three of the amateurs an opportunity of displaying their talent for gag. The delicate subjects of improvisation were the patent medicines occasionally advertised in the papers—written about in M. U. M. and copied with gusto into Mr. Tandy's *Ukhar*.—*Englishman*.

ITALIAN OPERA.

ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

The *Italiana in Algeri* was the first entire Italian Opera ever performed in Calcutta, and on the good old principle *on revient toujours a ses premieres amours* alone, we should feel bound to welcome its re-appearance; but the piece has in itself so much to recommend it in the shape of amusing incident, lively conceit, and truly graceful music, that no appeals to constancy or to the recollection of by-gone love passages, on its behalf, are necessary. This Opera is a good specimen of the genuine Italian Buffa, and has fully as much of the simplicity of the middle ages as of the gorgeous embroidery of the modern style. The two Duets *Se inclinassi* and *Ai Supplici* are such as even the admirers of those respectable perriwig-pated personages Pacini, Paesello and Cimarosa, whom we may without offence designate the ancients, might approve of, although they may exclaim against the innovations of the profane practitioners of the day, and lament the depravity of the reigning taste. The music of the *Italiana* abounds in highly expressive passages and melodies of a graceful and finished character—its general style is pleasing and appropriate, and its harmonies are sufficiently rich without being too elaborate. The unlearned ear is likely to carry away a greater number of impressions from this Opera, than from many others of higher pretension, and this we take to be a convincing proof of its excellence, at least if the canon of Dionysius, of Helicarnassus, that the end of every art is to please the million, be applicable to music.

In the execution, the Opera we thought rather flagged in the first Act—there was less of energy in the singers than we have been accustomed to note. This languor however disappeared in the second Act, which went off with as much spirit and success as any performance we have witnessed. The investiture of *Kuimakan* and *Pappataci* with the insignia of their respective orders created infinite merriment, and the latter after undergoing a species of confirmation very much akin to the justly celebrated swearing in at Highgate—took the oath and his seat (at a tempting looking feast, wherein oranges and Company's madeira were very conspicuous) under the salute due to his rank, consisting of a straggling volley from *Isabella's* marines.

This Opera afforded the public another opportunity of admiring the talent and wondering at the ability of the accomplished Amateur who has recently added so much to the attractions of the Opera here. This is the fourth Opera in which he has filled a principal part—in all of them with signal success! This indicates an extraordinary and very enviable aptitude of acquiring what to most people is passing difficult, if not impossible, of attainment. But the manner in which the undertaking is accomplished would almost lead one to suppose that this description of skill was intuitive. His opening air

Languir per una bella was sung with great delicacy and tenderness—and in the *Quintett* in the second act, and the second *Finale* when he introduces the Chorus of *Peppolacci*—a movement equally remarkable for grace and originality—he was most successful. Schieroni was unusually nervous during the early scenes of the Opera, but she had fully recovered her self-possession in the second Act, and in her fine *Rondo* at the end she was entirely herself. Pizzoni was so enveloped in beard, turban, and fur, that his voice had no chance, it was lost in a wilderness of hair which every one knows is a bad conductor and suffocated under a mountain of maulin. We are really unable to say whether he sang well or ill, for the instant he turned his head his voice became inaudible. We wish he would mend his recitative, which is really a nondescript. It is neither the flesh of poetry, nor the fish of prose, nor yet the good red-herring of music—it is itself alone. Caesar is said to have expostulated with one who read something after the mode of Pizzoni's recitation—*Si cantas male cantas, si legis cantas* We wish our estimable *basso* would ponder this.

We were glad to perceive Lord Auckland and his family in the Theatre. The House was one of the best we have seen for some time.—*Hurkaru.*

BACCANALI DI ROMA.

We are unfortunate again in an accident which deprives us of the usual obliging and able assistance on which we have been so much accustomed to rely in Opera criticism. But as some notice of the performance will no doubt be expected by our musical readers, we proceed to report that GENERALI's serious opera the *BACCANALI DI ROMA* was the piece represented, and—we were sorry to observe—to a very thin house. The choice of day was doubly unfortunate, though this is not easily to be avoided, we believe during Lent. But as evil stars would have it, the day was also a Hindoo holiday—a conjunction ever ominous and of evil augury in the aspect of our theatrical houses, inasmuch as it too surely propels the jaded and centrifugal DITCHER at a tangent, off from his dull wheel's eternal orbit, into the adjacent realms of space and air. There was besides, we believe, another ill starred conjunction of the "superior houses" in the upper regions of Barrackpore, any thing but auspicious to the interests of the Opera; for not only did this hinder our poor artistes from profiting by a particular magnetic box-filling attraction which is said to be inherent in Vice Royalty, but the conjunction to which we allude further deprived the Opera of its accustomed countenance from some of its most distinguished and regular subscribers. But setting these particular causes of thin attendance aside, the artistes or managers of Opera affairs ought by this time to have learnt to take truer measures of English pretensions to musical knowledge and taste, than to venture on giving any Opera three times, however beautiful in itself, however complicated in its arrangement of parts, and difficult to be thoroughly appreciated and understood even by scientific ears. As a people it must be owned we are more nearly allied to Goths and Huns than it is always pleasant or safe to tell. The nations that are really musical come off a different tack. In England it is fashion alone that supports the Opera to this day; not one in a score of the pianco-humping Misses or flute-blowing Dandies who frequent the King's Theatre is capable of any remote approximation to understanding or even discerning the combinations of sound that vainly salute the portals of the Vandalic symposium. But to return to our own notions. Let no Opera, Oh! worthy managers! be performed thrice or even twice before our Calcutta audiences, unless your treasury is altogether independent, by means of a heavy subscription list, or receipts at the door. In India folks are to see an Opera as to see a Pantomime or Melodrama; not to hear and hear again sweet music until

the stimulus and aid supplied to memory by associated dramatic action, enable one to get the melodies by heart, or even to attempt *sotto voce* one of Schieroni's rich low seconds to the screech of the quadrille leader's fiddle. Enough and too much of all this, as of the seven castles of Bohemia. Our say is short, for we have little to remark on the aforesaid third representation of the *Baccanali* except that the scant and cold audience could not fail to communicate its freezing influence to the performance, which accordingly did not go off quite so smooth as the second. The music of this Opera as given at the Chowringhee Theatre with its judicious substitutions and interpolations, we not only think extremely beautiful, but equal as a whole to any of the numerous pieces which our artistes have got up. We suppose it is fruitless to persevere in anathematizing an orchestra so perseveringly wrong as that of our Chowringhee Opera, and which never appears to become a whit better acquainted or more familiar with the music, from frequency of repetition. We shall therefore say no more on the old subjects of loudness; inattention to the singers; running of races with each other; trampling down the slow-coaches, Garate and his chorus. Knowing not what is to come next, or when! We shall not even put forth our customary good thing about panting time toiling in vain after Signors Catania and Pizzoni. All this and more we leave unsaid, and trust to the consciences of the culprit; and all that we shall say more, on the *Baccanali* is this, that Schieroni was in good voice and less nervous at starting than usual; that she sung her rondo in the second act with her usual taste and sweet expression, as also the entire of the music which she had to execute in duo with Ebuzio. Of the latter we must always feel that we ought to speak with reserve, as of an Amateur; although the extraordinary aptitude he has shown in this singular and difficult department of the Drama has almost deprived him of an Amateur's privilege to deprecate severity in criticism. His personation of the youthful Roman was elegantly perfect, and his execution of the music equal to the excellence of the second performance; no mean standard of praise.

We pass to a subject closely connected with the above, although having no other reference to the *Baccanali* in particular, than as this has served to remind us of the exceeding gratification we have derived from the performances of our estimable Italian Prima Donna and the duty we owe to her in return, of contributing our mite of Editorial persuasion to obtain for the talented Signora Schieroni a brimming benefit, on (as we understand) the 14th or 15th of April when she proposes to take her leave of us—alas that it must be so!—in the character of Ninetta in Rossini's very charming and popular Opera of the *Gazza Ladra*. In addition to the indispensable and always ready aid of Ebuza, we learn that Mr. Linton, Mr. Hamerton and others have pressed forward to strengthen the amateur corps, on this occasion, of which they have the success so warmly at heart—as who indeed has not, who knows the Signora? Mrs. Leach is engaged for the attractive part of Pipo, which her versatile talent will enable her to enact with very good general effect, after a little curtailment: Madame Nouveau is also engaged for the part of Lucia. Altogether the entertainment promises to be well worthy of public patronage; but were the bill of fare not half so promising, the popularity enjoyed by the much respected, the modest, and highly gifted Schieroni with the Musical World of Calcutta and all lovers of the stage, cannot fail of obtaining for her a full subscription list and an overflowing House. We subjoin an extract from the *Bengal Herald*, in the sentiments expressed by the writer of which we cordially agree; and we shall be truly happy if in any way our humble endeavours to promote the object we have all at heart, can be made of use to the talented lady whom we are unfortunately about to lose. Were

it for nothing else but the unpretending liberality with which, as we learn, she withdrew her privilege of a benefit granted by the managing Committee in the favourable season, rather than involve her friends in disagreeable discussions with others—we must say the Signora deserves all the warmth of support which we rejoice to hear her subscription book is receiving individually and collectively from the gentlemen of the Italian Opera Committee.—*Hurkatu.*

THE SCHIERONI'S BENEFIT.

We refer with mournful feelings to the notification which intimates that we are soon to bid farewell, a long farewell we fear, to the most refined and delightful entertainment which this society has ever enjoyed. One more Opera of the series remains and after that our Italian *Prima Donna* alone, justly relying on her universal popularity, ventures on a Benefit Opera, (alas! the last that ever will be performed in Calcutta) an example which neither of her countrymen intend to imitate in consequence of the frightful expense which attends each representation of the Lyric Drama and the season of the year being so unpropitious for incurring such a risk. Our readers will naturally ask how this comes to pass, when they have seen the Opera well attended and have heard every where favorable opinions of it. The fact, however, is indisputable, as at the end of the present series, notwithstanding the liberal subscriptions thereto by almost all the *elite* of society, instead of having any profits to divide, the *artistes* find they have been exerting their talents for monthly compensation at so limited a ratio, as to be scarcely adequate to a respectable maintenance.

Under these circumstances alone we should have little doubt that such a favorite as Schieroni, whose high professional talents are associated with qualities which have won for her the esteem of all who know her, would secure her a bumper house; but on this occasion our Italian *Prima Donna* comes before the public with very extraordinary claims to their support. It will be in the recollection of most of our readers, that Signora Schieroni's Benefit was announced to take place several months ago, when the season and the usual fullness of the City of Palaces at that period were so auspicious to

her success. The Signora in that instance generously withdrew her BENEFIT with a view to facilitate the arrangements of the Opera Committee, in a manner and under circumstances that elicited from them the warmest expressions of their approbation. Of course her subscribers on that occasion only felt themselves still more strongly bound to support her whenever the Benefit might take place, and we trust now that the opportunity offers, all those who in that instance did not happen to subscribe very liberally, will not hesitate to donate the amount of their subscriptions in favour of such an *artiste*, on such an occasion as that of her last benefit—and of the last Italian Opera in Calcutta. The public at large will doubtless come forward liberally; for they alone unfortunately have derived benefit from the exertions of the *artistes* in the creation and enjoyment of a taste for the Opera which has already produced a beneficial effect on the state of music here, that will increase and endure. Signora Schieroni, with talents which ought to have earned for her a fortune, and which have been acknowledged not only here but in some of the capitals of Europe and South America, by persons of the highest musical skill and taste, is now about to leave us, little, if at all, richer than she came here. This is melancholy enough in itself; but it would indeed be an eternal reproach to the community if her cause were made more lamentable by her failing on the occasion of her final Benefit to have a NUMBER HOUSE.

The Opera which Signora Schieroni has fixed on is the *Gara Ladra*, one which in itself would be most attractive, independent of her own claims to a generous support on this, her farewell performance in India. For our parts we feel that the pleasure we may derive from hearing her sing on this occasion with that expression and sweetness, which have so often enraptured us, will be damped by the consideration that we hear her probably for the last time. This will be the something bitter that will mar our perfect enjoyment of the performance.

— in medio de fonte leoporum
Surget amari aliquid. —

Still we hope a crowd will assemble in Chowringhee Theatre to manifest by their presence a generous sympathy in the approaching departure of our FAVORITE and to bid her a long farewell.—*Bengal Herald.*

SUPREME COURT.

STEVENS VERSUS HUME.

JUDGMENT.

SIR B. MALKIN.—This is a bill brought by the plaintiff, as sole brother and heir-at-law of Mary Hume, an Armenian Christian, inhabitant of Dacca, in respect of certain lands of which she died possessed, as it is alleged, of an estate in fee simple or other freehold estate of inheritance. The bill states that she made a will, and that will was inoperative by reason of her coverture and of no settlement having been made upon her marriage; and it further states that she devised these lands and large personal property under the will of Arratoon Michael as his executrix, devisee and residuary legatee. It also alleges that there are outstanding debts of Arratoon Michael, but to much less amount than the personal estate.

The bill is demurred to, and the demurrer would raise the general and very important question of the nature and tenure of the real estate held by Mary Hume. But there is a preliminary question which it also raises, whether, assuming the plaintiff to be right in the claim which he makes, he is also right in the remedy which he seeks; in

other words, whether he shews any thing to make it necessary for him to have recourse to a Court of Equity; whether, if he is entitled to the lands, he cannot recover them at law; and whether, therefore, the bill is not a mere ejectment bill. If it be, it is unnecessary and undesirable to discuss the great question as to the property, in a case where the expression of our opinion would not really decide the rights of the parties. The preliminary question, therefore, must first be disposed of.

The only ground suggested, why the intervention of a Court of Equity is necessary, is the existence of the outstanding debts of Arratoon Michael. This is the whole obstacle to the complainant obtaining the principal relief he seeks at law: and the question, therefore, is, whether this really amounts to an obstacle. For it is clear that the minor points of relief that he seeks, the delivery up of title deeds, the appointment of a receiver, and granting of a writ of *ne exeat regno*, are not by themselves sufficient to support his claim in equity. To entitle himself to the first, he must recover possession at law, if there is no other obstacle to his so doing; the mere prayer for a receiver will not be granted in a conflict between the heir-at-law and devisee, (*Jones v. Jones*, 3 Min 161)

and the application for a writ of *ne exeat regno* is also clearly applicable only to a case where he is otherwise entitled to equitable relief. The question, therefore, resolves itself entirely into the effect of the outstanding debts.

Now, it is plain, that the framers of this bill rest the claim of the complainant entirely on the operation of the English law, so the case was put in argument, and so it appears on the face of the bill. The estates are described in the technical terms of that law; the inability of Mary Hume to devise is put upon the footing of that law; and even the contingency peculiar to that law, of a tenancy by the writing in her husband, is carefully and expressly excluded.

Is there then by this law on which the complainant rests his case, any thing to prevent him from recovering without the aid of a Court of Equity? By the general law of England, certainly nothing: the real estate would indeed pass by devise from Arratoon Michael to Mary Hume, subject to the payment of debts of a certain nature (which nature it is not even alleged that the debts in question possessed) and would pass from her to her heir, subject to the same liberality; but this would never vest in her at all as legatee or executrix, and would not pass by any will of hers to her executor, nor if such will were valid. They might, indeed, pass by her will to her devisee, if such will were good in law; but if so, the complainant would have shewn no claim, whatever, either in law or in equity. Thus far, therefore, if the complainant has any title, his remedy would be at law.

There is nothing to vary this result in the provisions of the Charter, even if they applied to an estate in the hands of such a holder. They make real estate, indeed subject to execution for all debts: but if not taken in execution, they leave its incidents unaffected; and among these will be that of descending in the manner already stated.

The only remaining ground on which any variation from the general rule of the English law could be supposed to exist, would be the statute 9. Geo. 4. c. 33. respecting the liability of real estates as assets in the hands of executors and administrators. This statute, however, clearly applies only to the case of persons strictly and technically described as British subjects, except where the lands are situated within the local jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts. It does not, therefore, affect the present case of lands of an Armenian Christian at Dacca.

I am, indeed, aware, that the statute uses the word "declare," as well as the word "enact"; and that it may be said, that if it declares the English law as to one class of estates, it, at least, furnishes evidence of its construction as to another. This, however, is the most that can be said; for it does not declare the law, except in the cases to which it applies, and, therefore, does not really alter or affect it in others; but I do not feel that it even furnishes such evidence. The act is confessedly obscure and imperfect; but on the best consideration I can give it, I do not think it really purports to be declaratory. The words "declared and enacted," which are used throughout, introduce in the fifth section, a provision for the conformation of conveyances, which, if the law had been conformable to the act before, did not require to be confirmed; and in the 6th section they usher in a provision for the future construction of the act itself. They could not in this case declare the previous law on a statute which had no previous existence, and it furnishes one argument also that they could not be intended to operate as a declaration of law that the same clause contains an express provision that certain real or supposed ambiguities in the law were still to continue notwithstanding the new statute. On the whole, I should understand these words, in a very imperfectly expressed statute, to be introduced in the hope of removing a difficulty which they really rather tend to produce, and to be meant to apply, as the case might be, declaring whatever happened to be old, and enacting whatever happened to be new, in its provisions.

But, even if the act be considered strictly declaratory, there could be no reason for applying its principles to the present case. The doubts which it was passed to

remove, must probably have arisen out of that provision of the charter which made real estates liable to execution for all debts and damages, and the act is carefully confined to lands belonging to persons liable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts. There is, therefore, no reason for treating it as a declaration of the law applying to estates not within the same jurisdiction, and, therefore, not affected by the same difficulties.

But I would go farther. It might be hard to exclude a party from all relief, merely because he had made a mistake in the ground on which he placed his right; and it might, therefore, be contended, that if it appeared that the complainant was entitled, not as heir by the law of England, but as heir by some other law, and that under that claim he would be entitled to relief in equity and not otherwise, he ought not to be excluded from relief, because he had alleged his claim unskillfully. I do not, however, think that this argument can be supported in this case. The complainant expressly alleges himself to be entitled *as heir*; that Mary Hume, who is first stated to have taken real and personal property as executrix, devisee, and residuary legatee, held the real estate *as devisee*, subject to the payment of such debts of Arratoon Michael as the personal estate in her hands was unable to satisfy; that she died intestate as to the reality, being incompetent to make a will of it; and that the personalities of Arratoon Michael in her hands was more than sufficient to satisfy his debts. In no way, therefore, does he shew any legal bar to his title; if she held the lands *as devisee*, subject to certain debts, they would pass, subject to the same debts, to her real, not her personal, representative; and if this were not enough, he negatives the liability which he originally suggested, by an express assertion that the personal estate was enough to satisfy the debts, and that, therefore, the condition, for so he treats it, on which the liability was to attach, did not exist. On his own shewing, therefore, the liability to debts furnishes no bar, either in law or in fact, to his enforcing his right at law; and, denying Mary Hume's power to make a will of real estate at all, he rests his claim on a title paramount to that of any person claiming under her will, and asserts a right to treat any such instrument as a nullity. If a nullity, it would furnish no answer to an action at law; and in this case, therefore, as well as in the case of a claim strictly according to the law of England, the bill would be a mere ejectment bill.

It is, however, possible that the complainant may have some right to equitable relief, even assuming the will to be valid, or the executor to have the power of intermeddling with the land for the payment of debts. I do not, however, think that the Court is competent, or at all events that it is called upon, under the several words of this bill, to give him a kind of relief utterly inconsistent with his own notions of his rights, and which we have no reason to suppose he would accept or pursue. He disputes the effect of the will. I do not think we have any right to tell him you shall take the will as good, and claim rights which you never contemplated under it. In a case of slight variation from the claim set up, this might be reasonable, and it might be right to allow an amendment of the bill, if such were necessary, to enable him to succeed on the new ground, but when he rests his claim on an entirely different foundation (and that is the case here; it is not a mere mistake in some portion of the relief which he seeks), I think it is better to dismiss the bill altogether. He can then either pursue his claim on his own grounds, in an action of ejectment, or he can reconsider his case, and apply for equitable relief in a new proceeding, if he thinks that his original construction of his rights was erroneous, and that he is entitled to equitable relief upon another.

Entertaining this opinion as to the proper course to adopt, it is unnecessary for me to express any judgment on the very important and difficult questions involved in the further discussion of this case. On the point already examined, I think that the bill must be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Grant.—This case came before me upon demurrer sitting alone on the 2nd February, 1835, and was argued on the 2nd, 5th, and 6th of that month. The sittings ending ten days afterwards, and a good deal of business being before the court, I did not deliver my

judgment till the 2nd March, the first day of the next term. I overruled the demurrer for reasons which I gave at some length, being of opinion that any other judgment would have been nothing else than a denial of justice to the plaintiff, who upon the facts disclosed in his bill, is in my opinion entitled to relief in equity, and who if he does not obtain it in equity, can in my opinion obtain it no where else. The question has been brought before the full Court by petition of rehearing, and as it is most fitting that it should receive the judgment of the full bench, I have attentively reconsidered it, but I am unable to form any other than my former opinion; and I am obliged to confess that I am not acquainted with any principles which govern English Courts of Equity upon which such a Court can refuse to entertain this bill. I say this advisedly, after much consideration and without the shadow of a doubt upon my mind, except that which must be raised by finding that my opinion is dissented from by persons of great authority.

The bill is very oddly framed, if I may be allowed to say so, considering that it regards immovable property situate in Bengal, belonging to a testatrix there residing, not represented to be a British subject in the sense of the acts of Parliament, which she derived from one not such British subject, and which never were, so far as appears, the property of a British subject, for there is a great deal in it about *heir at law* being seized in *fee simple* or other estate of inheritance, and of *personal estate*, and of a wife under coverture being more incapable of making a will of such real than of *personal property*, and of a husband's title as *tenant by the courtesy*, and many other things which I doubt not are entirely unintelligible to the lawyers of Bengal, by whose law nevertheless the right to these lands must be determined, the lands being there situate, unless it be otherwise provided by British statute. The aspect, therefore, as we term it of this bill, looks like that of a bill for the recovery of lands in Middlesex or Hertfordshire, and as if the law of England as existing in Middlesex or Hertfordshire were to govern the right in them. The *specific prayer* of the bill likewise has a good deal of the same complexion. But Courts of Equity are not influenced by the aspect of a bill, nor are any way hampered by its *specific prayers* unless it partakes of the nature of averment or admission, or so coincides with, and in some sorts forms parts of the case made by the bill.

The only parts of a bill in Equity which are essential are the stating parts, omitting every matter of law or inference, the simple prayers that the defendant may answer all matters, &c. a prayer for a subpoena, and prayer for general relief upon which this Court is bound to grant him the relief he is entitled to (11 Ves. 574). Thus a bill may have a *double aspect*, one of which may be entirely erroneous, and the court shall afford relief under the others (Mist. Pledg. 39.), and it is undoubted that if a party prays particular relief to which he is not entitled, he may nevertheless under the prayer for general relief have such relief as he is entitled to, upon the case alleged and proved or admitted (Wilkinson, v. Beal, 4 Mad. 408.); and a decree has been made in direct contradiction to the specific prayer of the bill where the Equity apparent on the case made by the bill required it (Duffant v. Duffant 1 Cox. 58.)

It is the Court in Equity and not the counsel who are charged with the interests of the parties before it, and not only with theirs, but with the interests of all others whose interest it is apparent upon the facts stated may be affected by its decree. The latter it is bound to protect, and on the interests before it, it is bound to decree not upon the arguments or the errors of lawyers—but *secundum bonum et equum*,—not according to the niceties and subtleties of pleading, but according to substantial justice and right.

In deciding this case, therefore, I threw out of view all the technicalities of language, and all the inferences and assumptions of law which figure in this bill; and considering only the facts stated in the bill and admitted by the demurrer, I set myself to determine whether the plaintiff was entitled to any relief in equity, and in so doing I believed myself to be conforming to the principles which govern the rules and proceedings of the high court

of Chancery in England, to which I was bound to conform; and I was clearly of opinion that the allowing this demurrer and dismissing this bill, i. e. the refusing the plaintiff relief in equity upon the fact so alleged and admitted, would be a denial of justice, since he could not obtain adequate relief or any relief suited to his case elsewhere. It must be seen therefore what that case is.

The demurrer is a general demurrer for want of jurisdiction. The bill states that the plaintiff is a natural born Christian inhabitant of Dacca, in the province of Bengal, of the Armenian nation [or extraction], brother and heir-at-law of Mary or Mariam Hume, late of Dacca, deceased, widow of Arratoon Michael, formerly of Dacca, deceased, she and her husband being also native Christian inhabitants of Dacca of the same nation [or extraction].—That she was possessed of certain zemindaries, talooks, houses and lands situate within Dacca or elsewhere in the province of Bengal, and of a very large personal estate; all which she was possessed of under the will of the said Arratoon Michael as his executrix, devisee, and residuary legatee. That she intermarried with Edward Kent Hume, in the service of the East India Company, a native of Great Britain.—That these lands were not in any way settled on her marriage with Hume; that she possessed them till her death as such devisee in her own right, subject to, and chargeable with, the debts of Arratoon Michael, if any.—That she had no children, but died on the 20th May, 1833 without issue, being then as such executrix, &c. possessed, &c. leaving her husband, Hume, and the plaintiff, her only lawful uterine brother, her surviving. The bill then states what the plaintiff conceives to be matter of law as to her power to make a will of real estate, and the descent of the lands in question and tenancy by the courtesy. It then proceeded with the facts. That Hume produced a will of the deceased, of which he obtained probate, and as executor of the deceased in connivance and confederacy with one James Taylor, a British subject, and in the service, &c. the other executor, possessed himself of the title deeds of the said real estate and of the said estates themselves as well as the whole personal estate of the deceased as executrix of Arratoon Michael, and as her executor and legatee, and as representative in the estate of the said original testator, Arratoon Michael, has obtained himself to be registered as owner of the said real estate in the office of the collector, and has received the whole of the rents, &c.—That the plaintiff has frequently applied to the defendants as such derivative representative of Arratoon Michael and immediate representative of Mary Hume respectively, to satisfy and discharge the debts of Michael and also the debts, if any, of Mary Hume, out of the said personal estate, and to deliver to plaintiff the title deeds of the real estates (and the real estates themselves) clear of debts, and to account for the rents and to come to account of the personal estate of the said Arratoon and Mary, to apply the same to the payment of debts; and, if any deficiency, to sell so much of the real estate as may be necessary to pay debts, and to deliver the remainder to the plaintiff as such heir at law; all of which the said defendants wholly refuse,

To this bill, there is a *general demurrer*, which admits all the facts stated, and affirms that although they be all true, the plaintiff can have no relief in equity; not that he cannot have the precise relief prayed,—but no relief in equity. For if the plaintiff is entitled upon the case made by the facts stated in his bill to any relief, this, being a general demurrer, was properly overruled. The demurrer is general for want of equity, and the grounds are: 1st. It is an ejectment bill. 2d. No impediment to the plaintiff proceeding at law by ejectment to recover the lands—by trespass for mesne profits. 3d. A court of equity has no jurisdiction to try right of inheritance. To these grounds of demurrer another was added at the first hearing *ore tunc*, for want of parties in not having made the heirs or nearest of kin of Arratoon Michael parties.

Now, how this should be an ejectment bill, or how an ejectment could be brought I cannot see; for the only question to try in ejectment is the title to possession—and title to possession in executors is not disputed nor capable of dispute on facts shewn.—But to this I will return. On the first hearing, the argument turned chiefly on the questions raised by the written demurrer. On the rehearing

much was argued in denial by the plaintiff to any part of the residue of the testatrix's estate; for that the whole passed by the will, and that it did not appear he was heir. To this it was answered that he was sole brother and heir at law, and so admitted by demurrer. A demurrer admits so much of the bill as the demurrer extends to. If to the whole bill, the whole is taken as true, i. e. every thing necessary to support the plaintiff's case which is well charged, — the facts, as Lord Hardwick says, which are well and materially charged (Niff. pl. 211. 1 Ves 476. 1 Ves. p. 289). It is agreed that it does not admit conclusions in law, or averments of law. Here the bill alleges the plaintiff to be sole brother and heir at law of the testatrix. The being sole brother is a fact, and this is admitted. The being heir at law may be a fact, or a conclusion in law; and if used in the sense of English law, it is a conclusion in law, and an undoubted conclusion. But it is said by the defendant that the English law is not the law by which the conclusion heir at law is to be governed, but the law of the place where the lands are situated. Now the place is within the jurisdiction of the Court, and its law is within the knowledge of the Court, being that which it administers in cases subject to its jurisdiction where that law is applicable; namely, the general law of Bengal. The words heir at law, contain sufficient averment that he is next in succession, or in the language of the civil and common law *heres* by whatever general law prevails in Bengal applicable to his case. But this is an averment of law if it mean that he is heir by the general law of Bengal, and an averment unnecessary to be made in this bill, the Court being bound to draw all conclusions in law from the facts stated.

The general law of Bengal where British subjects or Hindoos are not concerned is the Mahomedan law; and by that law it is undoubted that the sole brother of a woman who has deceased without children, and being married, and leaving a husband surviving, is one of her heirs, entitled to dispute her will, and to share the residue of her property, and consequently to call the executor to account and to call for production of the will. But the defendant says, that the law of Bengal is this, that the rights of succession to foreigners, or descendants of foreigners there residing, are there decided according to the particular laws and customs of the respective nations of which they are descended; and this in regard as well to moveable property as to immoveables. The defendant, therefore, if he is right in this position avers the question heir at law to be a question of fact, and this he has admitted by the demurrer, if it be well and materially alleged in the bill. But he says that it is not well alleged, for that the succession is not by the general Moosulman law, or the general law of Bengal, nor by the law of England; and therefore the law which governs it is not within the knowledge of the Court, for that it is by a particular custom, which is a material fact, and that this custom is not set forth or alleged in the bill.

I think if the law were as the defendant states it to be, this would be so. But it is to be seen whether the law be as stated. 1. It is certain that the succession to these lands must be governed by the law of Bengal. 2. The law of Bengal is the same now as it was the time of the conquest by the English; viz. the Moosulman law, unless where English Acts of Parliament may have altered it in the case of British subjects, according to the meaning of those words in those acts (*Blambara v. Galby* 4 Mod. 225) If Armenian Christians born in British India are British subjects under those acts, all persons born there, whether Moosulmans or Hindoos, Parsees or Christians, or any other, are so. But there is a plain distinction made in these acts, and there is nothing contained in them from which to infer that Christians or Parsees are more British subjects within their meaning than Moosulmans or Hindoos. 3. In the Moosulman law, the infidel subjects of the Moosulman Empire are called zimmes and zimmes (3. Hedys. 19. G. 7. 4. *Ibid.* 538. 9.) The succession among them is regulated by the Moosulman law. By this law a testator cannot leave by will more than one-third of his estate. He cannot make a will in favour of any of his heirs unless the other heirs express their consent; after his death where there are children, and no father or grand-father, of the deceased surviving, the brothers are the nearest residuaries as well as sharers

(Baillie 73. 75. 81). A surviving husband is a sharer in his wife's inheritance: his share, where there have been no children, being one half. (Baillie 59, 73, 76, 81.) The persons termed sharers are those entitled by law to be provided for by certain portions assigned them out of the estate of the deceased, in the first place after payment of debts, &c. and of the bequests of the will not exceeding one-third of the estate, and not bestowed upon an heir. The persons termed residuaries are those entitled to succeed to what remains of the estate after these payments and the assignment of these portions, the nearer excluding the more remote. All these persons entitled to shares or to residue are excluded in the enumeration of those denominated by the general word heirs. Where a woman dies without children, therefore, leaving no father or grand-father, but a husband and a full brother, the estate is divided into two equal parts, one to each. It may be said that by her marriage with the defendant, the testator became an English woman, or Scotch woman, or a British subject, and that the law of inheritance of British subjects by the Acts of Parliament and by the charter of the Supreme Court, are, by the Law of England, whether they are in the Mofussil or in Calcutta. But first it may be questioned, whether inheritance to lands is thus regulated. The words of the charter are confined to the giving power and authority to the Supreme Court in granting probates and letters of administration to administer and execute the Ecclesiastical law as the same is now used and exercised in the diocese of London, which does not extend to determining rights of succession to lands.

Questions regarding the succession among British subjects to lands in Bengal, could not generally occur till now, for lands in Bengal could not be held by British subjects under the regulations till now. The act of Parliament forbade their residence in Bengal without license of the East India Company, and the Company might lawfully impose this condition—*cujus est dare, ejus et disponere*. And there is a second question, whether the right of succession to lands can be by a foreign law where an heiress marries a foreigner, or in any case by any law but the law of the place where they are situated.

But there is no need to discuss these questions, in order to ascertain the plaintiff's right to question the operation of this will as to the lands, in whole or in part; because if the English law is to prevail, the plaintiff has a clear right. If the law of England be introduced into Bengal, in the succession to lands held by British subjects, that succession must be regulated by the law of England—*lex loci rei sitæ*—without reference to the domicile of the deceased which here might perhaps be Scotland.

It only remains, as concerns the plaintiff's title, to call for an account to consider the position that by the law of Bengal as now subsisting, the rights concerning lands there situate, are decided by the law of the country, to which the possessor belongs, if not a native of Bengal, and not a Moosulman or Hindoo, and by the customs of his class or a Native and not a Moosulman or Hindoo. This, if it were so, would be contrary to the general rule of law as received in all other countries, and forming part of the law of nations by which the distribution of the moveables of an intestate is by the law of his domicile at the time of his death;—of his immoveables by the law of the country where they are situated. And so in the case of a will of lands, the law of the country where the lands are situated must govern the decision upon it. "In every disposition or contract where the subject matter relates locally to England" says Lord Mansfield, "the law of England must govern." Thus a conveyance or will of lands, the local nature of the thing requires them to be carried into execution according to the law here (2 Burr. 1679.) "*Frisius habens domos, agros in provincia Graniage nisi non potest de illis testari quia lege prohibitum est ibi de bonis immobilibus testari non valente jure Frisico adferre bona qua partes alieni territorio integrantes constituunt.*" (Huber: Prefect. Lib. 1 Tit. 3 § 15.) And so are

all the books, and this doctrine is well known and undoubted.

By an express rule of the Mahomedan law, the disposition or distribution of all goods of infidel subjects domiciled in Mahomedan countries is regulated by the Mahomedan law and their wills also, as I have said. But of immovables there situate, it must be by their law *jure gentium*, unless it could be shewn that there is some particular law there, controulling the doctrine of the law of nations, an institution which would be very inconsistent with the general character of the Mahomedan law.

The leaving the private right of the Hindoos, the ancient and conquered inhabitants, in matters of succession amongst themselves to remain resting upon their own laws and customs, results from a different principle in the law of the Moosulman conquerors. By their law of conquest, the Moosulman conqueror of an infidel country may either seize the lands and partition them among the conquering army, or he may leave them in the hands of the former possessor (Hed. B. 9. ch. 7. ch. 4. ch. 2.) the conquered people; and if he do so, the Imaum shall fix the jizya or capitation tax upon the inhabitants if they do not embrace the faith, and on their lands the *khuraj*, or land tax, whether they embrace the faith or do not, (Observations on the Law and Constitution of India, London, 1825 p. 14.) Upon their submission and payment of their imposts they become zimmes (infidel subjects) owing complete allegiance to the Moosulman government and obedience to the Moosulman laws, and entitled to the provision of that Government and those laws, in their persons and property including their lands, which remain their property as before the conquest (Hed. B. 9. ch. 7.) "They become entitled to the same protection and subject to the same rules as Moosulmans, because Ali has declared infidels agree to a capitation tax only; in order to render their blood the same as Moosulman blood, and their property the same as Moosulman property" (Hed. B. 9. ch. 2.) But by their law an infidel cannot in any case be heir to a Moosulman, nor a Moosulman to an infidel (Bail. 24.) The inheritance of Hindoos was naturally left to be settled by their own domestic tribunals according to the laws which had formerly subsisted among them, being with them founded on the precepts of their religion to which the entire tolerance of the Mahomedan Laws towards infidel subjects or zimmes (whatever may have been the individual character of particular conquerors or princes) mainly contributed, and as no Moosulman could ever be interested in the succession to a Hindoo, questions regarding Hindoo succession could seldom be brought before a Moosulman tribunal.

There is no trace that I have been able to discover of the Mahomedan Law having recognised any order of legal succession in any class of the subjects of their empire, different from that they established by the general rules of the Mahomedan Law—the law of the conquered country after the conquest, much less of so strange a rule as this:—that as many different origins or sects as there were zimmes, or domiciled infidel subjects descended from residents within their territories, there should be so many different orders of succession and inheritance recognised by their law of inheritance *ab intestator*. No authority to this effect has been cited from any writer upon Mahomedan Law. I have quoted sufficient authority from the Hedaya, and the books cited in Mr. Baillie's excellent Treatise to prove the direct reverse. The case of the Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal since the English conquest, whose rights may be competently decided upon in this court, has been settled by act of Parliament, all questions of succession and inheritance among them being to be decided according to their own laws and usages, and therefore does not now rest upon the Mahomedan law of Bengal. But the succession and inheritance of all other persons, proprietors of lands in

Bengal, or domiciled and dying there, rests as before on the Mahomedan law of Bengal, except those of British subjects so dying domiciled. As to them, there is no doubt, but that their succession in *moveables* is regulated by the law of England, but whether in *immovables* may be somewhat more questionable, however, in *immovables* either by the law of England or the Mahomedan law of Bengal. In either case, the plaintiff is entitled to a share in the succession to his sister's land by the *lex loci* where the lands are.

The plaintiff's title being thus clear, there remain to be considered, the nature of the bill and the grounds of the demurrer, both which I have already stated. The prayer is, 1st. To be decreed entitled as sole brother and heir at law to the *whole* or *residue* of the real estate, after payment of debts out of the personality in the first instance, and if necessary in the second, by part of the real estate. 2d. To have the debts paid and the real estate or so much as remains cleared. 3d. For an account of rents and profits, and of the personal estate. There are prayers for an injunction, a writ of *ne easit regno*, and for a receiver. It is a bill against executors in possession of real and personal estate under a will, the title of the defendants to possession and disposal of both real and personal is not disputed so far as regards payment of debts, the residue only of the real estate being claimed after an adjustment of accounts.

This bill is not in my apprehension, an ejectment bill. It is not brought to turn the defendants out of possession of these lands, but to desire that they may execute the trust; that they may retain possession till they have so done, and till they have sold part, if necessary, and then account and deliver. An ejectment is an action possessory to try the title of possession. The title of possession is not here disputed and the plaintiff could not, therefore, bring an ejectment. The same must be said as to an action of trespass for mesne profits, i. e. for wrongfully taking these profits; but it is not here averred that their taking is wrongful. If the lands are assets and the defendants executors, how can an action of ejectment or trespass be brought? By the Mahomedan law it is quite certain that there is no distinction between succession to lands and moveables, or that moveables and immovables are equally liable to the payment of debts, and equally capable of being bequeathed by will. Even if those persons, Arratoon Michael and his widow and executrix, had been British subjects, and the succession to their lands to be determined by English Law, the lands would have been assets for the payment of debts, and would pass by will to executors. It is a general rule of English Law, in colonies of the crown of England, that "an estate in fee in the plantations is a testamentary thing and assets to pay debts," (11 Ven ab. 233. ch. ib. cit.) The words in the case cited from Vent. are "that though it be an inheritance yet being in a foreign country it is looked upon as a chattel to pay debts and a testamentary thing," (Noel v. Robinson 2 Vent. 358.)

The act 9. G. 4. c. 33, called Mr. Fergusson's act is in *terminis declaratory*. The words are "It is declared and enacted" and those words render an act a declaratory act,—a Parliamentary declaration of what the law was before the passing of the act. For this I need cite no other authority than my Lord Coke's, and this act only declares the law in India to be the same as in all other colonies, plantations and foreign countries subject to the crown of England. There is no doubt, therefore, that these lands, whether by the law of the country, i. e. the Mahomedan Law, or by the law of England, are a *testamentary thing* passed by the will of Arratoon Michael to Mary Hume; that they remained in her hands *assets* unadministered; and that they passed by her will to her executors as *assets* of Arratoon Michael with whom they now remain as *assets*, 1st of Arratoon Michael till his debts are paid; 2dly, of Mary Hume till her debts are paid; and that Mary Hume was devisee of the

residue, or residuary legatee of Arratoon Michael, and that the executor, the defendant Hume, is residuary legatee of Mary Hume makes no difference for the possession of Mary Hume continued as executrix and could not commence as legatee till by her express or complied assent, she converted it into a possession as legatee or devisee. And so did, and yet does, the possession of Hume and still more of Taylor, who is not a legatee, as executors of Mary Hume. "But the bequest of a legacy, whether it be general or specific, transfers only an indicate property to the legatee. To render it complete and perfect the assent of the executor is requisite." "In case of a legacy bequeathed to the executor, if he take possession of it generally, he shall hold it as executor, which is his first and general authority. The union of the two characters of executor and legatee in one and the same person makes no difference. His assent is as necessary to a legacy vesting in him in the capacity of legatee as to a legacy's vesting in any other person, and that on the same principle. Till he has examined the state of the assets, he is incompetent to decide whether they will admit of his taking the thing bequeathed as a legacy, or whether it must not, of necessity, be applied in satisfaction of debt." "But till the executor has made his election, either express or implied, he shall take the legacy as executor, although all the debts have been paid independently of such bequest! Nor is the entry of an executor (as here they have entered) whether before or after probate on the term devised to him, an election to take it as legatee" (Toller pp. 306. 344. 45.)

If an ejectment be brought by the plaintiff, it appears to me that he must be turned round on production of the wills, whether under Mahomedan or English law, nor can the executors be divested till it appear on account taken that the debts are paid, which account can only be taken in equity, being in a matter of trust and confidence. The plaintiff calls for an account. The defendants deny his title to demand an account for that he has no interest. If they are trustees, and he has an interest in the residue, he is entitled to an account in equity, and courts of equity refuse relief and leave the parties to an action only where an action will better accomplish justice, or where the court is of opinion that the plaintiff is not entitled (Plummer Mast. of Rolls 2 Swans. 285 Meux. v. Maltby.) And the general rule is as laid down by Lord Hardwick even where there are matters in dispute which are not proper for a Court of Equity—"Wherever there is ground for coming into a Court of Equity, the court will go further merely upon the maxim of preventing the multiplicity of suits and make a complete decree and not oblige the party to bring an action at law as well as a bill in Equity" (Jesus College v. Bloom 3 Aik. 263.) But here the first question is a question of account with trustees regarding trust property and execution of the trust. The second question is to make partition of the residue of the unmoveable and undivided property. If as I at present apprehend these are to be decided by the Mahomedan law.—If the succession to these lands is not to be decided by the Mahomedan, but by the English law, then it is to be decided to which of the two parties trustees in the legal possession of the lands are bound to deliver the residue after payment of debts, I must say that how these questions are to be decided in an action of ejectment. I cannot, after the best consideration I have been able to give the subject, make out to my own satisfaction. I am not aware whether the demurrer *ore tenus* for want of parties is still insisted on, but I am of opinion as I was at the first hearing, that there is nothing in it. For the reasons I then gave I think therefore my first Judgment was right and that the demurrer must be overruled.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—In this case questions have been raised of great difficulty and vast general importance, and upon which I would not undertake to express any opinion until I had ample leisure for a full consideration of them. I am quite aware that the Court's decision on

these questions is absolutely necessary for the settling the rights of the parties in this suit; but I think it would not be proper to enter upon them on a demurrer, to a bill which must on other and more simple grounds be allowed, and where in fact although opinions might be expressed, the real question in issue between the parties would not be finally decided.

I think this bill is clearly what is termed an ejectment bill. The title under which the plaintiff claims is as heir at law, and it lies upon him to show some exception in the circumstances of his case that oblige him to apply to a court of equity for relief and discovery, for so the bill is framed, and which prevent his proceeding in the ordinary course at common law.

I can find no such circumstances in the bill, and none have been suggested at the bar, that upon consideration I think tenable.

It has been argued that an application to a court of equity is necessary, because the defendant has possessed himself of the title deeds and muniments of the estate, and has procured himself to be registered in the office of the collector as the owner; in consequence of which the complainant is unable to procure the same to be registered as heir at law, pursuant to the regulations of Government.

But this statement, it is clear, is not sufficient to sustain the bill. There is no statement that such registry in the collector's books would defeat the complainant's right to recover in ejectment, and in *Pemberton and Pemberton* 13 Ves. 297, it is stated that the course has been to file a bill, stating the reasons why an ejectment cannot be brought; and if the bill had contained such statements, they must have been precise and positive, for in *Barber and Barber*, cited in 3 *Merivile* 161, the court stated they would not proceed on mere vague allegations, that the action may be defeated by setting up outstanding terms.

As to the claim of possession of the title deeds, on that ground it is equally clear the complainant is not entitled to relief. In *Crow and Tynell* 3 *Moddow*, Rep. 179 it is expressly laid down that a heir at law out of possession cannot file a bill for the possession of title deeds; that if he recovers the estate at law, then and not till then can he come to a court of equity for the possession of the title deeds. *Lady Shaftsbury v. Arrowsmith* 4 Ves. Junr. 91 is an authority to the same effect, where Lord Loughborough said, the heir must make out his title at law unless there are incumbrances standing in the way which this court would remove in order to assist him in asserting his legal right.

The principal ground, however, on which the complainant hopes to sustain this bill would seem to be, that the allegations that the defendant holds this estate as executor, responsible for the debts of Arratoon Michael deceased, whom he represents, and that his holding in this character obliges the complainant to come to a court of equity for relief and discovery.

It is clear that the plaintiff's equity must appear in the stating part of the bill, for which see *Flint and Flint* 2, *Anstruther* 543, to that then we must look, and it is sufficiently evident and certainly such was the argument of the counsel at the bar, that the complainant claims as heir at law according to the English law, and that his whole case proceeds on the ground that the law of England as to tenure, descent, and power to devise, is to govern his case. Such, in my opinion, is the mode in which the complainant shapes his case, and on which I am of opinion this court is at present to decide whether he has not his relief at law, or whether the debts of Michael Arratoon are an equitable bar to this ejectment and give the complainant a right in this way to call for an account. Now the allegations of the bill are, that Marian Hume held and enjoyed the real estate, zemindaries, talooks, houses, and land in her own right and as her own

absolute estate, subject to the payment of and chargeable with the debts of Arratoon Michael, if any remained unsatisfied, and which the personal estate in her hands was unable to satisfy; it then alleges that there are some small debts of Arratoon Michael unsatisfied; but that the personal estate is amply sufficient to satisfy the whole of such outstanding debts without resorting to the real estate. The question, therefore, arises as to the right of an executor of a native Christian inhabitant of Dacca dying possessed of lands in the Mofussil, to hold them against the heir of law, when the personal estate is sufficient to discharge the debts. It is unnecessary that I should say, that according to the law of England under which this complainant, as I stated, claims as heir at law, the executor could have no right at common law to hold, and the only ground on which such a right could be supported here, would be that what is termed Mr. Fergusson's act, namely, 9 G. 4 c. 33 s. 1, gives the executor that right. The words of the first section applicable to this case are, that "whenever any British subject shall die seized of or entitled to any real estate in houses, lands, hereditaments, situate within or being under the general civil jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, or whenever any persons (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) shall die seized of or entitled to any such real estate, situate within the local limits of the civil jurisdiction of the same Courts respectively, such real estate of such British subject, or other person as aforesaid (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) is and shall be deemed assets in the hands of his or her executor, or administrator for the payment of her debts whether by specialty or simple contract in the ordinary course of administration." Now I am free to admit that had this been alleged in the bill that Arratoon Michael was "a British subject", that it would then on the allegations in the bill have been a question of some difficulty to say, what interest the executor took in the lands, and whether, though the personal estate was sufficient to satisfy the debts, a question might not arise as to the right of the heir to discovery and relief in equity instead of resorting to his ejectment. On this point, I at present express no opinion, for upon this bill, it does not appear that Arratoon Michael was not "a British subject" within the meaning which this court and the other Supreme Courts in India have given to these words in the different states relating to India, and therefore, to him and his representatives the lands bring without the local jurisdiction of the court, the section of the statute which I have cited does not, in my opinion apply, and it follows that on these allegations of debt due from the estate of Arratoon Michael no equitable relief can arise. It might, perhaps, be contended that the same argument would apply, as to Hume being the representative to his wife and answerable for her debts, she not appearing on this bill to be a British subject. But in truth his point does not arise, for it is not alleged in the stating part of the bill, that any debts were due on Mrs. Hume's account, and therefore the right of the executor does not arise. I entirely, however, agree with Mr. Justice Malkin, that if it were necessary to go further and consider this complainant as claiming as heir by some other law than that of England, that he would not, as Mr. Justice Malkin has so distinctly pointed out, be entitled to equitable relief on the allegations in this bill. These are the principal grounds relied on in support of this bill, but other grounds are suggested. It is alleged that this complainant is entitled to relief as the bill prays for a receiver and a writ of *ne exeat regno*. Jones v. Jones, 3 Meriville 161, is an express authority to shew that a prayer for a receiver will not, under the circumstances of a case like the present, entitle the complainant to relief, on the allegation that defendant is about to depart from the jurisdiction can be no ground for applying to a court of equity for a writ of *ne exeat regno*, unless the complainant is entitled to equitable relief. I am therefore of opinion that there is no part of the bill to which complainant has shewn him-

self entitled to any relief, and although he might have had a right to some discovery, if he had sought for discovery only, yet it is now settled that to support a general demurrer to a bill seeking both discovery and relief, it is sufficient to shew that the complainant is not entitled to the relief which he prays.

The court are anxious to give their opinion on the very important points to which I have alluded in the commencement of this judgment, in any way that the parties can most shortly and conveniently bring them before the court, I would suggest if the facts were agreed on, whether a special case would not be the best mode of obtaining the decision of the court.

The demurrer must be allowed, and the bill dismissed

Mr. JUSTICE GRANT said, I think it my duty to say that the demurrer cannot be allowed with costs. No costs can be given against the defendant or respondent on a rehearing, nor on a bill of review or appeal. Upon the first I refer to 4 Bro. Ch. Cas. 546 and on the latter to 3 Ch. Rep. 15. The same case is in 2. Ep. Cas. ab. 174. No court of appeal of the King has ever given costs against the respondent in appeal when the judgment has been reversed.—*Englishman*.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

This being the first day of the second Term, the three judges took their seats on the bench at eleven o'clock.

His Majesty's Court of Appeal.

MAXWELL V. OUSELEY AND OTHERS.

This is a case of appeal from the decision of a Mofussil Court to the Supreme Court of Calcutta, instead of to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, under the statute 53. G. 3. c. 165 sec. 107. The section of the act directs that in such cases of appeal, the formal proceedings in the Supreme Court shall be as nearly as possible conformable to the course of procedure of the Sudder Dewany Court, and Mr. Turtton to-day moved for time to confer with the officer of the latter Court, in order to accomplish such assimilation of practice as the act requires. The period of two months was allowed by the Court for that purpose.

Crown side.

IN THE MATTER OF HOLLOWAY.

This, as our readers will recollect, is a return to a writ of Habeas Corpus issued from this Court, and directed to Colonel Piper, calling upon him to bring up the body of William Holloway. The hearing of the case, upon the return to the writ was fixed for Monday next.—*Hurkaru*.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

NEWTON V. NEWTON.

Mr. Clarke moved for an order calling on the Impugnant to show cause why he should not pay the Promonent Rs. 500 per month, for support, pending the suit. The learned counsel moved on affidavits setting forth the desertion of Colonel Newton from his wife, and there were also other affidavits alleging cruelty and adultery. But in this stage of the proceedings counsel referred only to the affidavits in which the desertion was set forth, from which it appeared that in April last, Colonel Newton departed from Calcutta for Arracan, leaving only fifty rupees with Mrs. Newton, and two hundred and fifty rupees with his brother-in-law, which the latter, on his own responsibility, had applied to Mrs. Newton's support. After remaining about four months in Arracan Colonel Newton returned to Calcutta and resided with his wife: subsequently he went on the river, when

Mrs. Swain, the lady with whom Mrs. Newton was residing, being compelled to go to Serampore, Mrs. Newton was obliged to take a house in Calcutta, in which she agreed to remain for two months. On Colonel Newton's return from the river excursion, he affected to be very angry on account of his wife having taken a house, and he refused to live with her; afterwards he went without his wife to Moorshedabad, taking with him his infant child, then very ill of ophthalmia, by which it has since lost the sight of one eye. From these circumstances, the learned counsel contended, the desertion of the husband was clear; and he put in further affidavits setting forth that Mrs. Newton had no other means of support than forty pounds per annum, and that the impugnant as full colonel of a regiment, in the Company's service, was in the receipt of Rs. 1,600 per mensem. The promonent had obtained a decree for the impugnant to answer; an affidavit of service was now forthcoming; but no answer had been put in; and this application was made for a citation, that Colonel Newton should shew cause why he should not pay Rs. 500 per mensem, or such sum as the court may award, for alimony since April last. The learned counsel stated that the allegation of faculties had been filed, and cited Sir W. Scott, in *Briscoe v. Briscoe*, 7 *Haggart's Reports*, p. 199. "The allegation of faculties, as it is technically called, was given in, as the first step in a question of alimony. It is always desirable, that an allegation of this nature should be given at an early period; and that the question of alimony should be disposed of at the first stage of the proceedings to prevent the husband being unnecessarily harassed with his wife's debts." See also *Robinson v. Robinson*, and *Goodall v. Goodall*, 2 *Lee's Reports*.

The Court enquired what was the evidence as to the marriage?

Mr. Clarke said there were affidavits setting forth that it took place at the Cathedral in Calcutta, and the affidavit of the party that she was Colonel Newton's lawful wife.—*Order Granted.*—*Englishman.*

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Crown side.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

Mr. Pearson in rising to mention this case took occasion to point out an error in the proceedings, which though it had not prevented a return being made, it was necessary to bring to the notice of the Court. The return was made upon a copy of the original writ of Habeas Corpus and not upon the writ itself. The Court declared that it could not go into that question or express an opinion upon it. The writ of the Court, together with the return thereupon, must come regularly before the Court, and when duly filed would become matter of record, which of course could not be the case with any copy put in or return thereupon. The present return was therefore not received, and Mr. Turton expressed the intention of the party to be, to obtain a fresh writ against the party under whose charge the said William Holloway at present remains in India.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

DHOONOO MULLICK vs. DANISH COLLEYGAR.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff Dhoonoo Mullick against Danish Colleygar for defamation of character. The plaintiff is a dyer and it appears that the defendant swore his life against plaintiff before Mr. Robison on the 30th of June last; that Mr. Robison upon that issued a summons against the plaintiff and others for an assault upon the defendant, and the conclusion was that the plaintiff was bound down to keep the peace. The defendant, Danish Colleygar, after this spread malicious reports against the plaintiff and threatened to ruin him, and the consequence was that

the plaintiff was greatly injured and daily lost his customers. It appears that the defendant is now in custody of the police for receiving stolen indigo. Mr. Osborn and Mr. Clarke were the counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leith for the defendant. The plaintiff was nonsuited, on the ground of the plaintiff having been wrongfully laid, although it was very clear that he had sustained great loss from the reports which the defendant had spread.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

CAIDER vs. HARKETT.

Mr. Turton mentioned the appeal in this case to the King in Council, in reference to the security directed by the Statute to put in by the appellant. The Chief Justice asked if this was a case which came within the provision of the Charter of Justice as respects the amount of value of the matter in dispute. Mr. Turton observed that this might have raised a question as to the right to appeal in this case, had the plaintiff recovered any thing by the award of the Court, but as such was not the case, the value of the matter in dispute was of course the amount of damages laid, which exceeded considerably the amount, which is specified by the Charter of Justice, as that for less than which an appeal is not allowed.—*Hurkaru*

IN THE GOODS OF NAWAB ZUFFER JUNG DECEASED.

Mr. Advocate-General moved for a rule to shew cause why the argument on the caveat entered into by the widow of the deceased should not be postponed till Monday next, on the ground that a commission, which has been sent to Moorshedabad, not having returned.

Mr. Clarke showed cause in the first instance, and put in the affidavit of one Soobhannally Khan, a mooktear, which set forth that since the death of Nawab Zuffer Jung a great part of his estate has been sold and disposed of by Moore, Hickey and Co. under the directions of Lieut. Col. Cobbe, the agent of the person representing herself to be the widow of the deceased, and to whom the proceeds to a very large amount have been paid, and further that Col. Cobbe is about to proceed to England on the ship *Roberts* which vessel is advertised to sail on the 11th instant. The learned counsel contended that this application for postponing the argument was for the purposes of preventing the Nawab Tower Jung administering to the estate until Colonel Cobbe had left the country, and that there had been great delay by the party styling herself the widow of the deceased, but who was in fact a slave girl, the deceased never having been married.

But the Court thought that the required postponement ought to be allowed.

SHA BEHARRY LOLL V. ANNE CELESTINA SMITH.

In this case Mr. Advocate-General on a former day obtained an order nisi to shew cause why the trial should not be postponed till the sittings.

Mr. Turton now showed cause. The grounds for putting off the trial were the absence of the defendant's son and brother, who were said to be on the road, but who, unlike Gilpin's hat and wig, had not been seen there. In fact there was nothing to show that they would arrive in Calcutta before the sittings except a broken promise that they would be here on the 6th instant.

The Court made the rule absolute, and at the same time intimated that no further delay would be allowed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

BARBER V. PALMER.

This was an action brought to recover Sa. Rs. 5,296 the aggregate amount of premiums and charges on twelve policies of insurance effected by defendant, for constituents, with the Hoogly River Insurance Company.

Letters had passed between the defendant and the plaintiff's Attorney admitting the debt but seeking time to pay. Time had been given, but the payment had been still delayed. The case came on *ex parte*. Mr. Leith and Mr. Grant appeared for the plaintiff, and a verdict was given for the amount sought.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

REEKIRL EZRA V. EDWARD COOK.

The plaintiff in this case sued for Rs. 970-7, the value of six bales of gurrabs shipped on board the *Corsair*, Captain Cook, from hence to Singapore. The *Corsair*, it appeared in evidence, had arrived at Penang, and a favourable freight having offered to Calcutta, Capt. Cook transhipped the goods on board the *Barque Borann*, which vessel arrived at Singapore, and delivered the goods in an injured state. The plaintiff sued for a total loss; but having failed in proof, and only established a partial injury, and the amount of the injury not being stated or proved, the court nonsuited the plaintiff; but gave leave to move to set aside the nonsuit, and to enter a verdict of nominal damages, for a new trial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

Mr. Turton moved for a writ of habeas corpus to be issued, directing Major Barlow to bring up Private Holloway. The statement of facts was the same as on the former occasion when the learned counsel moved for a writ to be directed to Colonel Piper. There were, however, two additional affidavits, one of which set forth that a letter had been received at the Post Office, on the 12th of August, franked by Major Hutchinson, and directed to the Adjutant of his Majesty's 38th regiment. The learned counsel reminded the court, that Major Hutchinson had sworn that he drafted a letter for Holloway to the Adjutant, and that he never saw the letter after it was drawn out by the sircar. This, Mr. Turton said, strictly speaking, could not be true; unless indeed Major Hutchinson had other business with the Adjutant at the same time that he wrote the draft for Holloway. The second additional affidavit was sworn by Holloway himself, and in which he set forth that ten years ago he enlisted in Birmingham, where a book was given him, which was afterwards kept by the sergeant of his company and, as is usual in all cases, returned to him when he received his discharge. Further, that two months pay, that is, pay for November and December, had been tendered to him by the officer of his Majesty's 38th regt. which he refused, but at the same time enquired why pay for the month of October was not tendered also. The officer replied that Holloway would not receive pay for that month because he was discharged. The learned counsel stated that Holloway had no complaint to make against the officers of the 38th regiment, or against any officer of the king's army, or against Major Barlow. It was only a restraint that Holloway was suffering, and the writ was moved against the latter officer merely as a matter of form. *Writ to issue.*

Mr. William Bedell, A. B. took the usual oaths, and was admitted to practise as an attorney of the court.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

GRAY VERSUS GONSALVES AND LEMOUSIN.

The plaintiff, Mr. John Gray, was in his youth apprenticed in the *Hurkaru* office. After serving his apprenticeship he was appointed foreman of the establishment,

and subsequently he was entrusted with what is technically called the "setting up" of the *Hurkaru* under a contract. The defendant Gonsalves was a compositor of the same establishment, and in May last the plaintiff thought proper to dismiss him from his employment, whereupon Gonsalves brought an action in the Petty Court for his salary, a moiety of which he recovered without costs. Subsequently Gonsalves and the other defendant, Lemousin, were employed in the *Courier* office, where, as it appears from the evidence, they clandestinely printed a placard in which Mr. Gray was accused of scandalous and infamous conduct. This offence appears to have been repeated three or four times, and in one of the placards there appeared, in the hand writing of Gonsalves, an expressed intention, to paste up defamatory accusations against Mr. Gray, at several places frequented by compositors and others connected with printing offices. Mr. Turton, who appeared for the defendants, mainly relied on the insufficiency of proof as to the publication, urging with his usual ingenuity, that though this case was of little public interest, the same evidence as to publication might be applied to political cases and others of a more important description. In giving the decision of the Court, the Chief Justice said, this was certainly a case of much doubt and difficulty, and he intimated that there was a difference of opinion on the bench, but as the difference was as to fact and not as to law, he would at once pronounce a decision. The majority of the Court were of opinion that publication of the libel was proved, and that there must be a verdict against the defendant Gonsalves on the third count of the plaint, and a verdict for the other defendant. His Lordship thought that the hand writing of the first mentioned defendant, on one of the placards intimating his intention to paste it up in several public places, was sufficient evidence of the publication. Mr. Justice Grant on the contrary, as a jurymen, did not think there was sufficient evidence of the publication to satisfy his mind. Damages Rs. 100, with leave to Mr. Turton to move to set aside on two points of law.

We confess we are glad of the result, and should have been still better pleased had the evidence been clearer. The damages are sufficiently extensive to operate as a warning to compositors not to make use of the type at their command for improper purposes—a practice many are too prone to indulge in when they have hostile feelings to gratify.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

IN THE BUSINESS OF PROVING THE WILL OF GEORGE PAGE, DECEASED.

Mr. Turton applied for an order, that the exceptive allegations to the testimony of Puddolochun Chunder, a witness produced on the part of the promovents, on the libel filed by them, be admitted. The learned counsel moved on the affidavit of Mr. Collier, proctor for Margaret Page the impugnant, which set forth, that since the publication of the depositions and evidence taken in this suit, he has discovered that the greater part of the deposition of Puddolochun Chunder is wholly untrue; and that it is necessary for the interest of the impugnant to file an allegation exceptive to that witness's testimony.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith opposed the application on two grounds. First, the application was out of time, and could not be made after publication passed. Publication was passed on the 1st inst. and an order was obtained on the 11th, that the 14th be assigned to the parties to propound all things and to conclude; and on the 17th instant, it was ordered that conclusion be decreed, and the 24th instant was assigned to hear sentence, whereupon the 25th instant was set down for hearing. Under these circumstances, counsel argued, that the impugnant was precluded from filing an exception against the depositions, and the more especially as the exceptions,

though charging the witness with being a person who for gain or reward might be induced to swear falsely, did not impute to him wilful and corrupt perjury.

The allegation exceptive set forth, that, referring to the depositions on the libel, Puddolochun Chunder to the second article thereof, swore in substance as follows:—that Page after making his last will departed from Calcutta, on an excursion on the river. After remaining on the river five or six days he returned to Calcutta, and remained for a few days, and then went again on the river for a second excursion and remained absent from Calcutta about eight or nine days: whereas Page made his will in the interval between the first and the second excursion. Secondly, the witness swore that Page went on the river for the first time on the 6th of September last; whereas he went on the 29th of August. Thirdly, the witness deposed that after Page had signed the will he was sufficiently strong on the 5th of September, to walk down stairs, assisted by Mr.

Scott and Mr. Lazarus, and that he took twenty rupees out of his iron chest, and entered the amount in his chest book, telling witness to give credit to his chest book for that sum:—whereas the circumstance to which witness had spoken took place on the 29th August. Fourthly, the witness deposed that the testator was perfectly in his senses at the time of the execution of his will, and that witness was in the habit of going to him three or four times a day when he would ask questions about the business of the shop; whereas, with the exception of two occasions, witness was not permitted, and did not go up to the room of the testator.

Mr. Turton and Clarke argued that the exceptive allegation was within time, and cited *Briscoe v. Briscoe*. The learned counsel also contended that it was most essential to the impugnant's cause, that the allegation should be admitted to proof.

The Court took time to consider.—*Englishman*.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES CULLEN AND ROBERT BROWNE.

This was an order made on the 20th ultimo, by consent of parties, referring to Mr. E. Macnaghten to enquire and report on various matters touching this estate, the management of the late assignee Mr. Donald Macintyre, and as to what would be a fair remuneration to the present assignee, Mr. Thomas Holroyd, &c. &c. On the 1st instant Mr. E. Macnaghten filed the following Report:—

"Having enquired into the several matters referred to me by the order of this Honorable Court bearing date the 20th day of February last past, I have the honor to report, that since the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. was placed under the management of Mr. Macintyre, a fair proportion of the general debts have been realized; and that in this respect he appears to have made at least equal progress with the assignees of the several other Insolvent Firms. I do not however think, that Mr. Macintyre in management of the Indigo property (which forms the most valuable item in the assets of this Estate) has been either fortunate or judicious, or that he is now in a position, to ask from the Court, any remuneration for his services during the past two years.

"I do, however, believe that in all he has done, he has had in view only the interests of the estate, and I am of opinion that he ought to be relieved from all personal liability on account of the expense which have been hitherto incurred. It is true Mr. Macintyre accepted the assigneeship on the terms of the order of court, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1834, but it is also true and necessary to be considered that the question of his remuneration, was not canvassed in his presence, was not touched upon, until after he had been elected assignee, and that immediately after he had received that compliment from the creditors, he might have felt it indelicate to make any objection on the score of his own remuneration, and although had his health permitted his winding up this estate, he would in the end have received only a trifling, and in my opinion, an insufficient return for his time and trouble, yet considering himself bound by the terms of the above order, he probably would not again have mooted the question.

"Mr. Holroyd, however, is in a very different position and the secession of Mr. Macintyre under severe illness affords a fair opportunity for the re-consideration of the whole business. The commission of four per cent. allowed to Mr. Macintyre was less than has been given to any other Assignee, and in my opinion, was insufficient

to provide the necessary expenses of his establishment, and to afford him an adequate remuneration for his services; and it appears to me impossible (without revising that part of the order which directs all the expenses of the establishment and the remuneration of the Assignee to be paid out of the four per cent. commission) to do what is right and fair, to all the parties before the court. I have no hesitation in saying that the expenses of the establishment appear to me to have been unnecessarily large, but it must be borne in mind, that it was the direct interest of Mr. Macintyre to bring down the expenditure to the lowest possible scale, consistent with the proper and efficient discharge of the duties of his office; and I find that the last few months Mr. M. acted as Assignee, his establishment was considerably reduced, and it is but fair to suppose, that it would have gradually become less; and I am of opinion that the future monthly expenses ought not, on an average, to amount to more than 1,000 or 1,200 rupees.

"Under all the circumstances of the case, I would suggest that the expenses of the former assignee be debited without interest to the estate, and be repaid by the present assignee, who shall be allowed a commission of five per cent. on all declared dividends, but as it would be unfair to the latter gentleman, to make him pay the whole amount before he receives any remuneration for his own services, I would recommend that whenever any dividend is declared and the commission becomes payable, that one moiety of such commission, or two and a half per cent. on the amount of declared dividends be carried to the credit of the estate in liquidation of such expenses until the whole amount (without interest) shall have been repaid. I think it probable that a dividend of 12 or 15 per cent. may be declared in February next and that within the next 3 or 4 years the estate may pay about 35 per cent. on the amount of its liabilities, which are stated to amount to Rupees 1,11,00,000, but the validity of which, or the propriety of paying dividends thereon, I have not attempted to ascertain.

"Should this expectation be realized, the sum of Rs. 38,50,000 will be divisible amongst the general creditors, the Assignees' commissions on which sum at 5 per cent., amount to Rs. 1,92,500, and after deducting from this sum, the expenses already incurred by Mr. Macintyre, which including Mr. Cullen's salary, to the close of last year, may amount to about Rs. 92,500, I am of opinion that the balance is not more than ought to be allowed to Mr. Holroyd, for the expenses of his establishment, say for the next three or four years, and for his own remuneration."

The matter came before the court this day, when

Mr. L. Clarke, who appeared for Mr. Dickens, took a preliminary objection to the report. Mr. Dickens not having been served with the order of reference, or received any order to attend before Mr. Macnaghten, notwithstanding which, the report had been made, and was ready to be filed on the 25th ultimo, on which day Mr. Macnaghten was served with a notice of Mr. Dickens's objection. The learned counsel urged that it was clearly understood by his client, that the reference was to be conducted in the usual formal manner, notices to be served and witnesses to attend. Mr. Dickens having charged Mr. Macintyre with gross mismanagement, the reference ought to have afforded him an opportunity to show whether the indigo concerns had yielded a profit,—whether the offers for purchase of them had been properly or improperly rejected,—whether certain mortgages allowed had been properly allowed, and whether the expenses had been extravagant. Subsequently Mr. Macnaghten offered to open the reference, but Mr. Dickens refused to go before a referee whose mind was made up, and determined to object to the report altogether. The reference was made upon consent no doubt, but no consent was given to such proceedings, and it was retracted the instant they were discovered. He objected to the filing of the report, and submitted that the court had no power to act upon it judicially without consent.

Mr. Leith, in support of the report, stated that notice was given to Mr. Dickens on the 26th February, to go before Mr. Macnaghten on the reference, and the report was not filed till the 1st of March. Ample opportunities had been given to make objections, and, therefore, he could not now object to the report.

Mr. Justice Malkin overruled the objection. It is not a report by which the court can be bound, but made merely to assist my own judgment and not to delegate my authority. It would have been more regular if Mr. Macnaghten had given an opportunity to the other party to go before him prior to making his report, but because he went further than was strictly judicious, I cannot suppose that he had made up his mind when he offered to open the reference. Besides much of the report must have been formed on an examination of the accounts. The questions are:—what would be a reasonable remuneration from first to last; whether Mr. Holroyd is bound by what took place on Mr. Macintyre's withdrawing. As to Mr. Macintyre's remuneration it is more properly a question between Mr. Macintyre and Mr. Holroyd; I cannot see that the former can repudiate his contract with the estate.

Mr. Clarke again urged the ground of surprise, and the manner of drawing up the order. Mr. Dickens conceived that this was an ordinary reference to be conducted like all other references. That he was correct, in this is supported by three circumstances:—first, the terms in which the order is drawn; secondly, the conduct of Mr. Macnaghten in subsequently offering to open the proceeding; and thirdly, the terms in which the report is framed. But now at turns out not to be an ordinary reference. It is a mere opinion. The reference to which Mr. Dickens consented not having been conducted in the usual manner, it is open for him to withdraw his consent, and which he now did on the grounds of surprise and ignorance.

Sir Benjamin Malkin decided that Mr. Dickens could not now withdraw his consent, but a note was taken of Mr. Clarke's objection.

Mr. Clarke then contended, first, that under the Insolvent Act the court have no power whatsoever of awarding any remuneration to an assignee; and secondly, that if they had they have no power without the consent of creditors, to alter the amount of four per cent. originally fixed by them. As to the first point; the original order of January, 1834, was made on Mr. Macintyre's own petition; and the power of the court to make it, and to order any remuneration to an assignee, a thing on which the act is totally silent, proceeds entirely on consent, express or implied, of cre-

ditors. Where the creditors consent they stop themselves; but the consent of the majority is not binding on a dissenting party. As to the second point the highest court of equity has no power to alter an agreement on the mere ground of hardship. There is no such head of equitable jurisdiction. He would offer no opposition if the court proposed to allow Mr. Holroyd four per cent. or if the court out of that ordered Mr. Holroyd to pay any thing to Mr. Macintyre, but even to this he would not be a consenting party. As to the report of Mr. Macnaghten; it was not explicit, and it was partial. It set forth that "a fair proportion of the general debts have been realized; and that in this respect he appears to have made at least equal progress with the assignees of the several other insolvent firms." Now on what grounds is this statement made? It is not set forth what proportion of debts are realized, or what in Mr. Macnaghten's opinion is a fair proportion. Again, "I do not think Mr. Macintyre's management of the Indigo property has been either fortunate or judicious." This is certainly not a ground to relieve him, for the creditors have lost by his management. Mr. Macnaghten believes that Mr. Macintyre has done all for the best, and is of opinion that he ought to be relieved from all personal liability. Here then it is admitted that the estate has suffered by his injudicious management. If Mr. Dickens had had an opportunity to go before the reporter, he would have shewn that Mr. Macintyre had refused offers for property, which two years afterwards he agreed to sell for 25 per cent. less. This paragraph was quite sufficient to throw a slight over the whole report. It alleged the bad management for which it recommended a remuneration. It contained the strongest argument to show the report was drawn up by a partizan. The report, however, contains one or two important disclosures: the first is, that the amount of expenses originally said to be Rs. 75,000, is reported to be Rs. 92,000. Mr. Macnaghten states there may be thirty-eight lakhs to distribute in six years: this, at four per cent., will give a commission of Rs. 1,52,000, how comes Mr. Macintyre to have spent in two years considerably more than half of this amount?

Mr. Justice Malkin.—A large portion of that amount was expended on the authority of the court. I allude to the salaries allowed to the insolvent partners.

Mr. Leith, for Mr. Macintyre, contended, that the contract being impossible to be performed by a circumstance over which the assignee had no controul, he ought not to be visited with the penalty of paying the expenses incurred in the management of the estate. The 50th section of the Indian Insolvent Act gives in express terms power to the court to raise funds for "the expenses attending the execution of the act." A previous section gives power to the court to delay the sale of the estates of the insolvents, and authorizes the assignee to carry them on for the benefit of the creditors. This power had been exercised in this instance, and it would have been nugatory and futile to give a power to carry on and keep up the property without giving the court the means of meeting and paying expenses necessarily incurred in so doing. The late assignee did not ask for a remuneration for lost time and lost health expended in the management for the last two years, but only that he may be allowed to charge the estate with those expenses which were incurred in realizing debts and carrying on the property which he did under an order of the court. It is said, the late assignee is to be bound by his own contract: but what was that contract? It was that he should have four per cent. commission and that he should out of that commission pay all expenses. If he had received that commission this application would not have been made; but shall it be said that after giving his labour and close attention for the benefit of the estate for two years, during which no commission was payable, that because serious illness intervenes and forces him to relinquish the assigneeship and to quit the country, that he shall not be allowed to account the sums actually expended in hard cash for the benefit of the estate? It is contrary to every principle of reason and justice; contrary to common sense and must therefore be contrary to the law which is administered by this court which is a court of equity.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

Sir Benjamin Malkin said, this was a question of importance but not of difficulty, and as it was likely that the party against whom he was about to decide would appeal, he would give his judgment without further consideration. He did not think the court had the power to make the order. He assumed that the court has the power to order the expenses to be paid out of the estate, but the case did not turn on that point. There was a contract to pay expenses out of the commission, and the party must take the bad with the chance of the good. This seems particularly a case of hardship, but it is not within the rule of law, urged by Mr. Leith, that the contract is dissolved by the Act of God. If the creditors consent to give Mr. Holroyd five per cent., he may give Mr. Macintyre his expenses out of it, but there is a preliminary question as to whether the court can make the order for the payment of five per cent., and of this he would take time to consider and give his decision next court day. —*Englishman*.

The only matter of importance in the Insolvent Court this day was the decision as to the remuneration to be allowed to Mr. T. Holroyd for his future services as assignee to the estate of Cruttenden and Co. Sir Benjamin Malkin did not decide that the court had the power to alter the terms of the original order of January, 1834, which fixed the rate of remuneration to the late assignee at a commission of four per cent. on the dividends;—he did not decide that the court had not that power; but, under the circumstances, he thought that the terms of the original contract should be continued to Mr. Holroyd, as that might afford him an opportunity, were he so inclined to enter into an arrangement with the late assignee. This being the opinion of the Court, Mr. Clarke did not enter on the question of the mismanagement of the estate and it was understood that Mr. Dickens did not make an application for the costs of this opposition, but Sir B. Malkin expressed himself in favor of giving the costs, provided the Act gave him the power to do so. The order of January, 1834, allowing Mr. Cullen and Mr. Brown Rs. 600 per mensem, for their services, was discharged. —*Oriental Observer*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.—The ticket No. 1,767 was drawn the capital prize of the lakh. This ticket is divided among many individuals—Messrs. Biale and Co. hold a half share. The anticipation of the Lottery Committee that a considerable loss would result this year from the Government Lottery, have been agreeably disappointed. A net profit of thirty-six thousand rupees has been the outcome of the speculation.

POINT PALMIRAS LIGHT-HOUSE.—Captain Bell, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, has proceeded down in the *Hatgrass* pilot vessel, to Point Palmiras. This officer is directed to take down the Light-House on the Point, in consequence of the island of Myppurah, on which it is situated, washing away. As a substitute for the light, rockets are to be fired at stated periods. A new site for a light-house has not yet been decided on.

TRANSIT DUTIES.—All the inland transit duties have been abolished throughout the Bengal and Agra presidencies.

POLICE AND REVENUE SYSTEM.—Government have issued a circular to the Magistrates of the several zillahs, calling on them to report on the advantages of uniting revenue and judicial functions. This enquiry is instituted at the request of the Court of Directors.

BENGAL ARCHERS.—The second day of shooting for the golden arrow, by the Bengal Archers, came off on the 27th February, but as none of the competitors gained more than two consecutive ends, the contest was postponed to the 5th March when the contest was again renewed and the prize won by Mr. C. W. Smith, their Captain.

DUM-DUM STEEPLE CHASE.—The Dum-Dum Steeple Chase across two miles of country, came off on the 25th February, and was won by Mr. N—n's *Cadland*.

THEFTS.—On the 23d February, Messrs. Bruce, Shand and Co. were landing a large quantity of indigo from their boats, a hackery containing six chests, valued at 2,700 rupees, was stolen. The loss was discovered the next morning, when a report was made to the Police. The head carter missed the indigo the evening it was stolen, but thought that it had been taken to some of the other houses, a mistake of frequent occurrence. Although the man who stole the indigo had the start of

the whole night, nearly half the indigo has been recovered in different places, where it had been unpacked and concealed.

A party of ten men, the crew of a dinghy and chowkee-boat, have been committed to prison by the magistrate, for stealing saltpetre and assailing the police Naib when he attempted to capture them.

An officer of a ship on landing at one of the ghauts on the 26th March gave a box containing valuables, to a coolie to carry for him; but soon after the man contrived to give his employer the slip, and it is supposed has made off with the property.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The *Jupiter* with the Right Honorable Lord Auckland and family on board, arrived on the 3d March. His Lordship landed in Calcutta on the 4th at 10 p. m. and immediately assumed charge of the Supreme Government.

THE LEVEE.—The Levee at the Government-House on the 8th March was crowded to excess. Lord Auckland appeared in the Windsor uniform, wearing his star and the insignia of the grand cross of the Bath. His Lordship appeared in good health.

THE DARBAR.—Lord Auckland held his first Darbar at the Government House on the 10th March. A great number of respectable natives were present on the occasion.

SIR CHAS. METCALFE.—Sir Chas. Metcalfe has received a renewed appointment of Provisional Governor-General, to take effect in case of Lord Auckland's death, removal, or retirement.

Sir Charles has accepted the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces. The Court of Directors, as a mark of their sense of his services, have sanctioned the continuance to him of the allowances of a Governor of Agra. He is to have two Secretaries and be entrusted with the guidance of our relations with the frontier states.

CAPTAIN CORDIER.—The late Governor of Chandernagore, Capt. Cordier, has proceeded to France in the ship *Gabrielle*.

ABOLITION OF PERSIAN.—It is stated that the question regarding the abolition of Persian is now officially before the public authorities both here and in England.

STEAMERS.—The steamers now building for the Indian Navy, are to be of 600 tons burthen, 200 horse-power, and to mount in their bows two 68-pounders, each gun carrying upwards of one thousand musket balls when loaded. They are to be manned and officered from the Indian Navy, but to be equipped for general service. They are to leave the Thames on the 1st July next, and to steam out to Bombay, which place they are expected to reach by the 1st of September.

THE JARDINE STEAMER.—It is stated that the *Jardine* steamer is expected shortly in Calcutta from China, and that she is likely to be employed in this river as a passage boat.

The *Forbes* met with an accident on the 18th March, which nearly proved fatal to her. In towing the *Forth* down the river, off Garden Reach she was suddenly enveloped in a fog so dense, that the steersman could not see half the ship's length. The steamer had just before steered out from the bank to avoid a river sloop, and her commander, not being certain how far the vessel had shot over, hailed the pilot of the *Forth* and said he would cast off, and immediately let go his warp and put the helm over to starboard. The steamer was then close to the bank, but being end on would have gone clear over, had her warp also been let go; but the pilot of the *Forth*, knowing that if he did so his ship must have gone on the bank, immediately let go his anchor without casting off, and the steamer's way being checked, the vessel shot right on board of her, striking her on the larboard quarter and carrying her main-mast over the side, indenting the funnel, and taking away the rail and timber-heads as far as the gang-way. It was at first apprehended that the damage was very serious and likely to keep the steamer out of employ for some time; but on a careful examination, it has been discovered to be capable of entire repairs in three days.

Letters from Culpec on the Jumna, of the 14th March, mention the safe arrival there of the *Sir Charles Metcalfe*, steamer, on the previous evening, having left Allanabad on the 3d. She had been aground frequently, but without sustaining any injury, and was to proceed without delay as far as her supply of fuel would admit of.

A trial of speed between the *George Swinton*, the *William Blunt* and the *Hooghly*, took place on the 23rd March. The steamers started from off the Mint about noon for Barrackpore, each with a bauleah in tow and reached their destination about a quarter before three, the *George Swinton* beating by a quarter of a mile, and the *William Blunt* heading the *Hooghly* about a cable's length. At four in the afternoon they started again for Calcutta, and the *William Blunt* won the race back by three-quarters of a mile, the *George Swinton* beating the *Hooghly* by a quarter of a mile. Both trips were against the tide.

The Court of Directors have expressed their high displeasure, that the river iron boats were not nominated according to their desire; and with the exception of the boat which bears the name *Lord William Bentinck*, all these steamers have been re-named. The passenger vessels were named according to orders.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE FLAT.—We copy the following, furnished by Lieutenant Marshall, from the *Oriental Observer*:—

"I send you an account of what took place on board the *Experimental Flat*, when at anchor astern of the *Diana* steamer, 300 yards from the shore in the river Arpungassee (Sundarbans) on the night of the 8th March.

"I turned in at 10 o'clock, and about three quarters of an hour after was awake by a disturbance on deck,

which, from the men rushing backwards and forwards, appeared to me to be an attack on the vessel by dacoits. I immediately jumped out of bed, drew my sword and was rushing up the hatchway when I received a tremendous blow on the head and neck, at the same time my clothes were torn from my back, I was knocked down the hatchway, and found myself instantly covered with blood. Seeing a dark object hanging over the hatchway, and from the blow, I was confirmed in the idea that we were attacked, and the scuffle and disturbance still continuing, I thought we were in a very fair way of losing the treasure and our lives. About a minute afterwards, when I had in some measure recovered the stunning effects of the blow, I heard Capt. Lindquist, commander of the steamer, calling me as loud as he could. I then made a second rush, and on arriving on deck, saw by the assistance of the torches the men had by that time procured, the body of my unfortunate bearer lying along the starboard side of the hatchway, horribly mangled by a tiger. The animal had seized him whilst sitting smoking his hubble-bubble near two seapoys, who were fishing by the larboard after gangway. The unfortunate man was perfectly dead, having had his neck completely bit through and through, besides a severe wound on the right breast. The animal had first got on the dingy belonging to the steamer which was fastened alongside the starboard after gangway and from thence on the flat. One of the men belonging to the dingy, and who was then in her, was in such a fright that he followed the tiger up, and in passing him got a severe wound under the right arm and some scratches on the back. On examining my own hurts, I found that they were two scratches on the right side of my neck, one down the right ear, one down the head, one over the right eye, and my face terribly bruised. The animal had left the print of his right paw with the blood of the unfortunate man on the back of my shirt as he tore it off. Had I been one step higher up the hatchway I must have been killed, as he had, in making the blow, cut the top step the eighth of an inch deep, about two inches and a half from the edge, with one of his nails. Fearing that from having tasted blood it was more than probable he would pay us another visit should we remain, we weighed anchor and steamed up five miles where we anchored for the remainder of the night."

PILOT VESSELS.—Three vessels of two hundred tons burthen each, builder's measurement, are now being constructed at Bombay for the Pilot establishment of this presidency. The plans and specification of the work, were sent from hence. The reason for building at Bombay, is the cheapness of work there, and the great durability of Malabar teak.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An attempt was made on the 18th March, by a gang of six thieves, to rob the *Salt Golahs* at Howrah. The gang were perceived by a chowkedar to enter the premises of Baboo Bissonauth, adjoining the Golahs, about dusk, and he suspecting their intentions, apprised the Jemadar of the thana of the circumstance, who repaired to the spot and succeeded in apprehending three of the vagabonds, the other three escaped.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.—The *Hurkaru* of the 22d March states, on the authority of a correspondent, that the Court of Directors have rejected Mr. Curmin's plan for the Army pension, but have determined in lieu, that all officers who have served twenty-three years, (twenty in this country and three on furlough) are to be entitled to retire on the pay of a Captain; if they have served twenty-eight years, (twenty-five in the country and three on furlough) they are to be entitled to retire on the pay of a Major; if thirty-three years, (thirty in the country) on that of Lieut.-Colonel. Any officer is also allowed the option of retiring on the old plan of pension,

if by any chance he should find himself entitled to a larger pension on that than the new one.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Charles Hunter, (a son of the late Dr. Hunter) who was proceeding down the river to take charge of a silk factory, purchased in connection with the firm of Becher, Mackintosh and Co., situate at Keerpoy, in the district of Burdwan, staid to witness the ascent of Mr. Robertson in his balloon, on the 16th March; and indifferent to the remonstrances of his friends, seated himself, to be the better enabled to observe the balloon, on a chair placed on a highly polished table which was put on the poop of his boat; and he is supposed to have slipped and fallen over board and been drowned. Mr. Hunter had on his person at the time of the accident a gold watch and bank-notes to the amount of four thousand rupees.

Mr. Gardner the builder, is also supposed to have fallen off the roof of his house while looking at the balloon, as he was found the next day in the rear of the house, close to the wall, quite dead.

THE ICE HOUSE.—The Ice Committee have assured Mr. Tudor of Boston, through his agent Mr. Bacon, the exclusive use of the Ice House for three years gratis, upon the condition of his supplying it with ice, at the rate of not less than four hundred tons per annum landed in Calcutta. Mr. Tudor's ice and apples are this time yielding him a good profit, especially the latter, for which the demand is so great that about half the quantity landed has already been disposed of. The daily demand for ice at present amounts to about eleven maunds. The sales of both articles in twelve days, exceeded five thousand rupees. The loss of ice by melting, is about a ton in five days.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Public Library, it is said, is getting on very well; subscribers now begin to drop in, and several hundred works, chiefly recently published good novels, have been purchased: a catalogue of the books is in course of preparation.

THE BORING COMMITTEE.—The Boring Committee are proceeding with their operations in the Fort. The rods have now been carried to the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, with a bore of nine inches, and the water rises in the tubes to fourteen feet six inches below the surface of the earth. No impediment of any consequence has yet occurred. Similar operations are going on at Delhi but the results have not been made known.

THE CALCUTTA HOUNDS.—The whole of the hounds in the Calcutta kennel, will be sold by public auction in May next, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

THE CURRENCY.—A great deal of inconvenience still continuing to be felt by the coalition of the banians to extort the enormous sum of from one to two annas for exchanging a Company's rupee, the Trade Association have obtained an order from the Government to be supplied with a large quantity of pice daily from the mint, and have generously determined to supply it at the rate of sixteen annas for the rupee to the public in Calcutta and in the suburbs.

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.—At a special meeting of the Managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, held on the 25th March, Mr. J. P. Grant was appointed Secretary to the Fund.

IMPORTATION OF SEEDS AND PLANTS.—Lord Auckland has brought out with him from England, a large quantity of seeds and plants, amounting to upwards of three hundred species, and among them is the cactus cochiniifer with the insect upon it.

UPPER ORPHAN SCHOOL.—Lieut. Chisne's appeal against the resolution of the General Management of the 26th December, 1853, reducing the sum allowed as marriage-portion from 2,000 to 1,500 rupees, has been negatived by a majority of 435 against 342. The appeal in behalf of the six children of the late Lieut.-Col. E. G. Cooper was also negatived; their admission to the benefits of the institution being opposed by 381 and advocated by 307.

THE COLES.—It is stated that the Coles are again in a state of ferment, and that they recently attacked the mail from Calcutta to Jubbulpore and murdered one of the runners, besides wounding three others.

NORTHWESTER.—A severe northwester, accompanied by much lightning, set in about half past eight on Wednesday night, and lasted till nearly eleven o'clock. The electric fluid struck Mr. Schorn's house in Creek Row and killed one of the native servants. The extent of damage done on the river is not known, but fifteen boxes of castor-oil, marked diamond, G. C. C. Ln came ashore between the sluices of Fort William, and are under charge of the police.

THE 53D ACT GEORGE III.—At a meeting of British-born inhabitants, held at Purneah on the 2d March, it was resolved to petition the Supreme Government of India against the repeal of the 53rd of Act George III, by which all inhabitants of the Mofussil will be rendered amenable to the Mofussil Courts without the power of appeal;—and that should the Supreme Government of India not listen to their prayer, a general petition of the British inhabitants residing throughout the country, should be forwarded to the Parliament of Great Britain, praying that their constitutional rights might not be encroached on. A petition to the Governor-General in Council against the proposed repeal has also been presented in Calcutta.

ORANGE LODGES.—Sir Henry Fane has republished Lord Hill's order of the 31st August last, prohibiting the introduction of Orange Lodges into the army, and forbidding all officers and soldiers to countenance or attend them.

MR. CHINNERY.—The East Indian, Mr. Chinnery, charged with rich presents from the Nuwab of Moorshedabad to His Britannic Majesty, proceeded to England in the *Robarts*, which vessel sailed on the 12th March.

MILITARY ITEM.—Sir E. K. Williams and Lieut.-Col. Pardon, of H. M.'s 41st regiment, have, in consequence of the want of discipline and subordination in that regiment while under their command, been reduced by Lord Hill to the alternative of either selling their commissions and quitting the service or of retiring on half pay.

TOWN DUTIES.—A strong recommendation from the Board of Customs, for the immediate abolition of the Town Duties in Bengal, was brought under the consideration of Government on the 10th March. The Chamber of Commerce also, it is said, are about to petition Government for their abolition.

THE BALLOON.—Mr. Robertson, agreeable to advertisement, ascended in his balloon from Garden Reach, on the 16th March. He ascended rapidly to about the altitude of 3,000 feet, and was then compelled to descend, in consequence of the gas in the balloon becoming condensed by its coming in contact with a strata of wet cloud. The balloon was entirely destroyed by the branches of the trees among which it alighted. The crowd of spectators which assembled to see the aeronaut ascend was unprecedented. Every dingy and available

conveyance was hired on the occasion, and pedestrians innumerable, thronged to the scene of operation. All departed seemingly well pleased.

THE LAW COMMISSION.—The Law Commissioners, attended by their Secretary, made an official visit to the Court of Requests on the 11th March for the purpose of witnessing its proceedings.

FIRE.—Three extensive fires occurred on the 15th March—one in Fenwick's Bazaar, one in Toltollah Bazaar, and one in Short's Bazaar. Two or three lives were lost by that at Toltollah Bazaar.

APPREHENSION OF BURGLARS.—The police have succeeded in apprehending a formidable gang of burglars, with their implements of house-breaking and a quantity of wearing apparel which had been stolen from a washerwoman.

PREMIUM ON LITERATURE.—A premium of 1,000 rupees has been offered anonymously, through the School Book Society, for a work which may tend to the improvement of the people of India, by showing the immense advantages to be derived from complete civilization and an advanced state of intellectual improvement.

MR. SWINHORE.—Mr. Swinhoe has been appointed to the office of Company's Solicitor, which situation was lately vacated by the death of Mr. Paulin.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—Mr. George Alexander Eaglestone, a young man of about twenty-six years of age, who was proceeding down the river in a large panchoway to the *Salthouse*, which vessel had passed Kedgerree, and in which he had engaged his passage to England, called at the Kedgerree Post office on his way and enquired for letters. While at Kedgerree his boatmen left the boat and went and lodged a complaint against Mr. Eaglestone to the Post Master, stating that he had fired at one of them and had threatened not to pay them, which resolution they thought he would abide by. They were persuaded to return to the boat, and Mr. Eaglestone proceeded in pursuit of the *Salthouse*, but has never been seen or heard of since, and it has been ascertained that he did not join any of the outward-bound ships. A chest with his name upon it, containing a fiddle-case, some articles of clothing, &c., was picked up the next day floating past Kedgerree, and it is consequently conjectured, that either he has been murdered by the boat's crew or has met his death accidentally.

ARTILLERY REVIEW.—The Artillery was inspected by Major-General Watson, on the 19th March, shortly after sunrise. The whole of the manoeuvres were admirably performed, and the Major-General warmly expressed his eulogium of the proficiency of the troops, to the Brigadier Commandant.

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF HOWRAH.—Messrs. Currie and Mackenzie, both residents of Howrah, have, in an interview with the Governor-General, represented to him the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of Howrah are subject from having no magisterial protection save what is meted out to them by the authority at Allipore.

MOFUSSIL.

LOODHIANAH.—Capt. Wade, Political Agent at Loodianah, is trying the experiment of introducing the silk worm at Loodianah, Umballah and Seharunpore.

DELHI.—The heavy rains which recently fell in the neighbourhood of Delhi, broke both the bridges of boats over the Jumna.

Major Pew of the Artillery recently had a severe fall from his buggy, by which the acromion process of his left shoulder was fractured, besides several severe bruises received by him.

A tiger recently visited Horel, from whence, after wounding a man and killing a cow, it effected its escape. The man's life was preserved by a herd of buffaloes, which rushed to his rescue on the tiger's seizing him, and beat off the savage brute.

It is stated that the papers seized in the possession of Hookman Chund and Futteh Lall, implicate Chimun Singh, the Chief of Saewar, as a confederate in the Jeypore tragedy. He has been formally cited to appear at Jeypore and defend himself; but having declined to do so, a force of 5,000 Jeyporeans were about to be sent to storm his fort and capture him.

A gang of sixteen convicts, who were employed on the road leading from the Ajmere gate of Delhi to Kootub, recently effected their escape, after killing on the spot three of the burkundazes who guarded them, and have since baffled all the attempts of the magistrate to apprehend them. The prisoners effected their escape by the help of some arms which had been deposited for the purpose close at hand in a gram field by their friends, and although the burkundazes opposed a strong resistance they were overpowered by the prisoners. The convicts in their flight, dangerously wounded a traveller whom they met on the road.

A Mussulman, a short time since, in a fit of jealousy, stabbed his paramour in the side with a knife, in consequence of her incontinency. The woman almost immediately expired. The assassin fled and has hitherto eluded all attempts to apprehend him.

The chuprases who some time since attacked and wounded Mr. Louis, the Magistrate of Suhsawan, in open court, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

LANDOUR.—There has been a very severe snow storm at Landour and Mussooree, the average depth of the snow being four feet. Several men fell victims to the inclemency of the weather.

MIRZAPORE.—Mr. Woodcock, the magistrate of Mirzapore, while paying his usual visit to the jail, was assaulted by one of the prisoners, who struck him in the face.

CHUNAR.—Grain is exceedingly dear at this station. Gram sells at ten seers less for the rupee than it did formerly.

JUDBOOR.—Intelligence from Jubboor has been received, stating that the insurgents had beaten off the Local Horse. A force was to proceed from Mhow to coerce them.

SUEDUBAD.—A boy of six years of age was recently robbed at this station of a pair of silver ornaments and then thrown into a well and killed. His murderer was a lad of fourteen years old, who was detected shortly afterwards, while endeavouring to sell the ornaments.

HATRAS.—An epidemic of a very fatal character, hitherto unknown, has been raging throughout the entire cold weather at this station, and still continues. It attacks under the form of fever, which after two or three days terminates in death. So great has been the mortality, that there is scarcely a family that has not lost one or more of its members.

NEEMUTCH.—Towards the end of February last, a daring robbery was committed by a band of upwards of sixty depredators on the commissariat treasury of this station. They, in regular battle array, attacked the Main Guard, which, after standing three volleys and returning the fire, fell back, and the robbers rushed on, broke open the treasure-chest, and took away 8,000 rupees. Two of the gang were shot on their retreat and one was cut down by a chuprase; the rest effected their escape with the booty.

ALLAHABAD.—Some of the Uncovenanted Assistants at Allahabad have invited the co-operation of certain of the members of that body in Calcutta to join them in an appeal to the Supreme Government against the decision of Governor Ross, on the subject of their memorial regarding the principle involved in the case of Mr. Permien.

ALLAHABAD.—A numerously attended meeting of the uncovenanted servants of Government took place on the 7th March for the purpose of considering the reply of the Agra Government to their memorial. The letter of Government was read and its contents gave great dissatisfaction. It was resolved:—

1st. "That an appeal from the decision of the Governor of Agra, on the subject of official interference in private matters, be preferred to the Governor-General of India in Council."

2nd. "That a Committee consisting of five members be appointed to frame the appeal."

3rd. "That the committee so appointed do correspond with some influential members of the uncovenanted body under the Bengal Presidency, with a view to obtain their co-operation in the objects of this meeting."

It is stated that government have it in contemplation to appoint a civil and sessions judge to the districts of Azimgur, Boolahshahur, and Belah respectively.

Syud Tussudduck Hosein, the principal Sudder Ameen of Fattelpore, who was sometime ago charged with bribery and corruption, has been suspended from his post. The charges against the Ameen have not been substantiated, but suspicion is strongly attached to him.

Capt. Smith and Lieut. Sale, while boating on the river, were overtaken by a squall and cap-sized, and after being for half an hour in the water, were picked up by a ferry boat.

RIVER STEAMERS.—The *Sir Charles Metcalfe* and *George Swinton* steam boats, arrived at Allahabad on the 29th Feb. the former bringing the flat in tow. An attempt was made by the commander of the *Sir Charles Metcalfe* to find a channel for his vessel in the Ganges, but he was not able to discover one with a continuous depth sufficient for his craft. An experiment is being now made in the Jumna, and the vessel will go as high as she can find her way.

Measures have been taken to establish an asylum for the blind in this station. The first movement was made on the 12th instant, and in four days a handsome sum was subscribed.

Some investigations affecting the honesty of the amlah of the Court are now going on which have put those honest functionaries in no little flight.

BENARES.—A robbery to a large extent, which has been going on for some time in the shop of Messrs. Tuttle and Charles, merchants at Benares, has been detected and the thieves, his own domestics, placed in custody.

The Rajah of Coorg has arrived with his camp at Benares.

A school is being erected by Government, for the instruction of natives in English literature.

All descriptions of grain are very dear at Benares.

BUNDLERUND.—A daring dacoity was committed on the night of the 12th February, on the river Jumna, on a boat laden with brass utensils and iron bars, and

property to the value of one hundred and fifty rupees was carried off. Two of the robbers have been apprehended with a portion of the plunder, and made over to the Sessions Judge of Bundelcund for trial.

LIEUT. COL. ALVES.—It is stated, that a rumour is in circulation that the life of Lieut. Col. Alves has again been attempted; also that the British force had marched to reduce some refractory chief, who, with about five hundred followers, declined to surrender a mud fort which he had in his possession.

HAZAREEBAUGH.—On the 16th March the European barracks at Hazareebaugh took fire, and one barrack was entirely destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. It is suspected that the conflagration was created by the thatchers who are employed to repair the barracks.

MONGHYR.—A man was murdered on the 19th March near the village of Hybutgunge, on the high road, about three coss from Monghyr. The murderer, a thug, was captured shortly after perpetrating the horrible deed, and is now imprisoned.

On the morning of the 1st March at about 6 o'clock, a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Monghyr.

NUSSEERABAD.—A court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Nusseerabad, for the trial of Lieut.-Col. Dundas, of the Artillery Regiment, on charges preferred against him by Capt. Rawlinson of the same Regiment, connected with the drawing of Mess allowance, for an Artillery Mess at Nusseerabad, where, it is stated, no Mess existed.

NATIVE STATES.

GOOMSUR.—A letter from Goomsur of the 7th February states that the young Rajah has given himself up; that he came in on the 6th February, with two of his uncles and some servants and attendants; and that the zenana of the late Rajah were on their way to the British camp, accompanied by some more chiefs. From another source we learn, that the old Rajah is no dead, as reported, but has lately obliged Mr. Russel to apply to Guttack for a reinforcement of troops.

CASHMERE.—Some congenial showers lately experienced in Cashmere have been productive of happy effects, in lowering the price of the necessaries of life, and many deserters have in consequence returned to their homes from which they were driven by the famine which has prevailed.

SCINDE.—The native Ukhbars say, that the Hukeem of Scinde, Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, has invited Sooja ool Mulk to assume the government of Shikarpore, and that he has accepted the offer.

SCIND.—This state is reported to be in a state of complete disorganization, and troops, have been sent from Saugor and Mhow to subdue the insurrection.

LAHORE.—The Mahomedan population of Lahore have recently been greatly scandalized by Monsr. Ventura having, by order of Runjeet Singh, appropriated one of their places of worship for the purpose of holding a kutchery therein.

Runjeet Sing is anxious to entertain a body of Cavalry, to be completely covered with armour.

Serious complaints have been made of the damage done by Now Nihal Singh's troops in the district of Deral Ishmael Khap.

Mr. Holland has been ordered to take charge of the Magazine and manufacture gunpowder.

Some trouble has been experienced from the chief of Cusband, Sirdar Payandah Khan.

CASUL.—A faqueer recently found five hundred gold-mahurs buried in a vessel. Dost Mahomed on being informed of the circumstance, sent for the man and questioned him regarding it, and on his confessing that he had found the money, confirmed him in the possession of it, observing at the same time, that had he equivocated at all or denied the fact, he would have deprived him of the treasure.

BOKHARA.—The King of Bokhara has passed a royal ordinance prohibiting his Hindoo subjects from burnings their dead, on the ground that such cremation is offensive, unhealthy and abhorrent to the feelings of Musulmen. The alternative offered to all recusants is removal from the city. This however the Hindoos are not likely to provoke, as they have quietly submitted to this capricious order.

ULWAR.—Dewan Jushee Ram, the Mooktear of the Ulwar Rajah, has been imprisoned in consequence of his embezzling considerable property.

GWALIOR.—Major Sutherland, the Resident, has returned to Gwalior from his interview with the Baiza Baie.

Hurree Holkar has appointed a vakeel to represent his interests at Government House, and likewise to act as a spy, as occasion may require. The country is said to be in a state of insurrection, that the villages and towns have been plundered, and that our forces have been sent to quell the disturbances.

OUDE.—Accounts received from Oude, state that his Majesty intended paying a visit to zillah Mahundee, which is represented as being in a disturbed state at present. The unfortunate Begum is still in the garden of Ilams Ali, and has employed 300 fighting men to guard her person. She has had a few interviews with her son, the results of which, however, are not distinctly known. Roshun Ood Dowlah has been forbidden to attend at Court, and it is likely that he will be a great sufferer by this evil turn of fortune. Bukhtawur Sing and Dursheru Sing, who were in confinement for some time, are now in great favor; and Dursheru Sing *Koonby*, who was instrumental in banishing the Padsha Begum, has been in confinement for some days.

YARKUND.—This district is being considerably improved by the Moghul Governor, Abdool Rehman Beg, who is exerting himself in eradicating the banditti that infest it, and endeavouring to extend its commerce by encouraging and protecting traders.

BUDDUKSHIAN.—This country is represented to have suffered severely from the oppression and violence of the Toorkmans and other Tartar tribes; but the interference of the Ruler of Yarkund, has in some measure restored tranquillity.

MADRAS.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Horticultural Society has been established at Bangalore, and Col. Cubbon has offered the gratuitous use of the Rajah's Garden to the Society.

BARK SKIMMER.—The bark *Skimmer* has not yet been sold and her sale depends on the way her accounts shall be settled. Capt. Gillon and his crew are all lodged in the castle, and their examination is sedulously continued. Mr. Davis, the chief mate, is in confinement for having maltreated his commander.

HAIL STORM.—A severe hail-storm occurred at Rajahmundry on the 12th February by which great devastation was created. It rained incessantly for sixteen hours,

and the hail, which was of enormous size, completely destroyed whole crops of grain in the field. Many men and cattle were killed by the lightning.

MR. SULLIVAN.—Mr. Sullivan took his seat at the Council Board, in succession to Mr. Oliver, on the 7th March.

MADRAS MINT.—It is stated, that orders have been received from the Court of Directors, to re-establish the Madras Mint.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A midshipman of the *Duke of Argyle*, named Davis, was missed on the 3rd March. When last seen, he was attempting to catch blubber with a boat-hook, and is supposed to have fallen over board and been drowned.

CAPT. DOUGLAS.—Capt. Douglas of the 49th M. N. I., who was some time since removed by Sir Frederick Adam from the Residency at Tanjore, has been appointed Paymaster at Vellore.

DR. WIGHT.—Dr. Wight, Surgeon of 23rd Regt. M. N. I., a gentleman of scientific acquirements, has been appointed by the Government to enquire and report on the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, and generally of all Indian products.

THE BREAK-WATER.—The Break-water Committee met on the 5th March at the Adyar, for the purpose of entering into a thorough examination of the progress of the works there, and have expressed themselves highly satisfied with what has been already done, and are fully confident of being able to carry the work into execution.

It has been ascertained, that the stones thrown in at the site of the Break-water, have not sunk, as was erroneously stated, below the bottom of the sea.

A report of progress has been published by the Committee, from which it appears that of the amount of subscriptions realized, Rs. 14,500 have been expended, and but little more done than the providing for the accommodation of the convicts, building a few huts, and making sundry purchases of working materials.

HURRICANE.—On the 16th and 17th of Feb. in Lat. 14° South and Long. 62° East, the *Ganges*, Captain Burgess, experienced a severe hurricane from N. W.; on the 21st of the same month, she fell in with the *Sir Herbert Taylor* of Calcutta from Mauritius, with the loss of all her three topmasts and quarter-boats.

BOMBAY.

COMPANY'S COTTON SCREWS.—The Company's Cotton Screws were sold to the Appolo Cotton Screw Company on the 13th February for two lakhs and eighty-one thousand rupees.

COTTON CULTIVATION.—The Government have authorized the grant of farms on favorable terms to all persons willing to engage in the cultivation of cotton; and it is also prepared to sanction allowances of cash in certain cases, to individuals on their giving security.

THE OVER-LAND MAILS.—The H. C. cruiser *Shannon*, has been detained in the Red Sea to bring on the January and February mails.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR R. GRANT.—On the 16th February, a splendid entertainment was given by Aga Mahammud Rahim Sherazee, to Sir R. Grant and a large party of ladies and gentlemen.

NEW ROAD.—The road between Tanna and Panwell, has been commenced upon, and operations are carried on actively.

MARRIAGE OF THE RAJAH OF AKULCOTE.—The marriage of the young Rajah of Akulcote, with the daughter

SINGAPORE.

of Luxoomun Rao Sinday, of Torgul, took place at Torgul on the 7th March.

PARGUD.—The Gudkurees of Pargud, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the Carcoon placed over them, and being unable to obtain redress after repeatedly petitioning Government, sent their families to places of security and revolted. Troops were immediately sent against them, and Pargud was conquered without a single shot being fired, the people readily giving up their arms to the English.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A short time since the body of a weaver woman was found on the border of a deserted well at Belgaum. It is supposed the unfortunate creature was murdered on account of the ornaments on the person by a young goldsmith who had purchased a piece of cloth from her the day before and had taken her home on a plea of paying for the same.

THE SENAI BRAHMIN.—A great deal of commotion has been created in the village of Soda, by a Byraghee having been mistaken by the Senai Brahmins there for one of their caste who had absconded from his home some time previously. The man was admitted into several of the families on this supposition, but after remaining with them for some time he again deserted, and it has since been discovered that he was not of their sect. The people of the villages which had given their consent to receive the man, and those who had come in contact with the families which had received him, have been pronounced polluted by their Swamy, to whose notice the affair has been brought.

ATTACK ON THE LADY GRANT.—The following is an account of the attack of the pirates on the *Lady Grant*, opium runner:—

It appears that the *Lady Grant* was attacked on the 2nd February by no less than five Malay praos off Pulo Jarra. The praos were observed standing out from the Sambelange, and as the wind fell light, they lowered their sails and pulled towards the *Lady Grant*. On observing their approach, Captain Jeffrey fired at them, when they hoisted the black flag and redoubled their exertions to get at the schooner. She, however, taking advantage of a light breeze that then sprung up, did not await their onset, but glided away and left them, in the darkness of the evening, out of sight. The moon soon thereafter rose, when the wind died away, and left the clipper again to the mercy of the pirates, or rather to the defensive resources of her crew. Happid for the opium under-writers, these were not found wanting and her able Commander most judiciously determined on coming to an anchor with a spring on his cable. About ten o'clock the praos were observed right a-head, pulling quietly but eagerly for the schooner. A small piece on the fore-castle was immediately fired at them on which they yelled, beat their tom-toms, and continued pulling towards the schooner. Captain Jeffrey in the meantime, by the assistance of the spring on his cable, had brought the *Lady Grant's* broadside to bear on them, and kept up a constant, and from the result, evidently a well directed fire, the guns being ably served by the officers and six or seven British seamen shipped as Seacunnies. The largest prao came on in advance; this vessel, Captain Jeffrey says, was nearly as large as the *Lady Grant*, and so full of men that it is supposed it was the intention of the pirates to carry the clipper by a *coup de main* on boarding from her. They had in this instance miscalculated, for being now within pistol shot the rounds of grape and cannon from the *Lady Grant* drove them from their sweeps to take shelter below, and their vessel was allowed to drift away with the tide. Before daylight the *Lady Grant* had weighed and made sail to an increasing breeze, and nothing more was seen of the pirates.

CUSTOM DUTIES.—The merchants at Singapore called upon the Resident to explain the nature of the rumoured intention of the Supreme Government to impose customs' duties upon the trade of Singapore, and received from him a letter in reply, stating that he had been directed to submit a scheme to that effect in order to cover the expenses of a flotilla and custom house, and that it was therefore proposed to suggest a tax of 2½ per cent. upon certain articles of export and import of which he annexed a list. In consequence they held a public meeting on the 4th ultimo, at which it was agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament and the Supreme Government of India against a measure which would be most impolitic with reference to the particular circumstances of Singapore.

RACE OF THE CLIPPERS.—The Clippers had all arrived at Singapore. The *Syed Khan* has won the race, beating the *Red Rover* by one day, the *Cowajee Family* two days and *Water Witch* three days.

The following is the order of their departures from Calcutta and arrivals at Singapore.

	Left the Sand-heads.	Arrived at Singapore.	No. of days Going.
<i>Syed Khan</i> ,.....	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	12 days
<i>Red Rover</i> ,.....	11 Jan.	24 Jan.	13 days
<i>Water Witch</i> ,.....	12 Jan.	27 Jan.	15 days
<i>Cowajee Family</i> ,.....	14 Jan.	28 Jan.	14 days

The *Syed Khan* after passing Singapore, sprung her mainmast and was obliged to put back. The damage was, however, soon repaired and she sailed again on the evening of the 24th of January.

BURMAH.

DISTURBANCES IN ABRAKAN.—Letters from Arrakan, dated as late as the 23rd ultimo, represent the state of the interior as still disturbed by banditti. One letter of the 21st states, that the detachment sent out from Akyab were still in pursuit of the "Rob Roy" of Arrakan, but as he was too cowardly to come to "open fight," they were obliged to follow him as he retreated into the interior. The last intelligence which had been received from the detachment previously to the above date, was accompanied by two prisoners, and purported that the people in the hills had come forward to assist in the discovery of the haunts of the marauders. Several persons had been arrested in Akyab on suspicion of being in alliance with the robber-chief, and witnesses had come forward offering to depose against them. Another letter of the 23rd mentions, that a detachment of two companies with three officers from Kyauk-Phyoo were at Ayab, for the purpose of rendering any assistance which might become necessary, and it is further added—"we have no news from the jungles this-morning, and we think the detachment may have come up with Keechyung and his gang, and, consequently, have no time for writing." The small military force at Akyab has been repeatedly called upon to perform similar excursions in the interior, and although they have been as often successful in breaking up the robber-bands, they have not yet succeeded in crushing their disorderly spirit.

Letters recently received from Akyab contain further information respecting the insurrection that has broken out in those parts. The leaders of the insurgent robbers, it seems, are the principal Mugh residents of the country, who having secretly collected a quantity of muskets and ammunition and sent them into the interior, and got a

desperate character to head them, collected a large body of men and commenced their work of indiscriminate plunder and rapine. On the first intimation of the insurrection reaching Akyab, two Lieutenants with a party of Mugh sepoy, were sent against the rebels, but they were over-powered by numbers and forced to retreat. Fresh troops were, however, speedily sent to reinforce the discomfited party, and the rebels were soon defeated and dispersed, and the ringleaders of the insurrection captured and lodged in prison. One of the chiefs is a descendant of the Arracan King, and as such was in the enjoyment of a pension from the British Government, and several others held respectable situations under it. Suspicion also attaches to the Moorogree of the Court.

A letter from Rangoon of a recent date, states, that the amount of duties and customs in kind, which had been collected during the preceding year (October 1834 to October 1835) exceeded what had ever before been realized. The customs in kind exceeded 34,000 pieces and the duties in cash amounted to 45,000 rupees. This increase is attributed to the experiment which the late Woonghee adopted of lowering the port charges or a time; and the Resident has been endeavouring to persuade the Court of Ava to adhere to these reduced rates, but has hitherto been unsuccessful.

Capt. Hannay arrived at Mogaung on the 6th of January and had proceeded towards Assam on the 22nd of that month.

ARABIA.

The following items of intelligence have been received from Arabia:—

The Immaum of Senna is dead, and has been succeeded by his son Ally-bin-Abdoolla Munsoor, who is about twenty-five years of age; the people of Senna give out that their new Prince is about to set out on an expedition to recover his country from the Turks.

The communication between Mocha and Senna is completely interrupted,—the Immaum having established posts where troops are stationed to prevent any one from passing into the interior. Mohamed Ally Pasha's attempt to establish a monopoly for the purchase of coffee at Mocha and the other ports in his possession is said to have been foiled by the merchants threatening to have recourse to other ports not under his influence:—a compromise is said to have been effected, by which half of the coffee produce is to be taken by the Pasha, and half by the merchants.

Owing to the failure of the rains this year a great scarcity prevails throughout Yemen and the greater part of Arabia. In the country of the powerful tribe of the Beni Aseer, hundreds are dying of actual starvation, and at Senna the people are said to be suffering much from the same cause: the coffee crop also had very generally failed.

It is said to be His Highness the Pasha's intention to send another expedition of forty thousand men into the Aseer country to endeavour to conquer that very powerful tribe.

The general scarcity of grain it is expected will occasion a considerable demand for that produce in India.

SIAM.

Advices from Bangkok up to the 22d Jan. have been received. The insurrection in Coch in China, and consequent disturbances which have prevailed there for the last three or four years, are now quelled. The country is quiet and in a good state of defence. A rumour is now current at Bangkok that the King of Siam is about to give his favorite daughter in marriage to CHAN-FAH, and elevate him to the rank of second King or Premier, in which case nothing but death probably will prevent his succeeding to the throne.

CHINA.

The second officer of the *Fairy Queen*, who was unjustly seized and imprisoned for the purpose of extorting a *squeeze*, has been released from confinement. A party of Englishmen, headed by Mr. Gibb, penetrated within the walls of the city with a petition to the *Fooyuen*, demanding his release, which after a great deal of riot and fighting with cudgels, they succeeded in delivering, and shortly after he was given up.

The steamer *Jardine* seems to create a considerable sensation among the Chinese, and is regarded by them with great suspicion. Having been ordered away from the Chinese waters by the Howqua, and failed to comply with his mandate, she was, while passing the Bogue, fired on from every fort on both sides. The *Jardine* backed out of the fire, and on her commander demanding an explanation from the admiral, he was informed that the admiral was positively ordered by the authorities not to let the vessel pass. The operations of the *Jardine* has been therefore put a stop to for some time, as the representations of the merchants to Howqua in her favor have been unattended to.

A Moorman, who asserts that he was shipwrecked on the coast of Fukkeen and the only one escaped, has been forwarded overland to Canton. It is thought his story is false, and that he is a deserter from some of the coasters. He states that he has been well treated by the Chinese during his journey.

Kidnapping has been carried on very briskly in the city. Some of the offenders have been captured. Many executions of robbers have taken place.

FIRE AT CANTON.—Another great fire broke out in Canton on the 24th January, which lasted for six hours and consumed a very great number of houses. The conflagration of November 1835 is computed to have destroyed no less than 1,400 houses.

TEA PLANT.—The *Canton Register* mentions, that a letter from Manila of the 21st December last, states that the tea plant has just been discovered to grow very plentifully in that country, and that the Government has granted to one person the right of exporting or selling it for ten years.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From A. E. Kuhn's Monthly Price Current, March 31, 1836.)

The Governments of Agra and Bengal have since our last number rescinded the regulations imposed on internal transit duties, accordingly all goods and merchandize may after the 1st April next, pass to and from the territories under the said Government free of permits, rowanahs, &c. but the town duties are still continued. A strong recommendation from the Board of Customs for the immediate abolition of the town duties has however been brought under the consideration of Government, and we understand a plan is laid before the Chamber of Commerce for raising an increased revenue from the Sea Customs in Bengal sufficient to compensate Government for the loss of the internal transit and town duties, for which it is said a sum of thirteen lacks net would be sufficient.

INDIGO.—Freights, which receded during the middle of the month, have again advanced, and may probably rule high during the remainder of the season, and very likely also during the next, if there be no addition to the tonnage usually available at this port.

Several parcels have changed hands with an advance of 10 to 15 Rs.

Importation up to this day amounts to

f m 1,02,357 European Manufacture.

" 8,177 Native.

" 1,10,324 in 30,455 chests.

At the same time last year were imported f m 1,04,843

The exports of this season's produce are.

		in 1831-35
to Great Britain	f m 61,250	f m 49,922
France	" 22,732	" 22,853
America	" 8,074	" 2,099
Gulph and other places ..	6,113	" 1,936

Fy md. 1,02,169 fy md. 75,681

Very little is remaining in the market which will probably be held for advices of the January sales. The holders are expecting some further advance on prices.

Accounts from the interior state in general that the sowing is going on very favourably. Some factories complain however of injury to the plant of early sowing from continued dry weather.

OPIMUM.—The market was rather inactive during the whole month and only a few parcels changed hands. The 3d sale of the Honourable Company's was held on the 20th. There was a numerous attendance, the first 4 lots were bought at 1340, but prices receded immediately afterwards.

The following is an abstract of the result of this sale.

		highest	lowest	average.
Behar . 1325	chs	1310	1305	1310 7 10
Banares 1150	"	1210	1200	1208 8 4

The recent advices from China, per *Red Rover*, and *Cowarjes Family*, arrived on the 29th instant, appear to be not so favourable as was expected, the stock is becoming heavy, and the Chinese decline to buy at the present high prices.

RAW SILK.—The advices from home continue to influence favourably upon the prices, and supplies from the interior are insufficient to satisfy the demand. The March band which is now arriving is reported large and good.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Continue in active demand for shipment to England and the United States; prices without alteration

COTTON.—Transactions have been on a limited scale during the whole month; the few sales reported are intended for China and France. Shipments to England are suspended.

SALTPETRE.—This article has been well sustained by the demand for England, France and the United States. The prices of the assortments are reported as in our last.

SUGAR.—The sugar market continues to improve, some demand has been felt for shipments to Europe, and business has been rather active during the last week.

LAC.—*Lac Dye.*—Without alteration in regard to prices.

Shell Lac.—Prices steady

Stick Lac.—In limited inquiry, at steady prices.

RICE.—There has been an active demand of Munghy and Bellam Rice, for shipments to Bourbon and the Mauritius, and prices of these qualities remain steady as quoted in our last. Should tonnage become more available, the prices of Cargo Rice are likely to have some improvement.

WHEAT.—Shipments for Bourbon, the Mauritius and for Sydney continue. The tonnage available in this port is insufficient for the demand which exists for Exportation to these places.

HIDES.—Are in limited inquiry for the American markets.

LINSEED.—Remains as reported in our last. No sales have come to our notice

SPICES, DRUGS, &c.—Business to some extent have been done in these articles.

METALS.—The Copper market appears to be disposed to improvement and holders are firm, expecting a further advance in prices. The stock in the bazar is reported to be small. Peruvian Slab has further advanced.

Spelter.—Importation having been moderate during the month, the price of this article obtained some improvement. —The Mirzapore Price Current is however somewhat below the Calcutta valuation, giving the price of this produce as Sonat Rupees 64 which is equal to Current Rupees 6 15 p. fy. md.

Lead.—We have only one sale to report; prices are quoted without alteration since our last.

Iron.—The assortments are reported as in our last; the market is firm at our quotations.

Steel.—Very little doing; no sales of importance to report.

Tin Plates.—Continue dull of sales, without variation in our quotations.

Quicksilver.—No sales to report and the price remains as in our last number.

TWIST.—Prices of the assortments have declined since our last and the market bears rather an unfavourable aspect. Transactions have been on a limited scale during the greater part of the month, sales to some importance have however been effected within these last few days. The following importations have occurred since our last: 22 bales, 22 trusses, and 4 boxes per *Mary Dugdale*. 19 bales per *Coromandel*. 32 bales and 13 trusses per *Sterlingshire*. 8 bales per *Argyle*. 286 packages, 144 Cotton Yarn and Twist per *Jupiter*. 1 bale, 42 bales Cotton Yarn per *Donna Carmelita*. 265 bales and trusses per *Comala*. 5 bales per *Futish Salem*. 100 per *Mona*.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market has been rather active during the month, owing to the late arrivals. Prices are steady, and demand continues firm.

WOOLLENS.—Market inactive as usually at this season.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

12TH APRIL, 1836.

Pursuant to the requisition made to the Sheriff, a public Meeting took place at the Town Hall on Tuesday, which was very respectfully attended, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures, internally affecting the good Government of Calcutta.

At a quarter past ten o'clock, the Sheriff was unanimously called to the chair.

The chairman commenced the proceedings, by reading the requisition, which has already appeared before our readers. He said that upon two of the objects embraced in this requisition, the introduction of trial by jury, and the proper constitution of the Court of Quarter Sessions, it would be unnecessary for him to dwell at any length, as they comprised measures, which had been frequently discussed in that Hall. Respecting the third object, the adoption of which would form the subject of the discussion of the present Meeting, he meant the extension of the local limits of the Town of Calcutta, he believed it had never yet been asked for, or as far as his knowledge went, been taken into consideration, as a measure to be requested at the hands of the Government. It would form one of the chief objects of the present Meeting to determine upon the propriety of doing so now.

Mr. CLARKE in moving the first resolution begged to be permitted to say a few words on his own account, and as explanatory of the position in which he stood in relation to the resolutions about to be proposed. It might perhaps happen that, those who were not aware of that position, might raise objections to his taking so prominent a part in these proceedings on the score of his profession. But whether or no, any objection were raised to the man, there could be none to the measure. But the truth was, that although he should always be ready to suggest and promote every measure calculated for the public good, he was in the present instance but the instrument of third parties. He had long been connected with a most respectable body, forming part of this community—he meant the Trade Association, whose counsel he had the honor to be, and in supporting one of the present measures, he was advocating an improvement the suggestion of which had emanated from that body. But all three of the measures were in their objects and consequences so intimately connected together, that he was of opinion they ought all to be simultaneously asked for and obtained. Upon the subject of the extension of trial by Jury enough has already been said, upon the many occasions in which it has been discussed. It will suffice to say, that, the Judges of the Court, the practitioners of the court, and the suitors of the court, were unanimous in calling for its introduction. It has been petitioned for again and again, both here and at home, and no reason on earth exists why, when the inhabitants of a British City call for participation in that which is regarded as a Briton's birth-right, it should be refused to them. The present Chief Justice in 1829, expressed his decided opinion in favour of its introduction, and Sir John P. Grant, both when at the Bar and since his elevation to the Bench, has spoken in equally decided and equally favorable terms of the measure. In confirmation of this Mr. Clarke read a letter from Sir J. P. Grant to the following effect:—

Calcutta, 8th July, 1835.

Dear Sir,—I have had the honour to receive from you a copy of the resolution passed at a Meeting of the Committee for promoting trial by Jury in Civil causes held on the 4th July instant. I observe that these

resolutions conclude by one "that the preceding resolutions be communicated to the Judges of the Supreme Court and that they be respectfully solicited to favour the Committee with any suggestions to which the proposed measure may give rise."

My opinion of the convenience and expediency of introducing Jury Trial in Civil causes in the Supreme Courts of the King in India are already known to the public of Calcutta, and my experience as a Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta has only strengthened and confirmed them.

I should have great pleasure in offering to the committee such suggestions as might occur to me, and which I might think useful upon this important subject if I did not think from the situation that I hold I shall more contribute to the success of the measure by abstaining from entering upon a consideration of its practical details till it shall be ripened and put into form as I hope and trust it may be at no distant period.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

LONGUEVILLE CLARKE, Esq., Chairman of the Committee for promoting Trial by Jury in Civil Causes.

This letter he had read to the meeting, in order to shew what was the opinion upon this subject, of one of our learned bench, who was himself a Scotchman and had witnessed the beneficial effects of the introduction of trial by Jury in Scotland; and whose experience at Bombay and subsequently here, had fully enabled him to form a correct judgment as to the eligibility of the introduction of juries here.

With respect to the petition that we have already submitted to our local Government, it has received no reply whatsoever; but whatever be the fate of that, he would recommend the inhabitants of Calcutta to apply over and over again, and in short never to cease in their efforts in this matter till those efforts were crowned with success.

To advert to another object of our present meeting, it will greatly facilitate their adoption of juries and lighten the burthen of jurymen, if we extend at the same time our jury list. This we may calculate upon effecting to a very considerable extent, by enlarging the limits of the Town so as to comprehend the populous suburbs, which have grown up around it since the ancient boundary was established. By this means instead of a Jury list, comprising only from 800 to a thousand, we should have one containing from two to three thousand; and thus, although the number of trials would necessarily be increased, with extent of jurisdiction, yet the jury list would be far more than proportionately increased, to meet them. The adoption of the measure of extension of the limits of Calcutta at the present day, will be perfectly consistent with the reasons upon which they were established as they now subsist, for when first defined they were made to comprise all the inhabited portions of the town, and the adjusting the present boundaries to the present inhabitancy, will be acting on the same principle as that upon which the limits of Calcutta were originally established. Either it is wise and politic to establish certain and distinct limits, or it is not. If the latter, abolish them altogether; if the former, let them be established according to the true and real state of the town, and do not leave them in this present anomalous state, calling them the boundaries of Calcutta, when in fact they exclude a very large portion

of the town. The consequence of this state of things is that you have persons of the same religion, the same birth and country, residing in the same street, who are severally subject to two totally different codes of Law; those living on one side of the street shall be subject to English Law, and those on the other to Mahomedan Law, the latter exposed to the additional inconvenience or rather absurdity of having their case made and stated in Persian according to Mahomedan practice, by some Moonshee who might write down, either what he chose or, what he might be paid to write. Is not this an evil, and an evil calling loudly for remedy? (Cheers.)

There is another strong reason, urged Mr. Clarke, that the present limits of Calcutta should be extended to its actual boundaries. The present state of things keeps open a door to the most extensive fraud. It occurred to him to see the letter of a debtor of one of his clients, the former an East Indian by birth and a resident in the Mofussil. The proposal that he submitted was to this effect, "I owe you 6,000 rupees, I will give you 2,000 if you chuse to take it; if not, I am not subject to your law and you may sue me in the Mofussil court and by appealing again and again, I will contrive to keep you out of the money for 12 years." Under these circumstances he recommended his client to chuse the least of two great evils. But it is too bad that a man who comes every day into Calcutta, gets his livelihood here, and his credit here, and yet is amenable to no jurisdiction here; but to that law only which, as we have seen, gives the prospect of a decision after a period of 12 years.

Gentlemen, said Mr. Clarke, on the subject of the court of Quarter Sessions, which forms one ground of our application to Government, I cannot, but say, that the non-existence of such a court is a disgrace to the Town of Calcutta. It was in consequence of your own complaints of the defects of your criminal code, that the 9th of Geo. 4, the Indian criminal act, was passed, but through the supineness of those for whose benefit that act was passed, and from the neglect of Government, the virtue of the act has been in a great degree nullified. I do not ask you to take my own bare assertion, I will read to you what was said by Mr. Justice Ryan in his charge to the Grand Jury on the occasion of introducing the Act into Calcutta:—

"I know that it has been considered a question of some doubt and difficulty, whether any of the Statutes enable Justices of the Peace under commissions of this court to hold a Quarter Sessions, for any other purpose than those of making an assessment. I will not now enter into the difficulties to which the various Statutes relating to this subject give rise.

"I can only say that whatever may be the inconvenience (which I should have thought would have been present to those who assisted in the framing of this Act) it will be absolutely necessary that a Court of General or Quarter Sessions should be held, in order that the directions of this Statute may be complied with. This necessity is the more apparent from the provisions of the 48th and 49th sections.

"The 48th section provides that in all cases (not limited to conviction under this Act,) where the sum adjudged to be paid on any summary conviction shall exceed fifty sicca rupees; or the imprisonment adjudged shall exceed one calendar month; or conviction shall take place before one justice only; any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any such conviction, may appeal to the next Court of General Quarter Sessions. The clause goes on to direct the notices, &c. which the party appealing shall give, and provides for his discharge, if in prison, under the conviction on his giving sureties to try the appeal. The Court at such Sessions is to hear and determine the matter of the appeal.

By this act, the convictions before a Magistrate are appealable to a Court of Quarter Sessions—you have no such Court, and the consequence is that an individual who from ignorance of Law, from prejudice or other cause, suffers injustice at the hands of a convicting magistrate, has no remedy, owing to the supineness which has suffered the Court of Quarter Sessions to become extinct. In reference to the other powers which ought to be vested in a Court of Quarter Sessions, and the subjects that ought to be cognizable by them, I need hardly enlarge upon the state of our police, the state of our conservancy establishment, the state of our public streets and ways and the nuisances by which they are disgraced and rendered offensive. The reason of all this is plain enough, and may be plainly stated—the head of that conservancy department is a civil servant of the Company, and as human nature is human nature, in whatever service employed, we cannot expect that he will do other than what he considers will be grateful to his employers. We cannot expect him to look after our affairs with the same sincerity and zeal, that he attends to their wishes or commands. In the hands of the Government are placed almost all the funds of the Town, but I should wish them to be placed under the control and management of an able and intelligent body of men sitting as an efficient Court of Quarter Sessions, and till we have them, we must not expect the good Government of Calcutta in its Conservancy Department.

Mr. CLARKE then moved the following resolutions, and was seconded by Mr. Bagshaw:—

RESOLVED,—That the solicitations of the Inhabitants of Calcutta for the extension of trial by jury to civil cases, not having been complied with, another petition be presented to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council praying for the immediate adoption of the measure.

RESOLVED,—That the petition also pray for the establishment in Calcutta of a Court of General and Quarter Sessions in which His Majesty's Justices of the Peace may be vested with the same powers and jurisdiction as are exercised by the Magistracy in England.

RESOLVED,—That the petition pray that a new proclamation be issued extending the local limits of Calcutta so that the Inhabitants of the populous suburbs may be subject to the same Code of Law and Courts of Justice as the residents of the city.

Mr. WYBURN rose and said that according to the speech of Mr. Clarke he was led to infer the adoption of the trial by Jury in civil cases, was intended as a measure of reform in the judicial system of the Supreme Court, of Calcutta. "I consider it, Sir, to be my duty to point out that unless something more is stated explanatory of the nature and operation of trial by jury in civil cases, the inhabitants of Calcutta might perhaps be induced to adopt a measure which would perhaps turn out far less beneficial to this community than they apprehended. That trial by jury in criminal cases was an inestimable good, could not be denied, but for the very reason, that it was good, was the trial by jury in civil cases to be considered otherwise. If a man were tried for a crime, he was either acquitted or convicted; and if acquitted, it was not in the power of the Judge to send him back to another jury to be tried over again. But it was far otherwise as regarded the verdicts of civil juries, for in these, if the judge felt himself dissatisfied with the verdict as found by the jury, it was a matter of course to grant a new trial, *toties quoties*, till the judge was satisfied with the verdict found. He would instance the question of libel, in which he would cite the case of one Levi, which is reported in the books, when a jury said it was no libel, the judge said it was; upon which there was a new trial; a second jury confirmed the verdict of the former; and then it was sent

to a third. Such being the case he was of opinion that it would be wise in the inhabitants of Calcutta, instead of adopting trial by jury in civil cases, without qualification or restriction, to accompany the demand, with a suggestion of some provision by which the verdicts of Juries should be rendered final and conclusive. It is a frequent cause of motion for new trial, that the verdict has been given against evidence; but as the Supreme Court is at present constituted this is an evil which is not to be apprehended. Another difficulty that was peculiar to the present state of the community here, was the difficulty that would be found in obtaining an impartial trial." The learned gentleman instanced a case, where a cause had been removed out of Cornwall to Devonshire, on the ground that an impartial jury, could not be had in the former county; for the same reason it was successively removed from Devonshire to Somersetshire, and finally was brought up to be tried at Westminster as the only place where an impartial jury could be got. Was not the community here too limited and too biassed to be impartial? "Sometimes too, juries were found to be obstinate and perverse, and insisted upon deciding on the Law as well as the fact, and that sometimes after a most ludicrous manner." In proof of this assertion the learned gentleman instanced the case of one jury, which deducted from the amount of damages they awarded the plaintiff, the amount of the damages which another jury had awarded to the defendant, in an action brought by the latter, against the Plaintiff, for a black eye. "It is such circumstances as these that give the Courts an absolute power to send back a case for a new trial." The learned gentleman concluded by recommending the inhabitants of Calcutta to pause before they adopted a measure, which would leave them just as much as ever at the mercy of the Court, with this additional evil, that it would compel them to pay for new trials.

Mr. W. P. GRANT rose and expressed his distinct and unequivocal denial of the legal position upon which the gentleman who spoke last, had founded his argument. He denied, that a new trial in civil cases was, by the Law of England, to be had in the Courts where that law was administered, as a matter of course. Such was not a principle that was either recognised or acted upon, in our Courts, and if some few instances could be adduced, of new trials granted upon slight or even improper grounds, such instances could weigh nothing against the preponderating advantages of the introduction of the trial by jury in all cases when it was practicable. He regarded it as likely to be productive of peculiar advantages to this country at the present moment, a country which may be regarded as now on the eve, or rather in the early dawning of a new and brighter era. He considered that whatever operated as a means of bringing a knowledge of the laws, and the best institutions of Law, home to the feelings and bosoms of the great mass of the people; whatever tended to familiarize them with habits and notions of administrative justice, subjects towards which they had never hitherto been taught to elevate their thoughts, must be of the most salutary consequences, to the improvement and civilization of India. It would tend to engender proper sentiments in every man, in respect to his rights and to induce him fearlessly to avow and maintain them. It had been said that the people of this country are not yet fit for this mode of trial; but if we look back to the history of our own country we shall find, that when juries were first established in England, the people were in a condition little differing from that of the people of this country.

It was the institution of trial by jury that did so much to make them what they now are; and the same results may be anticipated from its introduction here. A disregard to truth is the common vice of slaves, and was so proverbially so among the ancients, that with the comedians of Rome a slave was always the representative of

a consummate liar. Give the inhabitants of this country, the institutions of a free country, and they will soon learn to value truth, which can only co-exist with freedom.

The example of Ceylon furnishes the most irresistible evidence of the benefits to be expected from the introduction of this mode of trial. In Ceylon so late as 1810 domestic slavery was common; but subsequently to the introduction of jury trial, that community petitioned the Government to do away with slavery. Here too every successive Governor we have had has expressed the same opinion, that till you can get the people themselves to administer justice, you must not expect to see justice done.

Mr. LEITH said that it was not his intention to address the present meeting, nor should he have done so but to express his astonishment at the statement that in civil cases, after a verdict duly found, a new trial was to be had as a matter of course. Such was not the case; and as to sending a case for a new trial, there would indeed be good ground of complaint, if the Judge or the Court, attempted to decide differently from the jury; but what did they? why where a decision appeared to be dubious, for some good and sufficient cause, they sent it to another jury, that all doubt might be cleared away.

Mr. WYBURN begged to explain that he did not object to the introduction of trial by jury, but merely intended to suggest its modification, so that it might not give rise to an interminable series of new trials.

Mr. DICKENS said that he had not intended to have spoken upon this occasion, and he was only induced to do so in order to express his astonishment that a British Lawyer should be found to advance so extraordinary a ground of complaint, as that a party to a suit, should possess the right of appeal from a first decision.

Here Mr. WYBURN rose for the purpose of explanation but after some noisy discussion as to order, he sat down again.

Mr. DICKENS proceeded. The object attained by the adoption of the practice of new trials, was, that instead of bringing a writ of attainder of false verdict, against the jury who tried the cause, first, it was sent to another jury to see if they would come to a similar conclusion. In addition to what had been said in favor of the introduction of trials by jury he would furnish the meeting with an example which would tend much to establish its value. The American States contained a population of 12 millions, and in each of these states it was customary to hold periodical meetings of the people, at which to revise, and if possible to improve, the judicial system then prevailing; and yet it has never occurred that a variation has been proposed from the former mode of holding juries.

After some remarks by Mr. Wyburn, much interrupted on the score of order, the first resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The second resolution now coming to be discussed. Mr. Wyburn rose to say that it was superfluous, inasmuch as the Magistracy could be compelled by *mandamus*, issuing out of the Supreme Court, to hold a Court of General Quarter Sessions, for the purpose of hearing any appeal which an aggrieved party might think fit to call for.

Mr. CLARKE maintained that the resolution so far from being superfluous was absolutely necessary. That in order to constitute a Court of Quarter Sessions, competent to the trials of Appeal, it was necessary that the commission under which the Magistrate was appointed, should contain certain words conveying such authority as should constitute him one of those before whom such appeals could be heard. These words were not contained in the commission under which Magistrates have been appointed here.

After some objections on the part of Mr. Wyburn, the resolution was carried unanimously.

In the third resolution, Mr. Wyburn expressed his full concurrence, and it was passed without a voice being raised against it.

Mr. C. PRINSEP said that in anticipation of that unanimity which he was happy to find prevail, he had prepared and would, with the permission of the meeting, read a petition which he had drawn up, expressing the objects which the present meeting were desirous, as had been former meetings, of obtaining. He had hoped that the same hand, from which they had received the liberty of the press would have bestowed these benefits also, and thus have added another leaf to that wreath which justly encircles his brow; but he congratulated the meeting that we had now to make our applications for improvement and reform to a British Lawyer, who might be presumed to regard British rights, and British institutions, with all the respect they deserve. He concluded by recommending the meeting, never to desist from their application till their object was achieved.

Mr. PRINSEP then read the Petition which was approved and adopted by the Meeting—in the following form.

Resolved.—That the Petition now read be adopted and presented to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council. *Carried unanimously.*

Mr. SMITH then stated that with a view to carrying into effect, the resolutions passed at the meeting, it was advisable that a Committee be appointed, and he proposed the following resolution.

Resolved.—That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the purpose of forwarding the Petition to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, and also to adopt such measures as may be necessary to further the proposed objects. Messrs. Longueville Clarke, J. R. Bagshaw, F. H. Burkinyoung, Dwarkanath Tagore, Théodore Dickens, David Hare, J. Kyd, H. M. Parker, C. R. Prinsep, Prosonnocomar Tagore, A. Rogers, H. W. Torrens, T. E. M. Turton, Captain Vint, James Young, W. R. Young, W. P. Grant, and J. F. Leath. *Carried unanimously.*

It was also resolved that the Petition be presented to the Governor-General by the Sheriff, attended by the Committee as a Deputation.

After which, the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried unanimously, and the Meeting broke up.

The Resolutions in a separate and official form, and the Petition, will be found in a preceding page.

THE PETITION.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AUCKLAND, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(The Petition of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and its Neighbourhood.)

HUMBLY SHewETH,—That the Government and Legislature of Great Britain on the late renewal of the Territorial Grant to the Honorable East India Company expressed their full conviction of the imperfect state of the legal institutions of the British dominions in India by not only adding to the Supreme Council a Legislative member, whose duty was limited exclusively to sitting and voting at meetings for the making of Laws and Regulations, but by likewise constituting a Law Commission for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the existing judicial establishments and suggesting alterations therein.

That your Petitioners although well disposed to rely on the Council and Commission so constituted for the remedy of the manifold and manifest defects and vices of the existing Judicial system, see little chance of any relief until those who are to abide the result shall voluntarily come forward with such suggestions as their peculiar experience may have supplied to them.

That your Petitioners as a part of the public of India, beg leave to bring to the notice of your Lordship in Council some particulars in which the administration of Justice may be essentially improved, and in which your Petitioners feel themselves more immediately interested and most competent to express an opinion.

That your Petitioners in the first place again crave attention to the important object of extending the principle of Jury-Trial to Civil as well as Criminal Cases, and that not only in the Supreme Court of this Presidency but in all His Majesty's Courts within the British territories in India, if not in the Company's Courts also. That such extension has long been desired by this community is too well known to admit of question.

So soon after the establishment of the Supreme Court in Bengal in the year 1779, it was claimed as matter of right by the inhabitants of Calcutta, but denied by the Supreme Court, as not warranted by the terms of the Charter of Justice. It was, however, even then, and has since continually been, declared from the Bench to be a measure as desirable to the Judges as to the public. In April, 1832, a Petition for that object to the British Legislature was resolved upon unanimously at a General Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta convened by the Sheriff and held at the Town Hall. A committee was then appointed, and a Petition drawn up and signed, which was accordingly transmitted to England and presented to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament. A copy of that Petition is annexed, and we crave reference to it as expressing the general wish of the community of that period. The British Legislature being already occupied in framing a new Constitutional Act for India, the Petitioners by letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant, then Chairman of the Board of Control, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, were referred to the Legislative Council about to be established, as the proper authority to whom the applications should be made. In consequence of that communication, a second General Meeting was, on the requisition of the former Committee, convened by the Sheriff and held at the Town Hall on the 8th of July 1835, when another Petition to the Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council was voted, and a Committee appointed to present and to forward the object of it. To that Petition, a copy of which is also annexed, we crave the earnest attention of your Lordship, that although the Petition last mentioned was duly presented, and the Committee, in compliance with the instructions of the General Meeting, respectfully tendered their services in supplying materials for the better effecting of the object in view, your Petitioners regret to say, that nothing appears to have been done in the matter, nor has any answer yet been given to the prayer of that Petition.

Your Petitioners, therefore, beg leave to renew the application and to recommend it so immediate notice as an object that may presently and safely be effected without interfering with any scheme of general codification, of which (should any such be actually in progress or in contemplation,) it will necessarily form a prominent feature.

Your Petitioners also beg to draw attention to an object of great local interest, and which has often been agitated that is to say, the revival of the Old Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace for the trial of minor offences and misdemeanours committed within the limits of Calcutta. The discontinuance of that court has long been felt as a local grievance. The time of the Superior

court has been occupied with matters greatly beneath its dignity : and the partial remedy attempted by vesting increased power in the Magistracy, without the aid of either Jury or professional skill has, not only been unsatisfactory in the result, but is moreover a dangerous encroachment on that principle of English Jurisprudence which awards to every one the right of trial by his equals.

Your Petitioners have yet another matter to bring to the notice of your Lordship in Council, and one that has intimate relation to the two other objects abovementioned, namely, the extension of the limits of the Local Jurisdiction of Calcutta over its populous Suburbs and dependencies. The present limits were defined by Proclamation, as long ago as the year 1794, since which time large Suburbs have grown up, wherein the whole of the business of shipbuilding, and many other branches of manufacture are carried on with capital and skill supplied from the Town itself. Within these Suburbs not only is the Law administered by different Courts, from those exercising jurisdiction over the Town itself, but the process and even the principles of Law are widely different. Thus traders and others, whose whole dealings and occupations are transacted within the Town, and with its inhabitants, are not subjected to the jurisdiction—or amenable to the Laws—there prevalent. Even if the prospect held out to our hopes of a general uniformity in the Law, and in the process by which it will be administered were less uncertain, and less remote than to us it appears to be—still must it be a manifest advantage, on grounds as well of economy to the Government as of simplification and consistency, that, for all local transactions and rights, not only the Law should be one and the same, but that it should be administered by one and the same tribunal.

Your Petitioners are well aware that objections may be urged against such extension on the score of difference in the expenses of suit ; but the powers of reform and retrenchment now vested in your Lordship in Council are so ample, as to render any such objection very easily removable.

For all these several purposes of general and of local interest, your Petitioners humbly pray, that your Lordship in Council will take into your earliest consideration the matter of the former Petition for the extension of Jury Trial to Civil Cases,—and will also direct that early measures may be taken for the revival of the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta. Moreover that, with a view to economy and uniformity in the local administration of Justice, your Lordship will be pleased in execution of the powers vested in you by the 1st Section of Statute 55th Geo. III. C. 84 to extend the limits of the Town of Calcutta so as to comprise the whole of its populous Suburbs and dependencies.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

THE AUTHENTICATED RESOLUTIONS.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, was held this day at the Town Hall, pursuant to a requisition addressed to the Sheriff, Richard Howe Cockrell, Esq. the Sheriff was placed in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Longueville Clarke, seconded by Mr. Bagshaw :—

RESOLVED.—“ That the solicitations of the inhabitants of Calcutta for the extension of trial by jury to civil cases, not having been complied with, another petition be presented to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, praying for the immediate adoption of the measure.”

RESOLVED.—“ That the petition also pray for the establishment in Calcutta of a Court of General and Quarter Sessions in which His Majesty's Justices of the Peace may be vested with the same powers and jurisdiction as are exercised by the Magistracy in England.”

RESOLVED.—“ That the petition pray that a new proclamation be issued extending the local limits of Calcutta so that the inhabitants of the populous suburbs may be subject to the same Code of Law and Courts of Justice as the residents of the city.” *Carried unanimously.*

(Signed) R. H. COCKRELL, *Chairman.*

The Sheriff having left the Chair in order to attend the Supreme Court.

Moved by Mr. C. R. Prinsep, seconded by the Reverend Thomas Robertson.

“ That Mr. Longueville Clarke do take the chair.

Moved by Mr. C. R. Prinsep, seconded by Dwarkanath Tagore.

RESOLVED.—“ That the petition now read be adopted and presented to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.” *Carried unanimously.*

Moved by Mr. Samuel Smith, seconded by the Revd. T. Robertson.

RESOLVED.—“ That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the purpose of forwarding the petition to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, and also to adopt such measures as may be necessary to further the proposed objects. Messrs. Longueville Clarke, J. R. Bagshaw, F. H. Burkinyoung, Dwarkanath Tagore, Theodore Dickens, David Hare, J. Kyd, H. M. Parker, C. R. Prinsep, Prosonnocomar Tagore, A. Rogers, H. W. Torrens, T. E. M. Turton, Captain Vint, James Young, W. P. Young, W. P. Grant, and J. F. Leith.” *Carried unanimously.*

Moved by Mr. C. R. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. David Hare.

RESOLVED.—“ That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Cockrell, the Sheriff, and to Mr. Longueville Clarke for their conduct in the chair.” *Carried unanimously.*

(Signed) LONGUEVILLE CLARKE, *Chairman.*
[Harkn.]

VESTRY MEETING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9, 1836.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta for the election of Church Officers, at which were present—

“ T. E. M. Turton, Esq.—J. S. Judge, Esq.—Reverend Mr. Darrah—Reverend Dr. Parish—Reverend C. Wimberley—Dr. Langstaff—Mr. Stocqueler—Mr. Martindell—Mr. Lindstedt—Mr. Phipps—Mr. Binny—Mr. Sim—Mr. Eckley—Rev. T. Robertson—Mr. Gardener and Mr. Dove.

“ Proposed by Mr. Judge, and seconded by Dr. Langstaff, that the Revd. Mr. Robertson take the chair. *Carried unanimously.*

“ Proposed by Mr. Binny, and seconded by Langstaff, that T. E. M. Turton, Esq., be elected a Church Warden for the ensuing year. *Carried unanimously.*

“ Proposed by Mr. Turton, and seconded by Mr. Staunton, that Mr. Judge be elected a Church Warden for the ensuing year. *Carried unanimously.*

"Proposed by Mr. Stocqueler, and seconded by Mr. Turton, that Mr. Molloy be elected a Church Warden for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.

"Proposed by Mr. Turton, and seconded by Mr. Stocqueler, that Mr. Sim be elected a Church Warden for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.

"Proposed by Mr. Stocqueler, and seconded by Mr. Binny, that the following gentlemen, namely, Messrs. T. E. M. Turton, J. S. Judge, R. Molloy, and A. H. Sim be requested to act as new Trustees, and undertake the Trusts vested in the old and former Trustees; and that the old Trustees and their representatives be requested to convey and assign over their interests in the Church Property, Land and Funds to

the new Trustees, the Vestry joining in all such acts as may be necessary to vest the property in the new Trustees; and that in case of any difficulty the new Trustees be requested, on behalf of the Inhabitants, to take such steps as they may deem necessary for placing the Trusts on a proper footing. Carried *nem. con.*

"Proposed by Mr. Staunton, that a vote of thanks be given to the Church Officers of the past year, for the independent manner in which they have discharged their duties. Carried *nem. con.*

"Proposed by Dr. Langstaff, and seconded by Mr. Stocqueler, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Robertson for his able conduct in the chair.—*Hurkaru.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A general Meeting of this Society was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th April, 1836.

THE HON'BLE SIR E. RYAN, *President, in the Chair.*

Members Present.

General Sir H. Fane, the Hon'ble W. H. L. Melville, Major Honeywood, Dr. Marshman, Messrs. Leach, Syers, Grant, Storm, Piddington, Trebeck, Hare, Allan, Earle, J. Watson, Bagshaw, Kyd, Hammetton and Bell.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

New Members Elected.

Lieut. Meik of H. M. 49th Regt., and Lieut. Bigge, of Assam, proposed at last meeting, were duly elected by ballot.

New Members Proposed.

The President intimated to the meeting, that the Right Honourable Lord Auckland had kindly consented to become the Society's Patron.

1.—R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., officiating Magistrate and Collector at Meerut, proposed by Sir E. Ryan, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Melville

2.—The Hon'ble Col. Rehling, Governor of Serampore, proposed by Dr. Marshman, seconded by Sir E. Ryan.

3.—J. O. Voight, Esq., of Serampore, proposed by Dr. Marshman, seconded by Mr. Bell.

4.—Major Smyth, Commanding 4th Local Horse, proposed by Major Honeywood, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Melville.

5.—E. A. Samuels, Esq., officiating Magistrate of Hoogly, proposed by Mr. Piddington.

6.—Capt. J. Mathie, European Regiment Assam, proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Storm.

7.—Lieut. T. Brodie, 10th Regt. Assam, proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Storm.

8.—James Crooke, Esq., proposed by W. Storm, Esq., seconded by John Allan, Esq.

9.—J. Mackay, Esq., on his quick departure for N. Holland, proposed by Mr. Bell as an Honorary Member, seconded by Dr. Marshman

The President, in reference to the suggestions offered at last meeting by the Hon'ble Mr. Melville, read to the meeting, the Resolution of a Committee, appointed to revise the Rules, &c. regarding medals and prizes, distributable to mallies, which Resolutions were ordered to

be adopted, and printed in the 1st No. of the Society's transactions, now in the press.

The chief points to which the Committee had devoted attention here, to the encouragement of *Vegetables out of season*, by withdrawing premiums, from such as have been brought to perfection in season, and to divide the exhibitions, so as to afford mallies an opportunity of competing for some articles, heretofore excluded from the Annual Exhibition by reason of being *wholly out of season* that time.

The Committee had also proposed a Resolution which was passed on a suggestion offered some time ago by Sir H. Fane, to give ample encouragement for the production of strawberries in large quantities.

The following communications were read, and donations presented.

Nos. 1 and 2, letters from the Right Honourable Lord Auckland to the officiating Secretary, dated the 16th and 29th March.

The first enclosing copy of a report by Mr. Masters, of the Botanical Garden, upon the state of preservation, in which he found a variety of plants brought to India by the Governor-General.

In directing attention to the mode of distribution proposed by Mr. Masters, Lord Auckland's offers for the acceptance of the society, such as are noted, desiring the officiating Secretary to name any others, that he might consider useful.

The assortment of seeds and plants presented, comprehends, kitchen garden seeds, 13 varieties of oats, 11 ditto of Barley, 61 ditto of wheat, 6 ditto of millet, 1 ditto of rye, 2 ditto of tobacco, 2 ditto of Brazilian cotton, seven species of figs, 2 ditto of vanilla aramaticum 1 ditto of frasinus ornus, 1 ditto adonia Sp., 1 metrosiderous, Sp., 10 grape vines, to which Mr. Bell proposed to add the cactus cochinellifer, maranta arundinacea, and a few others.

The second, presenting a box of kitchen garden seeds, in addition to the above, which includes, hemlock, henbane, and foxglove, put up at the suggestion of Dr. Royle.

The Secretary had collected the opinions of four medical members, viz. Drs. Bramely, Jackson, Strong and Egerton, which were favorable to experiments being made at the Botanic Garden, Russapugla, Saharunpore and Assam.

No. 3.—From Mr. Masters, dated the 19th March, forwarding to the Secretary by order of Lord Auckland, a "memorandum as to the introduction of use-

ful plants to India," by John Forbes Royle, Esq., together with the grain and garden seeds referred to in His Lordship's letter No. 1.

Doctor Royle's paper abounds in suggestions at once interesting and of great importance. He shows, that by attention to *soil, climate and season*, there are very few plants, or trees, indigenous to Europe, Africa and America, that may not be successfully introduced throughout India, and enumerates many which would be both useful and ornamental.

Doctor Royle, in recommending attention to the improvement of *rice* cultivation in India, relates an anecdote of a Liverpool merchant sending to his correspondent in Calcutta some bags of American rice, which in cleaning had been deprived of the embryo as well as the husk and again that a quantity of kiln-dried hops had been actually sent to Calcutta for cultivation.

Doctor Royle's observations, concise, and to the point, will, no doubt, lead to further and more general enquiry.

No. 4.—From E. A. Samuells, Esq., Officiating Magistrate at Hooghly, to the Secretary, dated 21st March, presenting a small box of West India seeds, received from a relative resident in Jamaica, and requesting to be favored with any seeds, of East Indian plants, which may not be common to the west (including the lichee and mango-teen) which Mr. S. states would be most acceptable to his correspondent, who is devoted to Horticultural pursuits. The contents of this box are as follows. 1, the "broad leaf," a valuable forest tree; 2, the star apple; 3, the neesberry; 4, the bilberry; 5, the red sorrel; 6, the pimento; 7, the fiddle wood; 8, guinea grass; 9, pimento grass; 10, bahama grass.

No. 5.—From Dr. Wise, Civil Surgeon at Hooghly, dated 27th March, in reply to Mr. Bell's letter, intimates Mr. Samuells's polite offer to write to Jamaica, for any seeds or plants the society may desire.

Mr. 6.—From John Vaupell, Esq., seeds to the Bombay Agricultural and Horticultural Society, dated 9th March, acknowledging receipt of Mr. Bell's letter of the 11th February, on the subject of obtaining a supply of Egyptian cotton seed, and acclimated Otaheite sugarcane.

Mr. V. advises the shipment of a small quantity of the former, which had been just brought round on the steamer, by a Mr. Mayo, passenger from Egypt, who intends engaging in the culture of cotton on that side of India. This seed was a donation from Mr. Mayo, to the Bombay Society, and very kindly transferred by that body to meet the objects of the Calcutta institution.

A cask of Mauritius (originally Otaheite) sugar-cane, has also been sent in the name of the Framjee Cowasjee Shaw, the Bombay Society's native President, the produce of his state in Salsette.

No. 7.—From J. Vaupeli, Esq., in continuation dated the 18th March, replying fully to Mr. Bell's letters of the 11th and 20th February, and 1st March, intimating the conviction of the Society at Bombay, as to the necessity of maintaining a more intimate and regular correspondence with that of Calcutta for the furtherance of the objects of both.

Mr. V. gives hopes that ere long the transactions of his society will be published, and encloses a valuable paper on the mode successfully adopted at Bombay, in cultivating the Mauritius cane. He also mentions having received and forwarded by the steamer, Mr. Bell's letter to Mr. Waghorn, requesting a supply of Egyptian cotton seed.

No. 8.—From Captain Perry, commanding the American ship *Esclipse*, presenting some maize, American potatoes, and squash.

No. 9.—From W. H. S. Rainey, Esq., of Jessore, presenting a bottle of Persian tobacco seed, and asking for more guinea grass.

No. 10.—From W. Cobb Hurry, Esq., dated the 24th March, strongly recommending to the attention of Planters and gentlemen in the interior, the cultivation of guinea grass, in which he had been most successful.

Mr. Hurry has had as much as forty tons from a single beegah, and four or five cuttings in a season.

Mr. Hurry recommends its propagation from cuttings, rather than seed.

No. 11.—From Mr. Bell, in reply to Mr. Hurry, stating his conviction that with proper care seed may be successfully cultivated and pointing out the advantage of being able, by means of seed, to disperse this grass to the utmost limits. Mr. B. has kept up a continual succession of crops from seed for many years, and finds that it does not deteriorate.

No. 12.—From Mr. Hurry, explaining that his objection to seed was mainly based on the probable disappointment that would be experienced from sowing in the usual manner.

No. 13.—From Mr. Masters, forwarding for the use of the Society a copy of Dr. Roxburgh's observations on substitutes for hemp and flax, and stating that the species of hemp referred to by Colonel Burney, in a letter, submitted on the 10th February last, is the "*Urtica tenacissima*" therein referred to.

No. 14.—From Dr. Strong, forwarding a paper on the hemp of New Zealand, and Mr. Stevenson's analysis of a sample of cochineal (*grana sylvestra*), taken from the prickly cactus, in the grounds of the Insane Hospital.

Mr. Stevenson after putting the colouring properties of the insect to the test by eight different processes, winds up his remarks by stating that "enough has been done to prove the substance (if not cochineal) equal to that valuable dye, for all purposes to which it is applied in the arts."

No. 15.—From J. W. Grant, Esq., Officiating Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, in reply to a letter from the Officiating Secretary dated 9th ultimo, soliciting on behalf of the Society, the use of a few beegahs of ground, within the limits of the garden, to be applied as a nursery for the reception and propagation of sugar-cane ordered from the Mauritius.

Mr. Grant promptly meets the Society with by a reference to Mr. Masters.

Mr. Bell informed the Meeting that he had accordingly met Mr. Masters, and that an eligible spot of ground measuring more or less six beegahs, had been fixed upon for the nursery, which Mr. Masters had promised to have dug up at the Society's expense.

No. 16.—From Mr. R. Smith presenting some seeds of the "*Calendula striata*" or African Marigold, with drawings of the varieties which produced this seed.

No. 17.—From H. Piddington, Esq., presenting a sample of tobacco and cheroots made from it, the produce of Cabul Seed, with a pint of seed for distribution.

No. 18.—From Mr. Bell, a small supply of seeds from his garden.

No. 19.—From Dr. Burke dated 11th April, presenting in the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Stacy of Allyghur, a bottle containing varieties of the *olemaria*.

No. 20.—Extract of a letter from J. M. Mackie, Esq., of Dinspore, dated the 5th April, "sending by banghy, a Bombay mangoe, the produce of a tree which blossomed in December, the fruit from which was all destroyed by a severe frost save two, which were blown down on the 4th instant, by a N. wester. In February, although the fruit was on the tree, it again threw out a

luxuriant blossom and is now covered with a second crop of fruit.

(N. B. The mangoe had not arrived when the meeting took place.)

No. 21.—Extract of a letter from Mr. H. Inglis of Sylhet to James Kyd, Esq., dated 21st March, on the subject of Mr. Kyd's proposal to cultivate potatoes in the hills, for the Calcutta Market, for which end Mr. Inglis very kindly offers his best assistance, and Mr. Kyd has undertaken to procure, through a friend at Dacca, a supply to be sent direct thence to Cherra Poonjee.

No. 22.—From Dr. Strong to the Secretary, (this date) presenting a quantity of coffee grown in his

garden at Russapugla for distribution to members, accompanied by printed rules for preparing it, also a specimen of the cochineal insect on the prickly cactus.

No. 23.—Mr. Piddington produced an apicot (ripe) from a tree in the garden of Mr. Perrier at Chandernagore, the flavor of which was reported by competent Judges, to be equal to any grown in France.

The thanks of the meeting were directed to be offered to the Right Honorable Lord Auckland, for the fine assortments of seeds and plants, presented to the society, and to all other contributors.

JOHN, BELL,

Offg. Sec. Agricultural Society of India.

Town Hall, Calcutta, Wednesday, April 13, 1836.

[Harkara.]

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, on the 2d April, 1836

Dr. Stewart of the Bombay service, proposed at the last Meeting, was elected a Member of the Society.

Letters from the following gentlemen were then read :

From Dr. Kinns of Ceylon acknowledging the receipt of the publications, presented by the Society to the Military Medical Library of that Island.

From Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, forwarding the Society's Account Current with the firm closed on the 31st December last, shewing a balance in their hands of Rs. 251-4-6.

From Principal Bramley, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the preparation of the double fetus, presented to the Medical College by the Society, at their last Meeting.

From Mr. Mackinnon, of Tirhoot, addressed to Superintending Surgeon Marshall, forwarding two specimens of urinary calculi lately extracted by Dr. Mackinnon, from native patients.

From T. Chapman, Esq., of Purneah, enclosing an account of a case of injured spleen, which was excised by Dr. Macdonald of that Station, and accompanied by a portion of spleen which had been removed and which was presented for the Museum.

The subject of the case was a native about 30 years of age, who was gored in the abdomen by a buffalo : through the wound, which was about 3 inches in length, protruded a portion of the spleen six days afterwards : the man sought Medical advice from Dr. Macdonald, who at first tied a ligature round the mass with a view of interrupting the circulation, and thus causing it to slough off ; on further consideration however he determined to remove it with a knife which was accordingly done, and the patient rapidly recovered.

A communication from Mr. Masters, of the Botanical Garden, was then laid before the Meeting. Mr. Masters stated that he had been directed by the Right Honble Lord Auckland to inform the Society that His Lordship had brought out with him in the *Jupiter* a number of plants of different kinds, amongst the rest several of a Medicinal nature, and he requested the Society to inform him whether any of these were likely to flourish in India ; what would be the best method of disposing of them, and whether any members of their body resided in situations favourable to the cultivation of the different specimens, so that they might be made over to their charge. Among the list were—*Smilax asperiparilla*, *guaiacum officinale*, *pastinaca opoponax*,

dorstenia, *contrayerva*, *quassia amara*, *pistacia lentiscus*, *juniperus sabinus*, *atropa belladonna*, &c.

By Dr. Bramley, seconded by Dr. Goodeve, proposed that a sub committee be appointed to inquire into the matter in order that a suitable reply to the queries of Mr. Masters, might through that gentleman be communicated to the Right Honble the Governor-General.

The Members of the Committee to the Messrs. Corbyn, Stewart and O'Shaughnessy.

This was unanimously agreed to.

The following communications were then presented :

An account of an examination of the double fetus presented to the Medical College, at the last meeting, drawn up by Dr. Goodeve.

Cases of diseased eye by Mr. W. O. Green, Assistant-Surgeon, presented by the Medical Board.

A paper upon mortification, by Dr. Wise, of Hooghly, accompanied by drawings, and a preparation of a diseased hand for the museum, presented by the Medical Board.

It was then proposed by Dr. Corbyn, seconded by Dr. Stewart. That the preparations of the Society's museum be made over to the charge of the Medical College.

This resolution was carried unanimously.

A Paper upon some of the consequences arising from the use of lead for various purposes on boardship, by the late W. Twining, Esq., was then read, and discussed.

• This paper was an unfinished one which was in progress of preparation at the time of Dr. Twining's lamented decease, and was consequently in many respects imperfect. The paper was written in consequence of several cases of lead poisoning having occurred on board the ships *Broadbentbury* and *Othello*, many of which were brought to Mr. Twining's notice. The Ship *Broadbentbury*, sailed from England in the spring of 1834, and arrived in the Hooghly on the 23d September, having touched at Madras and remained there several days.

While the ship was at Madras a supply of arrack was taken on board for the use of the ship's crew. Soon after their arrival at the Sand Heads the men began to suffer from colic, and in 6 or 7 weeks from the date of the arrival of the arrack on board, a large proportion of the crew were more or less affected with the symptoms of colica pictonum—of these twenty-two came under Dr. Twining's care. On representing to the Captain that these diseases must have been produced by the use of lead amongst the crew of his ship,

he appeared incredulous, as he could not attribute it to any cause of the kind. The only purpose for which lead had been employed on board were the lining large harness, each with two divisions, in which the contents of a cask of beef and another of pork were deposited for daily use, and a leaden pipe through which spirits were pumped up from the casks in the spirit room. It became necessary therefore to ascertain to what extent lead was soluble in the brine of salted meat, or in the brandy which had been used during the voyage to Madras, or in the arrack which had been served out from the date of the ships arrival at that port. For that purpose several experiments, upon these fluids were made.

Experiment I.—A portion of the brandy was taken; its specific gravity was 932 and with tests it indicated an acid reaction. Two rods of polished lead, weighing grs. 342 $\frac{2}{3}$ were put into a phial containing 10 ozs. of this brandy, which was covered loosely. At the end of 6 days the surfaces of the leaden rods were considerably tarnished. At the end of 15 days a dense cloud had collected round the rods, the lead had become of a dark brown color, and the brandy in which they were immersed was of a much paler color than at first. At the end of 40 days there was a large quantity of this colored precipitate found at the bottom of the phial. The rods were removed from the brandy and found to have lost grs. 5 $\frac{1}{10}$. The brandy was observed to have lost much of its original color, and its specific gravity was 792.

Experiment II.—The Madras arrack was clear and transparent, its specific gravity was 933, and with tests it afforded a strong acid reaction. Two rods of polished lead, weighing grs. 330 $\frac{2}{3}$, were put into a vial containing 10 ounces of this arrack, which was loosely covered in the same manner as the brandy. In the course of 24 hours the surfaces of the rods were in a remarkable degree tarnished, showing a prompt and strong action of the liquid on the lead. At the end of 5 days the surface of the rods had acquired a brownish or tan color, and their surfaces appeared to have become rough. The discoloration of the surface of the lead gradually increased until they became of a deep brown colour, and a small quantity of grey precipitate was observed at the bottom of the vial, the arrack remaining transparent. At the end 40 days the rods were removed from the arrack and allowed to dry; they were then weighed and found to have lost grains 7 $\frac{2}{3}$. At the conclusion of this experiment the arrack was of sp. gravity, 972, and was strongly impregnated with lead.

Experiment III.—Two rods of polished lead, weighing grains 335 $\frac{2}{3}$ were put into a vial containing 10 ounces of brine in which pork had been pickled and brought from Europe. This liquid was turbid and so much coloured that the appearance of the rods during

the time they were immersed in the brine could not be distinctly seen. At the end of 40 days the rods when taken from the brine, were not perceptibly tarnished, and they were precisely of the same weight as when first put into the brine.

Experiment IV.—A portion of distilled water was then subjected to a similar experiment. At the end of 40 days the rods were covered with a slight discoloration and were found to have gained $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain owing to a minute coating of carbonate of lead on their surfaces.

Experiment V.—The semi-fluid grease in which the pork had been boiled was then made the subject of experiment, but no trace of lead was discoverable in it. Hence it appeared that the meat had not acquired any noxious properties from the leaden cask in which it had been contained.

The Ship *Othello* sailed from Liverpool on the 3d November, 1826, having taken on board water for the voyage, contained in two large tanks lined with lead. On the 1st April, the ship arrived at Calcutta. During the voyage 18 of the crew suffered from colica pictorum. The first man was attacked on the 1st December, from that time forward the disease continued to spread among the crew, several of them suffering from relapses,—some had the disease as many as 4 and even 6 times during the voyage, the symptoms being very severe and distressing. From these circumstances Dr. Twining concludes that the cause which produced the disease must have existed throughout the whole voyage. Two of the men died at sea, one of these after he was convalescent, while walking on the ship's deck was suddenly attacked with apoplexy and expired. This man's death is attributed by Mr. Twining to exposure to the sun. The other died of cholera after his arrival in Calcutta. At the commencement of the voyage, before any of the people were taken ill, there was heavy rain and the water which could be collected from a canvass awning, was collected and used for cooking and drinking by the crew. When the ship arrived in Calcutta, Mr. Twining was requested by the Captain of the *Othello* to examine the water tanks. He found two large tanks of 3 inch plank, lined with thick lead, each of them 13 ft. long, 4 ft. broad, and 5 ft. 3 inches deep.

The water in the starboard tank was about 2 ft. in depth clear and apparently in good condition. A bottle was first filled from this tank and the water was then completely agitated from the bottom, several bottles were then filled from this water which was somewhat turbid. From the results of the experiments made upon this water it would appear to have contained lead in considerable quantities, but the paper here ends abruptly in the middle of one of the experiments.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D.

Secretary Medical and Physical Society.

Hurkaṭu.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday Evening, the 6th April, 1836.

G. J. Gordon, Esq., Senior Member present, in the chair.

Lieut.-Colonel Caulfield, was proposed as a Member of the Society by Mr. James Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Piddington.

Mr. J. Stopford requested that his name might be withdrawn from the Society. Mr. Stopford had deposited 80 rupees with the Secretary, to cover the cost of four volumes unfortunately lost by the wreck of his pinnace, until they shall be replaced from England.

Read letters from Lieut. A. Cunningham, Engrs., and Raja Vijaya-Govinda Singha, acknowledging their election as Members.

Also from Professor T. Rosen, acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member.

A private letter from M. Eug. Burnouf, Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Paris, noted the arrival of the 100 vols. of the Tibetan Cahgyur, and of the other despatches sent by General Allard.

Read letters from the Secretaries to the British Museum, and the Royal Asiatic Society, returning thanks for the Tibetan Dictionary and other works.

Extract of a letter from Professor Wilson, intimated the distribution of the Tibetan works sent home for the various continental learned Societies. It also reported that a portion of the Moorcroft papers had been finally placed with Murray and Co., for commencement of publication.

Professor Wilson estimates that the whole will occupy, when re-written, and shorn of repetitions and redundancies, two octavo volumes. The terms agreed upon are, that 50 copies are to be at the Society's disposal. Any final loss on the publication to be made good by the Society: and the relations of the author to participate in any success.

Read a letter from M. Cosma de Keros, saying that although the fac-simile from Iskardo, taken by Mr. Vigne was evidently Tibetan, it was in too imperfect a condition to be decyphered.

Library.

The following books were presented to the Society.

A copy of the Appendix of the third volume of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society—by the Society.

The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 4—by the Society.

A children's map of the world in Bengali—Raj Kulkarni.

A daily register of the tide in the harbour of Singapore, from 1st Sept. 1834, to 31st Aug. 1835—by the Government.

Meteorological Register for the months of January and February, 1836—by the Surveyor General.

The India Journal of Medical Science—by the Editor.

The following received from the book-sellers:—

The Political and Statistical History of Guzerat, translated from the Persian by James Bird, Esq., and published by the Oriental Translation Fund.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia—Literary Men, vol. 2nd.

The following letter from the Minister of Public Instruction in France, addressed to the President, was read:

“Paris, le 24 Juillet, 1835.

“Monsieur le Président La Société Asiatique de Calcutta, en mettant à la disposition de feu M. Victor Jacquemont, tous les matériaux scientifiques qu'elle possédait, lui a donné les moyens de rassembler des documents d'un haut intérêt sur les Indes Orientales.

En témoignage des services rendus à notre compatriote, je vous prie, Monsieur le Président, de vouloir bien faire agréer à la Société de Calcutta un exemplaire de l'ouvrage qui se publie en son nom, par les soins de sa famille et sous les auspices du Gouvernement Français.

Je tiens à votre disposition, Monsieur le Président, les livraisons qui ont déjà paru: Vous pourrez les faire retirer du Dépôt des Livres de Souscription au Ministère de l'Instruction publique par tel moyen que vous jugerez convenable.

Agréés, Monsieur le Président l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Ministre de l'Instruction publique,

Guizot.”

Resolved, that the President be requested to return thanks for this mark of consideration in the French Government, and that the Secretary take immediate steps to obtain possession of the work in question.

The Secretary announced the transfer and deposit in the Society's rooms of the Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, and Hindul Manuscripts from the College of Fort William.

The number of the Sanscrit works is 1,130 volumes: of the Arabic and Persian 2,676 volumes. A catalogue raisonné of the whole had long since been prepared by the College officers, of which the meeting resolved it should be recommended to the Committee of Papers to undertake the immediate publication, adding to it such other original works as the Society might possess on its own shelves.

The Secretary apprized the Meeting of the completion of the Second volume of the Mahábháratá, copies of which ready for distribution to the subscribers.

Museum of Antiquities.

Read a Note on an Inscription at Bamyán, by M. C. Masson.

The two Buddhist Images, with Deva-nágari inscriptions, mentioned in a letter from Colonel H. Burney, Resident at Ava, read at the last Meeting, were received, and a paper was read on Tagoung, the place of their discovery, an ancient capital of the Burmese empire.

A drawing of the full size of the sculptured impression of Guadama's foot in Ava, was presented by Ensign Phayre, with a description of the contents of the several compartments.

The image brought to the notice of the Society by Lieutenant Kittoe, in January 1835, sought out by Mr. Dean and transmitted for the Museum, had arrived with Col. Colvin's dispatch.

This image does not seem to possess any characteristic difference from the ordinary sculpture of the Hindus, as had been imagined. The dress and attitude are of common occurrence; the feet rest on the lotus plant. The head has been struck off doubtless in the period of the earlier Muhammedan incursions.

Specimens of spears and other warlike instruments from New Zealand were presented by C. K. Robison, Esq.

Physical.

The Secretary announced the arrival of the second dispatch of the Colonel Colvin's donation of Sub-Himalayan fossils, which were placed in the Museum, and lighted up for inspection of the Members present.

The catalogue of this splendid collection, drawn up by Lieutenants Durand and Baker, is printed in the present number. The meeting resolved that the special thanks of the Society should be presented to Colonel Colvin, and that suitable cabinets should be constructed for containing and preserving his donation.

With the foregoing were received the remains of the fossil elk and fossil buffalo, presented by Conductor Dawe, and alluded to in his letter read at the Meeting of the 6th May 1835.

The following acquisitions to the Museum of natural history were made:

A live specimen of *Histrix Cristata*, common porcupine, presented by Mr. James Prinsep, to whom it was given by Mr. Stephenson, who found it in the Bakra mound in Tirhut.

A specimen of *Cercoconus Sabæus*, presented by C. C. Egerton, Esq.

Specimens of the skulls and horns of *Cervus Muntjak*, *Antelope Cervicapra*, *Antelope Chikara*, *Antelope Thar*, and *Capra Jemlahica*, horns of the *Antelope Hodgsonii*, and *Cervus Aristotelis*, the skull of species of *Sciuropterus*, and the head and bills of *Buceros Malabaricus* and *Platanus Leucorodta*, presented by Lieutenant Vicary.

A specimen of *Cerinaeus Auritus*, and one of the Nilgherri Woodcock, presented by W. H. Smoult, Esq.,

Specimens of *Pitta Brachyurus*, *Picus Tigris* (?) and *Pterocles Quadricinctus* presented by Lieutenant Vicary.

A specimen of *Stris Flammæa*, presented by P. Homfray, Esq.

Specimens of the nest of *Hirundo Esculenta*, the Euculent Swallow, in several stages of preparation, by Esq. A. P. Phayre.

Seeds of the cane tree, from the Straights, presented by Dr. Vos.

Mr. Hodgson transmitted an account of a new genus of Carnivora, to which he proposes to assign the name of *Ursitarsus*. The skull of the animal was intrusted by him to the Secretary for the inspection of Members.

On the motion of the Secretary, it was resolved, that the Right Honorable Lord Auckland be solicited to accept the office of Patron of the Society; and that the President be requested to communicate with His Lordship on the subject.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for March.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Geographical Society, 10th March, 1836.

Agreeably to a resolution passed at the last meeting, the Society met at 3 P. M. instead of 12 o'clock, the former hour being found more convenient for the majority of members.

Mr. Wedderburn, in giving his vote for Dr. Lush, explained that at the time the institution of this Society was first proposed, he (Mr. W.) handed to the officiating Secretary a list of gentlemen who were willing to aid in forming the Society. Among these was Dr. Lush, but by some mistake of the copyist no doubt, instead of Dr. Lush, the name of another gentleman was inserted into the Society's books; and the original list being mistaid, this error had not been corrected.

The meeting desired the Secretary to express their regret, that such a mistake should have occurred, and to request Dr. Lush to allow his name to be inserted among the founders of the institution.

Read a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, (received per Steamer,) addressed to the Secretary, as follows:

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
Regent Street, December 1, 1835.

Sir,—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th June last but only the other day, although it came by way of Egypt. No papers either of any kind accompanied it; and it came by post, though indorsed "Honored by Dr. Kemball."

Whenever any papers are received, it will give us great pleasure to publish them soon; and you will observe that the notice regarding the Maldiva Atolls, forwarded by you last, has appeared in our new number:—The same attention will be paid to your next communications whenever they may arrive.

In your present letter, you also express a wish that the copies of the Journal destined for you should be forwarded without delay, but you only promise to communicate the name of the Society's agent in a future letter; till that arrives, then, I am uncertain by what means to convey them to you, but will make inquiry.

I am sorry to say that at present our second volume is entirely out of print, and I shall be unable, consequently, to supply them immediately. A proposal is however, now before the council, and likely to be entertained, to reprint it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedt. servt.

(Signed) A. MACNOCHIE.

The Secretary explained, that the papers alluded to in the above letter were dispatched under the charge of Dr. Kemball, but the letter which was to have accompanied them missed that gentleman, and was sent via the Red

Sea. Intelligence of Dr. Kemball's arrival has been received, so that the papers must have reached their destination.

Read Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to provide a room for the Society. (To be printed with the annual report.)

Read correspondence with Government, relative to the donation of rupees 500, and monthly allowance of rupees 50, granted by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to this Society. This correspondence will be printed with the Annual Report.

Proposed and carried, that Mr. Wedderburn be requested to become Vice Patron of the Society; and that Mr. Wathen, be requested to accept the office of Vice-President.

Proposed, and carried, that each member of the Society shall have the privilege of introducing at the general meetings one visitor, who may be desirous to hear read the papers presented to the Society: such visitors to be introduced at each meeting, after the Society's private business is transacted.

Proposed, and carried, that reports of the Society be printed from time to time at the discretion of the committee. These reports to contain accounts of proceedings, analysis of papers presented to the society, the publication, entire, of such papers as may appear to the committee to be particularly interesting to the community here, and lists of desiderata relative to the Geography of this part of Asia, and the adjacent countries.

The following papers were then laid before the meeting and the Secretary was requested to convey to the authors, the best thanks of the Society for their several communications.

1. *Memoir on the Southern Coast of Arabia by Lieutenant Wellsted, I. N.* Communicated by the President.

In this communication, the author describes that portion of the Arabian Coast which extends between the Port of Aden (in latitude 12° 43' N.) and the town of Shaer, (in latitude 14° 33' N. and longitude 49° 29' E) This space has an extent of about 300 miles, and a direction N. N. E. Its general features present nothing very novel compared to other, better known, parts of the coast, but this paper is valuable, as it fills up a blank in the geography of a part of the Arabian Peninsula, of which no detailed account has yet been laid before the public.

Mr. Wellsted visited this coast on board the H. C. Surveying Vessel *Palmyra*, and was occasionally dispatched by the Commander, Captain Haines, to collect information regarding the geography of the interior of the country, while the other officers were engaged in carrying on the survey of the coast.

On one occasion the author penetrated to the distance of 70 miles from the coast, to Nukub ul Hadjer, where he was rewarded by the discovery of ruins of considerable extent and of several inscriptions, which have been copied and described in a separate paper, communicated to the Royal Asiatic Society.

* This has since been communicated.

This paper when copied will be forwarded to the London Branch of this Society, for publication in the Journal of that institution.

II. Notes on the Empire of Tombuctoo. Communicated by a Native Shaik, to Doctor Pruner, at Cairo.

For this communication the Society is indebted to Mr. Hylop, of the H. C. S. of War Clive, who procured the paper from Dr. Pruner, and forwarded it to Sir Charles Malcolm, by whom it was communicated to the Society.

Dr. Pruner is a German medical officer, in the service of the Pasha of Egypt, and, while at Cairo, occasionally met the native, at the house of the Austrian Consul, who communicated the information which forms the subject of this paper. Many of the statements appear rather to be opinions than facts, for the Shaik does not pretend to have seen many of the parts, regarding the geography of which his information would tend to overturn the notions generally received at present. The Shaik states himself to be a native of the state of Tombuctoo, and that he has twice visited Egypt. Once by the route that conducts to Tunis, across the desert, whence he reached Egypt by sea. On the second occasion, he travelled from his country, eastward, until he reached Sennar, then, passing through Abyssinia, he reached Arabia. This latter journey was performed, the Shaik asserts, by water, from Tombuctoo as far as Sennar.

He states also, that no European traveller has been allowed to approach nearer to the capital of Tombuctoo than seven days' journey. If his assertions are to be credited, "works of the same style of sculpture and architecture as are now remaining in Upper Egypt and Meroe, are to be observed on the river between Tombuctoo and Sennar; and even a few miles outside the capital, there are islands in the river, full of those gigantic works of the old world."

"The inhabitants of Tombuctoo are a black race; their faces are not like the common negro, but rather approach the conformation of skull which we observe in the Egyptian mummies, and somewhat resemble the black tribes still inhabiting the western shores of the Red Sea (Suakin). They are governed by a Sooltan, rather in a patriarchal, than in a tyrannical manner; he does not make like others, the personal liberty of his subjects an article of commerce, but still you meet, between Arabia and Egypt, a few Tombuctoo slaves in private houses. They lose their liberty during wars, or incursions of the neighbouring negroes. The inhabitants of Tombuctoo live upon the produce of their fields and cattle; and our Shaik pretended that there was not a spot in his country where man's life was so miserable, as in Egypt; every man has sufficient for his own and his family's subsistence. Trade is carried on by barter and the nearest approach to any thing like money is a small shell. Every year a caravan arrives from Tunis, for the exchange of goods, but I could not learn what the articles of that commerce consist of. Neither gold nor precious stones are found at Tombuctoo. The capital is much larger than Cairo."

The correctness of the Shaik's statements requires some corroboration before this paper can be published.

III. Abstract of Reports of the Resources, Population, &c. &c. of Gadjundurgugh. By Captain Holland.

The territory to which the above Report refers, is situated to the S. E. of Kallidjee, and belongs to a Maratta Jageerdar, under the protection of the British Government, named Bhojung Rao, one of the Ghorpuray. a family of great influence and antiquity in the Dekhun. This paper is forwarded by Captain Holland with the view of illustrating some observations which he has communicated in a letter to the Secretary, regarding the great utility and importance of directing attention to statistical inquiries, and particularly to the subject of "comparative statistics." Captain H. thinks that the Society would render essential service in promoting researches of this kind, by the publication of such documents as that which he has communicated, furnishing useful data for comparing, not only the statistical relations of different districts with each other, but the changes

which these statistical relations undergo, in the same districts, in a series of years; thus exhibiting the movements, progressive or retrogressive, which may take place in the social condition of these communities in a given time.

Along with the above "Abstract," Captain Holland forwarded several important suggestions, relative to the future plans of the Society, which were referred to the committee. Among the suggestions alluded to, Captain Holland refers to the military operation, now (or lately) in progress, against the Bheels and Coolies of Guzerat, which may afford excellent opportunities of acquiring information regarding both the people and the wild country which they occupy, if sufficient interest and attention be directed to the subject.

IV. Journal of a Mission to Sinde, with a Memoir on that country. By Lieutenant Del'Hoste, &c. &c.

Lieutenant Del'Hoste, as Surveyor, accompanied Colonel Pottinger's mission, which proceeded to Sinde in 1833, for the purpose of concluding a treaty between the British Government and the Ameers, by which the navigation of the Indus was thrown open to commerce. In presenting his papers to the Society, the author has conferred a great obligation, as no detailed narrative of this important mission was before accessible to the public.

The papers are accompanied by a series of sketches, illustrative of the occupation, customs, personal appearance, and costumes of the various classes of inhabitants; also drawings of the craft employed in navigating the river, and of the scenery along the banks. A map also accompanies the Memoir, in which the route of the mission is laid down, and which, besides, contains much information collected by the author from the natives. The state of the river, at the period of Lieutenant Del'Hoste's visit is minutely described. He also enumerates and describes the various large branches, which the main stream gives off, below the junction of the Rannab rivers, the nature of the soil, and the natural productions of Sinde. The question of the facilities which the Indus affords for navigation, is also discussed.

A copy of these papers, with the illustrative sketches, will be forwarded to the Royal Geographical Society by an early opportunity.

The following communication is printed entire to accompany this Report.

LIEUTENANT BURNES ON SINDE.

Much has been said upon Sinde; and I have perused most of that which has been published, as well as written. I purpose, therefore, to state, concisely, the result of my reading and observations. I do not record my authorities, and I leave others to find out the points on which I differ from preceding writers. It is, however, due to Mr. Nathan Crow, of the Bombay Civil Service, to state that his "Account of the country of Sinde" appears, as far as I can judge, to have been the text book of all succeeding writers. It is a finished essay; and, though written so far back as the year 1800, remains to this day a model which, I think, will seldom be surpassed.* It may then be asked what leads me to write on Sinde? I do so because we have had many, and late, opportunities of increasing our information. In my printed work too, I have rather confined myself to the river Indus than the country through which it flows. It must be borne in mind, however, by all who peruse this paper, that it is one of results.

The country watered by the Indus is called Sinde. This is also the name given to that river itself by the inhabitants. The designation is ancient, since Arrian mentions Sindomana. To speak generally, that country, from the ocean to the confluence of the Punjab rivers with the Indus, bears the name of Sinde. That is from the latitude of about 23° to 29° N. and from 67° to 71° E. longitude. The banks of the Indus, however, as high as Sunpur, which is in about 31° North, are sometimes called Sinde. Without this

* This paper deserves the notice of the Geographical Society, and it is not too late to publish it.

addition, the area of the country includes about 100,000 square miles. On the South it has for its boundaries the province of Cutch and the Ocean. On the East it has Rajwara, or the country of the Rajpoots, as also the Daoodpootras. On the North it has the Punjab and Cutch Gundava. On the West lies Beloochistan, from which it is separated by the lofty mountains of Hala.

The great feature of Sind is the Indus. It traverses the country diagonally in one trunk to the Latitude of 25° 30' when it begins to throw off branches. Its Delta, however, commences below Tatta in the latitude of 24° 40', after which it enters the sea by eleven mouths, and presents a face of 125 British miles to the ocean. The sources of this great river are hidden. It is certain that it rises in the mountains of Himalaya near Thibet. It is probable that the Shyook from Karakorum and the river of Ladak, from near Lake Munsurour, are its principal feeders. From Cashmeer the Indus is separated by a snowy range. It then receives the Abba Seen and passes on to Attok, where it is joined by the Lundye, or river of Cabool. One of the sources of this tributary descends from Pamere, and is nearly as remote as the principal branch. From Attok to the sea, the Indus is familiarly known by the name of "Sinde," or "Attok," Mehran is a name known to foreigners. Attok signifies "forbidden," and it is said to be so called, because the Hindoos are forbidden to cross it. Below the Punjab rivers, it takes the name of "Sira" down to Sehwan, and from thence to the sea that of "Lar." These are two Belooche words for north and south. The local names for different parts of the Indus are various. Those of the branches in the Delta shall be afterwards enumerated.

The face of Sind is uninteresting. Eastward of the Indus there is not a rising ground or a stone in the country, excepting the hillocks of Bukkur and Hyderabad. It is flat and covered with bushes, till it at last joins the desert of sand hills which separates Sind from India. Westward of the river, as low down as Sehwan, the same flatness prevails to the base of the Belooche mountains. From that town to the sea, the land is rocky and barren. The Delta, of the Indus does not differ from that of other rivers. It is rich, but it is poorly cultivated. Ten miles from the sea, it is frequently an impervious thicket. Higher up, it is overgrown with tamarisk shrubs which also thread into each other. The rest presents a naked plain of hard, baked clay. Much of the land that is adopted for agriculture is only used for pasture. Much of it also lies neglected; yet the crop of rice is extensive, and far exceeds the consumption of the country. It is the staple of Sind; the inhabitants live on it, the merchants export it. It is more abundantly produced towards the sea; higher up, the other grains—wheat, barley, juwabee, &c are cultivated; also indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp: both the latter are used as narcotics. There are but few trees in Sind.

Sind owes its fertility entirely to the Indus, and more particularly to the annual or periodical swell of the river. The return of the waters is regular—they rise in March, and subside in September. The melting of the snow in the Himalaya, is the cause of this phenomenon. The waters are courted by the inhabitants and distributed by canals far away from the river. The actual swell seldom extends half a mile on either bank. The immediate banks of the Indus are but partially cultivated. The soil is saline and unfavourable to tillage, as is proved by all its spontaneous productions. Without the Indus, the whole of Sind would become as perfect a desert, as the country lying eastward of it. Encrustations of salt and salt-petre are to be seen every where. The latter is exported. Many of the shrubs yield alkalis, which are used in manufactures. With all these natural disadvantages, the revenue of the country in these days sometimes reaches 40 lakhs of rupees, (£400,000). In the government of the dynasty that preceded the present, it yielded 80 Lacs, (£800,000). The depreciation arises partly from political causes. The treasure possessed by the rulers is considerable.* In the strict sense of

* This, however, has been much overrated, particularly so by myself.

the word, Sind cannot be considered rich: possessing a resemblance to both Egypt and Bengal, it has not the richness of either. The crops, however, are reaped without labour; the seed is scattered after the inundation, and the harvest is certain.

The history of Sind is clearer than most Asiatic Chronology; the marked feature of the Indus running through it, has contributed to preserve it. Herodotus says, that Darius Hystaspes sent an expedition to explore the Indus which sailed out of the river. Alexander the Great turned this information to account. He found the country inhabited by Hindoos, and ruled by Brahmins. It was made subject to the ephemeral it preserved till the rise of Islam, when, after various struggles, it became Mahomedan. In the first century of the Hijra, or the 7th of the Christian era, the caliphs overturned the Brahminical dynasty, and ruled by deputies from Bagdad. Duhribin Chuch was the name of the deposed Raja, and Alore, the modern Bukkur, was his capital. Sooltan Mahmood of Ghuzni, conquered it in the 11th century. Altimush, the Ghorian Sooltan of Delhi, made it a fief of his crown, which it continued till the 14th century, when the native Rajas recovered their ascendancy. The successful tribe was the Soomra, which was settled in the confines of Mukran at the Mahomedan invasion. They did not long retain their power, and were displaced by the Sama, another great and ancient native tribe, which yet exists in the country. They took the title of Jam. The Raja of Cutch and the Jarajah Rajpoots are descendants from these Sumas. There are both Hindoo and Mahomedan Sumas. They held it till it was again subdued, after some difficulty, by the Tartar conquerors of Delhi; who, for a time, used the Sumas to govern it. Nadir Shah annexed it to his crown, and it formed a portion of the kingdom of Cabool, raised up by Ahmed Shah, one of his generals, to which it is nominally subject at this day. In the time of Nadir the country was granted to the Caloras, a religious family from Beloochistan. In the reign of Timor Shah of Cabool, it was conferred on the Talpoor family also of Belooche origin, who now hold it.

The inhabitants of Sind are much scattered, but the country is not populous. In traditional poesy, it is said to be "*now lakhi Sind*," that is nine lakh Sind. The meaning of this is obscure, but I do not discard it; for the same rhyming statistics assign "*Choud Charee*," (or 14 times 40—560) to Cutch. Though in excess of its number of inhabited places, this is sufficiently near to be understood. Sind is said to have a lakh of peers or Saints' tombs in it. To quite legends, Sind has a vast number of villages, most of which are moveable. In the desert they are called "*Wand* near the river *Raj*" and "*Tunda*." The temporary villages of Sind are distinctly mentioned by the Greeks. It is difficult, in consequence, to fix the population of Sind, it is difficult even to fix the number of inhabited places. A village is often changed, and, if stationary, it even changes its name with its owner. This is but a remnant of the pastoral life of the aborigines. No two maps of Sind can resemble one another. The provinces or subdivisions of it even change names. I find no less than fifty names of this in one author and he says that their limits run into each other. Even in Alexander's times, we have the names of so many kingdoms on the Indus, that we can only account for them by exaggeration, to enhance the conquest of the Greeks. The whole population may amount to a million. The greater portion of it is moveable. The large places are not numerous. Shikarpoor is the first in importance, and has a population of about 25,000, which surpasses that of the modern capital Hyderabad. Tatta, the ancient metropolis, has about 15,000 souls. The only other places of note are Subjul. Khaypoor, Ladhane, Bukkur (with Roree and Sukker), Sehwan, Hala, and Churachee, which latter is a sea port, and the only one accessible to ships in the country.

The inhabitants of Sind are chiefly Mahomedan. A fourth of the population may be Hindoo. There are no people of other tribes or creeds, if we except a few *sais* of the Punjab, called *sais* Lobanee. The Mahomedans are tall and well proportioned; very dark in complexion. All other Mahomedans share the hair of the head, but the Sindians preserve it, which gives them

a look very different from other Asiatics. They also wear caps instead of turbands. Sind is a term generally used for those who live in temporary villages. They are mostly the original inhabitants converted to Islam, who have intermarried with the conquerors. They are Mahomedans in Sind, and Hindoos in Cutch, who claim one lineage. The Hindoos do not differ from those in India. They are fairer than the Mahomedans. The Loharu and Bhatera tribes prevail: they are purely commercial. They are not oppressed more than in other Mahomedan countries. They are often employed in places of confidence. They amass wealth, but they conceal it, and wish to appear poor.

The subjugation of Sind has been always facilitated by the Indus. India escaped in many places the inroads from the West, but Sind was one of the earliest conquests of every invader. It is easily accessible from the Punjab, but it is separated from India by a desert. Sind has very little resemblance to India on that account. The people have not the effeminacy of the Indian, nor have they polish of the Persian. They are less civilized than either: ignorant and very bigoted. This arises from the nature of their government. It continues from the limited connexion with other countries. The Mahomedan invasion involved a change of creed among the people, and the impression has never been effaced. The dynasty of the Caloras was religious and the effect of it is apparent every where. It has been well said, that in Sind "there is no spirit, but in celebrating the Fed, no liberality, but in feeding lazy Syuds, and no taste but in ornamenting old tombs." The desire to propagate the faith does not now interfere with a certain degree of toleration towards the Hindoos. That tribe is not respected, but it is not degraded. An unclean idolator is a common term of reproach, but has much the same acceptation in Sind as heretic has among Protestants and Roman Catholics. Justice is meted out to both, if it cannot be claimed it is not refused. There are no great Hindoo buildings in Sind, but there are at the same time, no grand Mahomedan ones, except a mosque and some tombs at Tatta.

The Government of Sind may be called despotic. Its rulers, the Amcers, are restrained by no laws, though they pretend to abide by the dicta of the Koran in their administration of justice. There are no officers such as *Cazoes* or *Moollahs*, who exercise, independent, their functions, or receive their patronage and encouragement. *Syuds* and *Fakeers* are however, respected to veneration, the one as being descended from the line of the Prophet, the other as following, or pretending to follow, a life of great austerity. Many of the *fakeers* are, without doubt, virtuous men, but the great bulk are hypocritical fanatics. The universal respect shown to them seems to have corrupted the land. The mendicants in Sind are more numerous than in any other country in Asia. They can scarcely be called beggars, for they levy tribute in crowds, and, by treats, with great arrogance.

Many of the common people take to this profitable vocation, which only requires some show of sanctity. This is exhibited in various ways; one of the most common is to sit all night on the house-top, and repeat the sacred name of "Ullah" (or God) as many thousand times as the tongue can utter it. In Sind, religion takes the worst possible turn. It does not soften the disposition of the rulers or the asperities of the people; it becomes a trade, and its worthless professors degrade it and themselves. To this there is no counteracting effect in the government, which, besides encouraging these worthies, is, in itself, politically oppressive. Trade and agriculture languish under it. The people have no stimulus to moral rectitude, and yet they are less degraded than might be looked for. They are passionate, as well as proud. They have much sycophantic flattery, but this does not deceive in Sind. If treated, the Sindian is honest; if believed he is not, false; if kindly treated, he is grateful. I repeat, that in oppression, the Mahomedan and the Hindoo appear to be pretty equal sharers.

Without political freedom, and with misdirected religious zeal, Sind cannot boast of the condition of its population. There is no intermediate class between the rulers, their favoured *Syuds*, and the common people. Some

Hindoo are rich, but the mass of the people are poor. Their dress, subdued manners and fith, all more than another attest it. They have no education; few of them can read; very few write. In physical form they seem adapted for activity, the reverse is their character. Their faculties appear benumbed. Both sexes, Hindoo and Mahomedan, are addicted to "Bang," an intoxicating drug made from hemp. They also drink a spirit distilled from rice and dates. Debauchery is universal, and the powers of man are often impaired in early life. They do not seek for other than gross and sensual amusements. People only congregate to visit the tombs of worthies or saints, who are deemed capable of repairing the wasted and diseased body, as well as the soul. They have few social qualifications, and even in common life keep up much formal ceremony. There are no healthful exercises among the peasantry, who as well as the *grandees* of the land, lead a life of sloth. To be fat is a distinction. A better government would ameliorate the condition of this people; without it the Sindian and his country will continue in the hopeless and cheerless state here represented. I venture to reverse the observation of Montesquieu, and say that the mediocrity of their abilities and fortunes is fatal to their private happiness. The effect is also fatal to the public prosperity. It is unnecessary to state that the sciences are not cultivated in Sind. The arts, however, exhibit some taste and ingenuity. Leather is better prepared than in any part of India; and their "longees," or silk cotton cloths are rich and beautiful. The artisan receives no encouragement; the peasant has no reward for his toil.

The language of Sind is of Hindoo origin. The upper classes speak corrupted Persian, the lower orders a jargon of Sind and Panjabee. Sind is a written language.

A despotic government is necessarily upheld by force. The citizen is lost in the soldier. The great portion of the land in Sind, is held on the tenure of affording military service. External enemies are not now to be much dreaded, so that the fetters of the people are forged for themselves. They furnish their rulers with the means to oppress. They never knew a citizen's rights, and they are as ignorant of their own strength as of their rulers' weakness. Most of the chiefs in Sind are *Belooches*. In their relative position to the people they in some degree, resemble the *Mamlukes* of Egypt. They are not, however, recruited (as was that body) from abroad, though they keep up a connexion with their native country. They are the last invaders of Sind. The time of their inroad, I cannot fix, but it was probably a succession of inroads. It is now difficult to distinguish a *Belooche* from any other Sindian, for they have intermarried with the people. They preserve, however, with care, their lineage, and name their tribes with honor. The Sindians complain of the oppression of the *Belooches*, but habit has subdued their energies to resist. The military power of Sind is considerable. For an Asiatic state it is respectable though without discipline. The force consists of infantry; the arms are a matchlock and sword. The former is of a description peculiar to Sind. There are few horses, so that there is a want of cavalry. There are guns in Sind, but their artillery is always ill-served and neglected. On a foreign inroad the country would rise in arms, and the three different *Talpoor* chiefs would contribute their contingents to meet the enemy. From an European force, I believe they would shrink without resistance; without any persevering opposition. As a soldier, the Sindian is considered brave; at least he is respected by his neighbours, and often hired by them as a mercenary. He does not lose his reputation by being forced to yield to disciplined valour, which is an exotic.

The productions, both vegetable and animal, in Sind, differ but little from other parts of India. Most of the former have been already mentioned. Many of the European vegetables that are now so common in India, have not been introduced. Apples are however, found even so low as Tatta. The climate of Sind is variable. In the winter the cold is great; ice is common. In summer the heat is most oppressive, and rain is almost unknown. The dust is intolerable. The clayey nature of the soil admits of all moisture being soon exhaled, and the least wind raises clouds of impalpable powder. The houses require ventilators in the roof; and the windows

and doors are made of the smallest dimensions to exclude the dust. Altogether the climate of Sindé is sultry and disagreeable, and very trying to the constitution. The only remarkable tenant of the Indus is the sable fish (pulla), which enters the rivers four months during the year. This fish is not found in any other of the rivers of Western India, it is highly flavored. Game of all kinds is abundant in Sindé; but the country is thick, and it is difficult to kill it. The camels and buffaloes of Sindé are superior and very numerous. The horned cattle and sheep are in general larger than those of India. Of all these, there are vast herds. They are to be found both near the river, and away from it. All that tract between Sindé and India, and North of the Run of Cutch, is frequented by herdsmen and shepherds, who find water in wells and tanks. They live in "wands," and are erratic in their habits. The tract is much more frequented than its appearance in the map (where it is described as a desert) would suggest. There is pasture between the sand hills and they themselves are not destitute of verdure. The *peloo* (*salvadora persica*), *khureel* (*capparis*), *bahool* (*mimosa Arabica*), and *phoke*, are its principal productions, with the thorny milk bush and swallow wort (*asclepias gigantia*). The geological features of Sindé need not detain me. I found fossil shells at Jurk and Lucput. At the latter place some of these weighed 12 and 16 lbs. English! and were in a perfect state of preservation. They were imbedded in limestone. Westward of the Indus various kinds of marble are found. Limestone indeed appears to be the principal formation. Sandstone also exists; I found a small piece of it about forty miles North of Lucput, imbedded in the soil, which, for the first foot, was mixed with fresh water shells. There are many mineral springs in the Hala mountains.

It has been already observed that the most striking geographical feature of Sindé is the Indus.

Its length of course, and the body of water discharged by this river, prove it to be one of the largest in the old world. Its tributaries even are rivers of some magnitude. The Hydaspes, Hydraotes and Hesudrus, are superior to the Rhone. The course of the Hyphasis is forty miles longer than that of the Elbe, and only sixty less than that of the Rhine. Yet the channel of the Indus seldom exceeds the width of half a mile. In the water it is even narrower. During the season of inundation, the different branches which it throws off are filled. By October they become unnavigable and stagnant. The Indus is a foul river and very muddy, with numerous shoals and sand banks. Though there is generally a depth of 11 feet in the shallowest parts, flat bottomed boats can only navigate it. The reason of this is, that vessels, with a keel, get fixed on the banks, and would be destroyed. The Indus is navigable for about 1,200 miles from the sea. Boats may drop down it from

within fifty miles of Cabool. Above its junction with the river of Cabool, the Indus is navigable.

After the Indus has fairly entered Sindé, it throws off its branches. At Bukkur, which is an insulated fortress of flint on the Indus, below the latitude of 25°, the superfluous waters of the inundation are sometimes drained off by a channel. In two years out of three it is dry; but when this channel is filled, the water passes the ancient city of Alora (4 miles from Bukkur,) and through the desert near Omercote, to the Eastern mouth or Korea. Some authors suppose this to have been once the course of the great river. The reasons are more specious than probable. The first permanent off-set of the Indus is the Fulalee, which passes eastward of the capital, Hyderabad. It successively takes the name of Goonee, Phurraur, and Korea, and separates Cutch from Sindé in the lower part of its course. The next off-set takes its departure near Jurk and is named Pinyaree. It afterwards is called Goongra, and where it enters the sea, Seer: Both these branches, the Fulalee and Pinyaree, have been closed by "bunds" or dams, for the purpose of irrigation. At their estuaries, therefore, they are but creeks of the sea, and have salt, instead of fresh water, if the inundation does not make them fresh by its excess. Some remarkable changes were brought about in the Eastern mouth from an earthquake, in 1819, by which a large tract of land was, and still continues, submerged.

About five miles below Tatta, the Indus forms its Delta by dividing into two branches. These bear the names of Baggaar and Sata. The first runs off at right angles Westward; the other flows Southward. The Baggaar passes Peer Putta, Darajee, and Lahory Bunders, and enters the sea by two subdivisions, the Pittee and Peeteecanee. The Satta subdivides into seven streams, and reaches the sea by the mouths of Joos, Reechel, Injmaree, Khedywaree Gora, and Mull. There are even other subdivisions, but it would only confuse to name them. All these mouths have communication with each other, so that the internal navigation of the Delta is extensive. The course of the waters of the Indus is most capricious and inconstant. One year the Baggaar is dry, and in another the Satta shares a like fate. In 1809 the principal portion of the waters were disembogued by the Baggaar.—In 1831 their channel of egress was confined to the Sata. The seven mouths of the Sata even vary in their supply of water, but one branch of the Indus is always accessible to country boats. The great mouth at present is the Gora, but, from sandbanks, it is not accessible to ships. Those mouths which discharge least water are most accessible.

(Signed) * ALEXANDER BURNES.

Cutch, January, 1836.

[Bombay Courier.]

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

A report of the proceedings of the last General Meeting of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 30th January last, we have been favored with and publish. Their importance rivals the number of attendants, but the contributions make a lengthened display. We understand that Mr. I. C. Morris has resigned the post of Secretary to the Asiatic Department, in which capacity the task fell upon that gentleman of editing the quarterly journal. The multifarious and arduous duties of his public situation must indeed have long made this additional labour rather irksome to him. Dr. Cole has been appointed his successor to the post, and, as he brings a quantity of good inclination backed by some leisure time to his literary task, we hope to see it abundant in rich and valuable fruits. The Society are much indebted to his able and diligent predecessor in the same department, and we confidently expect that the new occupant will

conduct its duties to the advantage and honor of the Society.

From the "Journal of Science and Literature" just published.

At a general Meeting of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the College, on Saturday, the 30th January, 1836.

PRESENT.

The Honorable Sir ROBERT COMYN, President, in the Chair.

The Honorable WILLIAM OLIVER, Esq., Vice President.

The Ven. Archdeacon H. HARPER, A. M.

J. ANNESLEY, Esq.

W. LAVIE, Esq.

R. COLE, Esq.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq. and

Captain KOEHLER,

Rev. F. SPINNO, A. M.

The Meeting having been opened by the Honorable the President, the Rev. Mr. Spring, for the Secretary, read before them a statement of the Funds of the Society, in both its branches.

The following donations having been made to the Society since the last Annual General Meeting the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the donors.

FOR THE LIBRARY.

3 Copies of Koro's Tibetan Dictionary and Gramar.....	Supreme Government of India
Easy on Beriberi and Rheumatism, by J. G. Malcolmson, Esq.....	Madras as Medl. Board.
Result of the Madras Astronomical Observations, for 1832 and 1833	Madras Government.
Wight's Contributions to the Botany of India.....	The Author.
Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, volume 3d, part 3d.....	Royal Asiatic Society.
Ram Raz's Hindu Architecture....	Do.
Evliya's Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa.....	Do.
Sangermano's Burnese Empire.....	Do.
Travels of Macarius—Part V.	Do.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, —the three first Nos.....	Do.
Report of the Oriental Translation Fund.....	Do.
Alfiyya ou la Quintessence de la Grammaire Arabe—par le B. S. de Sacy.....	Do.
Les Œuvres de Walli—Publices en Hindoustani—par M. Garcin de Tassy.....	Mons. G. De Tassy.
Notice sur les Fetes Populaires des Hindous—par M. G. de Tassy....	Do.
Two copies of the Index to the Asiatic Researches.....	Bengal Asiatic Society.
The Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette, 9 Nos. for 1835.....	Presented through G. Lys, Esq. from the Literary Society of the Cape.
Two Catalogues of Books in the South African Public Library.....	Do.
A Supplement to do.....	Do.
Report of the first anniversary meeting of the friends of the Popular Library, Cape Town.....	Do.
Jervish's Essay on the Primitive Universal Standard of Weights and Measures.....	The Author.
Rask's Samlede Afhandlinger, 6 Copies.....	Presented through Archdeacon Robinson, from the University of Copenhagen.
Nouvelles Recherches sur l'inscription en lettres Sacrees du Monument De Rosette.....	Do.
Vejledning til Akra Spoget—at Prof. R. Rask.....	Do.
Solemn Scholastica ad Celebrandum.....	Do.
Singalesisk Skriftoere af Prof. R. Rask.....	Dq.
Annual Report of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen.....	Do.
Wordt Zidstrit for Oldtyndighed..	Do.

Oriental Historical Manuscripts. Rev. W. Taylor.

The following books, in the Chinese character, were presented by Lieutenant Newbold, in the name of the Rev. Mr. Evans, of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca as specimens of the produce of the Chinese Press of that institution.

Holy Scriptures in the Chinese language, 2d volumes.....	Lieutenant Newbold—in the name of the Rev. Mr. Evans.
Scripture Proof—in do 3 vols.....	Do.
History of Kea-kue—Chinese emperor, 6 vols.....	Do.
Family Instructor.....	Do.
Chinese translations of religious works, 41 vols.....	Do.
Malayan translation of the Bible printed at Harlem.....	Lieutenant Newbold—in the name of the Rev. Mr. Hughes.

Do. Do. Do. printed at Serampore..	Do.
The New Testament in Malay....	Do.
The Gospels and Acts in do.....	Do.
Twenty-six pamphlets—translations of religious works, in Malay.....	Do.

FOR THE MUSEUM.

A bow and four arrows taken from one of the rebels of the Kimeedy country.....	W. Gilchrist, Esq.
A collection of Geological specimens, chiefly from the Northern parts of India, being duplicates from the Bengal Society's Museum, presented through Dr. Benza, by....	The Asiatic Society of Bengal.
A series of Mineral specimens, one hundred and four in number, illustrative of the Geology of the Neilgherry Hills, by.....	Dr. Benza.

These specimens illustrate the very able and interesting paper by Dr. Benza, on the Geology of the Neilgheries, contained in the *Bengal Journal of Literature and Science*, for August 1835. It is to be regretted, however, that the specimens presented to the Madras Museum, are not numbered according to the references contained in that paper; a classification which would very much enhance their value, in the eyes of the geological student, who may hereafter wish to refer to them. A member of the society having engaged, in communication with Dr. Benza, to arrange the specimens in the order in which they are described in the paper above alluded to there is no doubt but that this desirable end will be attained.*

A collection of Geological specimens from the Northern Circars, by.... Dr. Benza.

The formations in the district whence the above were taken, are described by Dr. Benza in an appendix to the paper cited above.

A number of most beautiful specimens of the Trap formation near Poonah, presented by..... J. G. Malcolmson, Esq.

These consist of vesicular Trap, or Amygdaloid, of a dull reddish brown colour, containing embedded crystals of fibrous Zeolite, Cubicite, Green earth, Rock Crystal and Chalcedony.

* The Neilgheries being located within the limits of our own province, we propose hereafter to give an abstract of Dr. Benza's paper, or to transfer it entire to the pages of our Journal. As the Doctor is again on the hills, perhaps he may have something to add to his former observations.—Editor.

The following notice, from a paper by Mr. James Bird, in the 3d number of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, will afford an idea of the formations whence these specimens are derived.

"The elevated table-land of the Dekhan is exclusively composed of rocks belonging to the floetz-trap formation. The hills which rise on the western ghâts as a base have conical or tabular forms, and are sometimes distributed in long ridges or terraces which run east-north-east.

"At the openings in the hills west of Punah, known by the name of the ghâts, and which are the passages from the lower land of the Konkan into the higher land of the Dekkan, these tabular rocks are grand and beautiful. They are generally triangular shaped, and insulated from each other by broad and deep ravines, of which the perpendicular descent cannot be less than twelve or thirteen hundred feet.

"The rock composing these tables is compact basalt of a black colour, in which hornblend predominates.

"About Punah, and further south-eastwards, the rocks are generally amygdaloidal, and become lighter in colour the farther they are removed from the western entrance. This amygdaloid is in no respect different from the load-stone of extra tropical climates. It shews embedded masses of calcedony, zeolites and green earth; and in the neighbourhood of water courses, at the depth of five-and-twenty or thirty feet below the surface, contains drusy cavities of crystallized quartz, the appearance of which, in digging wells, indicates that water is near."

A collection of Mineral specimens from various parts of the Peninsula of India, by..... Captain Boileau.

A figure of a Burmese Deity..... Hon. Sir R. Palmer.

The sumpitan, or blowpipe, and a quiver of poisoned arrows used by the *Jacoons*, a savage race inhabiting the mountains and forests of the Southern parts of the Malay Peninsula, once the property of one of their Batins or chiefs, by whom they were presented to the donor..... Lieutenant Newbold.

A specimen of the rude cloth worn by them round the loins, made from the fibrous bark of the *Terap* tree.. Do.

A hunting basket worn across the shoulders..... Do.

A rude call or whistle used by the Malays..... Do.

A Malayan Bush-rage, or foot-ball. D9.

A Malayan spear used by the Malayan Chiefs..... Do.

A common Malay kris..... Lieut. Newbold
A common Malay fishing line..... Do.

A bow obtained from a native of the Celebes..... Do.

A bundle of arrows from do. do.... Do.

A Malay sling made of human hair Do.

Specimen of tin of Salangore..... Do.

Specimen of stream ore..... Do.

A Chinese Abacus, or calculating board with apparatus for writing.. Do.

A Chinese opium pipe..... Do.

A packet ofupas poison..... Do.

A small Cobra de Capello, about 1½ feet long, in the act of swallowing a smaller snake of another species, of which it has effected the deglutition of about one-third..... Revd. Mr. Spring, in the name of Captain Bernard.

The following gentlemen have been elected members since the last general meeting:—

C. R. Baynes, Esq.	H. Morris, Esq.
T. Jarrett, Esq.	A. H. Harris, Esq.
N. B. Acworth, Esq.	

The following vacancies have occurred by death or retirement since the last general meeting.

J. G. Malcolinson, Esq.,	gone home.
Ven. Arch. T. Robinson, A. M.,	do.
W. A. Richards, Esq.,	do.
Captain Boileau,	do.
Colonel Pearse,	do.
Captain Lane,	do.
W. F. Underwood, Esq.,	Retired.
T. H. Davidsen, Esq.,	do.
Captain Alexander,	do.
C. A. Kerr, Esq.,	Dead.

Resolved,—that an early meeting of the Committee of Management be called, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of effecting an improvement in the selection of books from England, and the expediency of disposing of any useless works which may now form part of the Library.

The meeting proceeded to elect three members of the Committee of Management for the ensuing year, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Cullen, A. Robertson Esq., and Captain Rowlandson—when the Venerable Archdeacon H. Harper, A. M., and James Minchin, Esq., were duly elected and Captain Rowlandson re-elected.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Honorable the President, for his able conduct in the chair.—*Madras Herald*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DHURMA SUBHA.

The Secretary to this Society has favoured the public in his journal of Thursday last with a report of the proceedings of the body during the past year; of which we now present our readers with a translation.

Annual Report for the year 1757.

7th *Vysak*, Sunday. Kales Kantu Vidyavagees was appointed one of the pundits of the society.

Geerbanath, a pundit, passed a creditable examination in the *Law Shastras* before the Committee for examining pundits, and a reward and a certificate were bestowed on him.

4th *Jyestee*, Sunday. Ramtonoo, Bramhun, was upon his own prayer, forgiven for having associated with Roy Kaleenath Chowdree.

Krishnomohun Ghose, who had been suspended for visiting the house of Singa Baboo, was received back into the Society after the performance of an atonement.

8th *Asudr*. It was resolved that no business should be transacted at the meeting unless when five of the Governors were present.

4th Shrabun. At the request of Kalee Kanta Vidya-
vagees, a poem in honour of the Dhurma Subha was
brought forward, and a part of it having been read, the
work was accepted by the Society.

8th Bhaddra. On the proposal of Raja Kalee Kis-
sen, Kasheenath Turkalunkar was added to the num-
ber of those who examine learned candidates and settle
disputes; and Roy Madhublochan Mittre was appointed
one of the Governors of the Society.

On the 23d of the same month the Board of Examiners
held their second meeting when Madhub Chunder, a
student residing at Koomera, passed a successful examina-
tion in the Nyaya Shastras and received a reward and a
certificate.

On the 5th of Assin, there being only some pundits
present, and it being necessary to discuss several secular
subjects, the pundits suggested that these ought to be
referred to the secular Governors of the Society: the dis-
cussion of those matters was therefore postponed.

On the 8th of Aughraun, an address from the Hindoos
residing at Burdwan was presented, on which a petition
was sent to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut; with this
the Society was well pleased. Gokoolchunder Bose
residing at Khanakool having been forgiven his transgres-
sion, was received back by the head of his party, Baboo
Asootose Deb. A letter on this subject was read to the
Society.

6th Pous. The business before the meeting was post-
poned to a future meeting.

12th Maugh. Rajah Kalee Kissen Bahadoor wrote
to the Society, to say that he had expelled from his party
six Bramhuns for having gone to an assembly at the house
of Baboo Sumbhoochunder Mittre and received gifts,
Sumbhoochunder being at the time excommunicated for
having associated with those who have transgressed the
rules of the Society.

In consequence of a letter from Raja Kalee Kissen,
an address from Hurreemohun Hosoo was read, and the
invitation sent to him by the Singh Baboo, which was
inclosed in his address, having been also read he was
declared innocent.

A letter was read from Baboo Asootose Deb, stating
that he had expelled from his party Dhurmadass Scro-
munee for having received a gift from Baboo Sumbho-
ochunder Mittre, a transgressor.

Kalee Koomar residing in the Sohha Bazar, who
belongs to the party of Byhoo Seebnarain Ghose, wrote to
the meeting to say that he had forsaken that party, and
to entreat that he might be received into the Society. The
Society praised him greatly, and cleared him from all
guilt.

At the request of Baboo Ram Comul Sen, Pundits
were appointed Presidents of the Society, and it was de-
termined that when any one of the Pundit Governors
was present, he should be President of the meeting,
and that the eldest pundit should always take the
Chair. If it appeared necessary to appoint a secular
Governor, it should be done with the consent of the
Pundits.

At the request of that Baboo also, the Secretary was
directed to make enquiries regarding the caste, and to
report to the Society.

After much discussion in consequence of Oomachurn
Baboo of Bayal having asked for a precept regarding the
atonement necessary to deliver him from hell, it was
determined that the seal of the Society and the signature of
the Secretary should be affixed to it.

On the 10th of Falgoon, Baboo Asootose Deb informed
the Society, that he had expelled from his party Modhoo
Sedun and Ramdass, two pundits, who had been guilty
of going to a religious festival at the house of Govinchun-

der Ghose, who is under the ban of Society; but that he
had restored them on their performing a proper atone-
ment.

Baboo Bhuguvutee Churn Gangolee informed the
Society that he had expelled from his party certain pun-
dits for having received gifts of Baboo Sumbhoochun-
der, who is under an interdict, but that he had restored
them on their performing an atonement.

At the request of Ramchunder and Nubkrishuno Ghu-
tuks, a letter was written to Huruchunder and Ramial,
also Ghattuks, to enquire why they associated with the
guilty, to which they replied that they had no connection
with the transgressors, and the Society was pleased to
declare them free from stain.

At the request of Raja Kalee Kissen, a letter was
read from Krishnopersaud of Belhuria, and the Raja
was praised for adhering to the Society, while Krishno-
persaud was forgiven for having accepted an invitation
from Baboo Sumbhoochunder Mittre.

At the desire of Raja Kalee Kissen, Bholanath Mittre,
of Penetty was forgiven for having accepted an invitation
from Singh Baboo. This is a report of the proceedings
of last year.

The proceedings of the last meeting of the last day of
Choitru, we proceed to give.

A letter was received from Baboo Seebnarain Ghose,
when it was determined that a second letter should be
written to him, and that when a reply to it was received,
the affair should be made public.

A letter was read, addressed by Mr. James Mackillop
to Neelmohee Dutt saying, that if the Dhurma Subha
had any address to send to England, he was ready to take
charge of it. This proposal was referred to Baboo Rad-
hakaut Deb.

After this sundry letters were read from various indi-
viduals, chiefly poor pundits, requesting forgiveness for
having associated with those who are under the interdict
of the Society.

This is a full statement of the proceedings of this
Society, the defence and support of Hindooism in Calcutta,
for the past twelve months, as reported by their own
Secretary. Considering the great zeal professed by many
of the leading members of the Society, the wealth of the
secular, and the learning of the religious characters of
whom it is composed, and the dangers which threaten
the Hindoo religion from the progress of light and know-
ledge, the Society may be said to have done nothing dur-
ing the last year. They have confirmed the expulsion
by Raja Raj Krishun and of a few others needy men who
had gone for gifts to the houses of some of the wealthy
Hindoos who are under the ban of the Society; they
have on the motion of Dewan Ramkomul Sen, deter-
mined that a priest shall take the chair at their meetings;
and have received a proposal from Mr. James Mac-
killop to take charge of any (conservative?) petition
which they might have occasion to send to England.
And this is the sum total of their exertions. One
of our contemporaries, we believe the Reformer,
recently hinted that Government should look to the
movements of this Society. Surely the perusal of this re-
port, which we have translated for the amusement of our
readers, will be sufficient to convince any man that the
Society is too feeble to excite any alarm. Any notice
which the State might bestow on it, especially if unctur-
ed with hostility, would impart fresh life to it. If Go-
vernment were to forbid its sittings, the Society might
expire; but we should be very loth indeed to see it con-
ducted to the tomb with the honours of martyrdom.
Let it die of its own insignificance. It was shrewdly
marked when the Society was first set up with so much
blazing zeal, that every Society established up to that
period in Calcutta among the Natives had gradually

languished and died ; and that this Dharma Sabha would probably follow the same course. Considering that it was a society composed of Hindoo materials, it has enjoyed a rather unusual length of days ; but this may be ascribed rather to the small under-current of private interest, which those who look beneath the surface can easily perceive, than to the steady stream of religious fervour. We should be doing great injustice to Baboo Bhuvaneeshurn Banerjee, if we were to overlook that he is the life and soul of it. It may possibly last his time, but no longer, unless there should be any injudicious interference with it.

We cannot close this brief notice without remarking the inconsistency which is so apparent in the conduct of many of its Governors. During the last year, the most

active in bringing up delinquents, was Raja Kalee Kissen Buhadoor. The Society indeed has publicly thanked him for his zeal in the cause of Hindooism ; yet we find that he visits the Christian Churches in Calcutta, and covers his tables at the Doorga pooja with articles of food and drink, which are abhorrent to every notion of Hindoo purity. Between his professions and his practice, where is the consistency ? Which according to Hindoo notions is the greater crime ; to receive a gift from a wealthy and strict Hindoo who happens to have associated with some friend who had given his assent to the abolition of female immolation ;—or to invite Meelias to the worship of the gods, and gorge them with beef and champagne ?—*Friend of India.* •

CALCUTTA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

The Meeting of the School Book Society on the morning of 30th April, at the Town Hall, attracted an unusually large attendance. Sir Edward Ryan took the chair at ten o'clock, and commenced the Proceedings by reading the Report prepared by the Committee. We have not time to set up the whole of this interesting document in type, and it will doubtless be published in a separate form. We may, however, extract the opening remarks and the abstract of the Committee's labours in a pecuniary point of view :

" The Committee of the Calcutta School Book Society, in meeting their friends on the present occasion, are happy in being able to use the language of congratulation. Recognizing as they do the importance of the objects they are united to promote, they have reason to rejoice, and amidst the vicissitudes and fluctuations of an Indian community, this Institution has not been permitted to decline through the want either of pecuniary support or literary exertion. Some advance has been made towards the consummation of their wishes, and some obstacles have been removed out of their way ; while wide and extensive fields of usefulness continue to open before them and invite cultivation.

" This language of congratulation, however, is much chastened and subdued by the recollection, that their progress, when compared with the magnitude of their object and the extent of the claims made upon them, is very insignificant. The outline of their plan has not yet been completed and many years must elapse after its completion before the different provinces of India can be supplied with all the books that are requisite for imparting a liberal education. Had they the wants of only one large province to supply, and books in only one language to provide, their progress would not have been thought extraordinary ; but how much less so must it appear, when it is remembered, that instead of one, they have several provinces, as large as, or even larger than, England, to supply ; and that instead of our language, they have several to provide with books of every description, down to the very first elements of instruction.

" Pleasure for the progress that has been made, and regret that it has been no greater, though considerations of a very different nature, are calculated to produce one and the same effect ;—to animate all the friends of the institution to renewed efforts in their work. The success they have attained is sufficient to satisfy them that they have not hitherto laboured in vain ; and that further efforts are full of promise : while the work that remains to be done, may convince them, that in carrying forward their designs, there is no time to be lost, nor any means to be neglected. The experience of ages has proved, that no nation has ever risen to honour and happiness without the means of instruction ; in supplying these, therefore, the supporters of this, and kindred Societies, have the satisfaction to know that they are laying a foundation, however humble, yet absolutely necessary, for the prosperity of British India.

" In detailing the operations of this Society, it has been usual to commence with the Indian languages, and then proceed to the English ; but owing to the increased demand for books in the latter, it has now become proper to invert that order ; a subject which so deeply affects the interests of the community, and the expenditure and usefulness of this institution, your Committee cannot allow to pass without particular notice.

" It may be gratifying to many to know the extent to which the Society is now called upon to supply English books. Our language has taken deep root in the seats of the four Presidencies, Calcutta, Allahabad, Madras, Bombay ; and in the following places in Hindustan, viz. Ludiana, Meerut, Agra, Delhi, Kotah, Futtehpur, Lukhnow, Gorukhpur, Benaras, Patna, Berhampur, Banleah, Chhota Nagpur, Dhaka, Chitragong, Munipur, and several other stations. It is now also beginning to spread in some parts of Ceylon, Orissa, Burmah, and Assam. In all these places, English books, to a greater or less extent, are now required, and in all probability, the demand for them will continue to increase ; so that, as the great object of the Society is to aid the efforts of the Friends of Education, a greater portion of its funds will be devoted to the supplying of books in English than in any other language.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

With regard to the distribution of the Society's works, it will be as gratifying to the Friends of Education to learn, as it is satisfactory to your Committee to report, that the issues from the Depository have been much greater, during the two years embraced by the present report, than at any previous period of equal extent. This desirable result has been secured partly by the increased sales effected at the depositories in Calcutta, Cawnpore, &c., previously established, and partly by the establishment of new depositories, (chiefly through the generous exertions of Mr. Trevelyan, at Lukhnow, Agra, Ludiana, &c.) As the result of the whole, your Committee are happy to state, that from January, 1834, to December, 1835, books in different languages, as by the following list, were issued from the depository :

English.....	31,649
Anglo-Asiatic.....	4,525
Sanskrit.....	16
Bengali.....	5,754
Hindui.....	4,171
Uriya.....	834
Arabic.....	36
Persian.....	1,464
Hindustani.....	3,384
Reports.....	420

Making a grand total of 52,423

nearly double the circulation of any preceding two years of the Society's existence.

It is satisfactory to add, that this is not a mere nominal issue—the amount received from the sales of books is nearly in the same proportion;—the total sum realized from this source, during the four years preceding January 1834, having been but Sa. Rs. 21,800; while the amount within the two years since that period, (not including instruments and books procured by Government through the medium of the Society,) has been Sa. Rs. 18,287."

This leads your Committee to the state of

THE FUNDS,

of which they beg to submit the following Abstract, referring for particular details to the Appendix.

RECEIPTS.

Balance per Account, closed December 31st, 1833.....	2,864	14	9
Sale of the Society's Publications, independent of issue of Books in return for Subscription.....	18,287	2	10
Monthly Subscription from the Supreme Government, November 1834, to August 1835, inclusive, 22 months, at 500 Rs. per month.....	11,000	0	0
Ditto ditto, from ditto, for September and October 1835.....	1,000	0	0
Deduct batta on Co.'s Rs.	25	0	0
	979	11	0
Subscriptions as per Account 4,051 0 0			
Donations as per ditto .. 438 8 0	4,489	8	0
Two Dividends at 3 per cent. on rupees4,706 9 7 due by Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. on date of failure.....	202	6	4
Cash from Government for instruments and books procured through the Society	2,723	2	0
Sicca Rupees,	40,626	12	11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Printing and Paper for the Society's works.....	17,429	2	0
Ditto for Copyrights and Works purchased by the Society	3,978	0	0
Ditto purchase of Globes, Philosophical Instruments and Books for the Supreme Government.....	2,538	2	6
Ditto Lithographic and Copper-plate Engravings for Atlases, Maps, &c.....	1,265	0	0
Ditto for binding of works for sale	6,021	13	0
Salary of Recording and Editorial Secretary, January, 1834, to December, 1835 24 months.....	2,400	0	0
Ditto Cash Secretary and Depository, ditto ditto.....	2,400	0	0
Salaries of Sirkar, Writer, and Hurkaru for Depository.....	1,260	0	0
Ditto Pandits and Maulavees, for translating and correcting works.....	940	0	0
Rent of Depository, January, 1834, to December, 1835, 24 months	1,200	0	0
Purchase of Publications for Library....	172	1	6
Incidental expenses in Stationery, Postage, Banghi-hire, Freight, Insurance, and Advertisements	909	1	4
Balance in favor of the Society, in the Bank of Bengal.....	113	7	6
Sicca Rupees,	40,626	12	11

We insert also another announcement which does much honour to the gentleman concerned, whom we heard named as Mr. Muir, of the Civil Service, and who has since increased his munificent offer to 1,600 rupees.

"By the liberality of a gentleman in the Upper Provinces, your Committee have it in their power to make a further trial of the latter plan. This noble minded individual, who wishes to do good in secret, has offered 1,000 rupees; 700 for the production of a book of not less than 200 pages in English, and 300 for the translation of it into Hindui; the book to consist, 1st, of a brief and

simple account of the Earth; 2ndly, of Commerce, its extent and advantages; 3rdly, of the Manufactures of England; 4thly, of the Agriculture of England and India contrasted; 5thly, of the Enterprise constantly at work in the best countries of Europe; and 6thly, of the frequent elevation in society of meritorious individuals of obscure origin. Should this offer elicit a suitable and acceptable work, it may lead to other offers, and the Society may be able, by the aid of a liberal expenditure, to procure a supply for their wants. Should it fail, it may then appear desirable to seek a competent person, who can give his whole time and strength to the preparation of such books as the Committee should direct; and by his labours, together with the additional contributions of friends, they might hope, in some period, to complete what they originally contemplated. The increasing demands for books may in time justify the Society in adopting both the means above specified, for the purpose of multiplying their publications. At present your Committee are satisfied, that neither of them can be entered into and carried on without an augmentation of funds. The plan at present pursuing, is that which has been pursued for the last ten years, and for which their resources have been barely adequate. They are, however, unwilling to believe, or their prospects of usefulness are so much enlarged, that the assistance necessary to supply them, will be withheld."

The Report concludes in the following words:

"As before intimated, the amount realized from sales of books has formed the principal item in the receipts. This is so far highly satisfactory; and it is hoped, that this feature will every successive year more strikingly distinguish the operations of the Society. But it must however be recollected, that almost the whole of the Society's publications which are sold at all, are disposed of to conductors of Schools and Booksellers, and that to such persons they are supplied at price merely covering the original cost; so that, however large the amount of sales, it is the cause of education, and not the School Book Society, which derives the advantage."

Mr. W. Adam rose to move the first Resolution: namely—

1.—That the report now read be adopted, and published under the direction of the Committee.

After expatiating upon the pleasing and encouraging progress it brought to notice, he dwelt upon the really tiding effect as yet realized upon the country at large. In the course of his late journey, he had not found one of the Society's publications used or even known in any of the numerous indigenous schools he had visited:—where even they did exist, they were not used, but regarded rather as objects of curiosity. Some measure was required for bringing the Committee into immediate communication with these village seminaries, and by degrees providing them with better materials of education than they now possessed.

He thought the Society did not make the most of native talent in compiling class-books in their own languages—he had met with many Pundits in charge of schools, who had compiled works of considerable merit and labour—one indeed had composed some 40,000 slokas of moral and grammatical education for his pupils—with a little encouragement and a new direction to their labours, the Pundits would be found most useful auxiliaries to the Society.

Mr. Harf seconded the first proposition, when Mr. James Prinsep hoped he should not alarm the Meeting by rising to propose what might be called an amendment on the Report before it should be finally adopted: but the President would agree with him in regarding the operations of the past two years and the Report itself as incomplete, unless it recorded another act of liberality similar to that of Mr. Muir, which he was happy to have been made the channel of communicating thus opportunely. It came from a gentleman distinguished for his exertions in the advancement of knowledge in every department, who, seated as it were upon a pinnacle of the mountains bounding our dominions on the north, looked down with intense interest upon all that was doing in the cause of education, and if not personally, yet

in spirit engaged in all the discussions which divided the friends of native instruction here below—to whom the world was indebted for disclosing stores of ancient literature that had long lain hid in the mountainous recesses of Nipal, unknown alike to the European student and the pundit of the plains—and whose name as a Naturalist would be immortalized by his discoveries of new productions of the forest and the cliff. He need hardly mention the name of Mr. B. H. Hodgson, Resident at Nipal, from whom he had just received the following letter:

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Sir,—With reference to the premium offered by Mr. Muir for a work calculated to give stimulus and sound direction to the native mind, (according to the advertisement printed in your Journal for February) I request you will tender to the Committee of Public Instruction 500 rupees in my name, in augmentation of Mr. Muir's donation.

The proposal in an excellent one: but the premium is, at present, too low.

A second rate work would do more harm than good; and a first rate one cannot, I conceive, be hoped for, unless the remuneration be greatly increased. Mr. Muir's laudable example will, I trust, be not lost on us: nor will he, I am sure, object to others coming forward to effectuate his views.

But, if nothing more be subscribed, and my tender be accepted, I would suggest that the original donation be awarded to the English work; and mine to the translation. A translation into the Hindee language and Nagri character, is what I understand to be required; and is certainly that which would most effectually tend to the wide diffusion of the information conveyed by the English work. Nor will talent inferior to that requisite for the English compilation suffice to do justice to such a mass of novel ideas in the language of the Hindoos.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

B. H. HODGSON.

Nipal, April 2, 1836.

The amendment or rather addition to the Report which he proposed, should bring in the substance of Mr. Hodgson's generous offer; and he suggested that the disposition of the fund should be entrusted to the Committee who had kindly undertaken the arrangement of the other donation.

Mr. Hare seconded this proposal, and the Report was adopted with the addition.

Sir Benjamin Malkin, followed by Mr. Cameron, introduced the 2d Resolution, with a complimentary testimony of the interest Lord Auckland had constantly taken in institution, for promoting education in England:

2.—That the Right Honorable the Governor-General be respectfully solicited to accept the office of Patron of the Society.

Mr. Lacroix, in moving the 3d Resolution, drew the Society's attention to the primary object of encouraging the study of the vernacular languages. He had had frequent opportunity of remarking that the students of our English Colleges were ill-versed in or wholly ignorant of their own tongue, and consequently unfitted for the transfer of any of the knowledge they had acquired to their countrymen—(whenever allusion was made to vernacular instruction, we remarked the assent of the meeting betokened by knocking the table, &c.)

Baboo Ram Comul Sen seconded the 3d resolution:—

3.—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to the President, Vice-Presidents and Committee of the Society, for their past services; and that the following Gentlemen be requested to act as officers of the Institution till the next Meeting:

Colonel Beaton, referring to a passage in Mr. Hodgson's letter, said that he wished that those Members of the School Book Society whose experience and local knowledge enabled them to form a sound judgment on the subject, would fully consider the question whether,

in translations made or works prepared by the Society, for the native population of the north western Provinces, a preference should be shewn to the Hindi or to the Hindustani dialect. With regard to the proposed prize essay this matter had been settled by the gentleman who gave the premium and who desired that the translation should be into Hindi; and Mr. Hodgson has distinctly expressed his opinion, "a translation into the Hindi language and Nagri character would tend best to a wide diffusion of the information conveyed by the English work." On this point Col. B. had great doubts; and was rather inclined to think, that such a book would be read by a greater number of persons if translated into the Hindustani (or Oordoo) and printed in the Persian character. The Hindi might be more extensively spoken; but such books as this essay, and the last volumes of the English reader, which the Report which has been read notices as *desiderata* in Hindi and Hindustani, are not intended for ploughmen, and if we take into account the population of the larger cities (Dehli, Lucknow, Agra, &c. &c.) where Hindustani is spoken and recollect that this dialect is spoken by every Native gentleman in the north western Provinces, he was disposed to think that works composed in it would be best suited, if not to majority of the population, yet to a great majority of that class in the Upper Provinces who were likely to read them at all. Such was his own opinion; and he knew it as that of some others who were well acquainted with those Provinces. He now mentioned it in the hope that the question would be well considered, in order that in future translations made under the influence of the School Book Society, a decided preference might be given to that dialect which should, after inquiry, appear to deserve it. Having said thus much upon this incidental subject, to which he was anxious to direct the attention of those Members of the Society who were best able to judge of it, some of whom he perceived present, he should now proceed to move the 4th Resolution which had been introduced to him.

4.—That the best acknowledgments of the Meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his valuable services on the present occasion.

Mr. James Prinsep had on the contrary heard (from Allahabad especially,) a want expressed for books in Hindi of which the supply was now so small. He most cordially concurred with Colonel Beaton in the resolution assigned to him.

"I beg to second that motion—and I do so with the more pleasure, because it affords me an opportunity of adding my humble testimony to the valuable aid, the unrelaxing zeal of Sir Edward Ryan in promoting the objects of the Society. But more particularly the strict impartiality he has always shewn in dividing the efforts of the Society between publications in the English and the vernacular languages of India.

To some gentlemen present, who are doubtless aware that it was my misfortune to be obliged to retire from an institution closely connected with the School Book Society, (the Education Committee), at the very moment of Sir Edward Ryan's joining it, there may appear an inconsistency in my supporting his measures here, while I opposed them, or rather opposed the system of his party there. But the circumstances are totally different. Sir Edward, if I mistake not, entered the Education Committee pledged to the reform which a late Right Honorable Governor-General had suddenly conceived it advisable to introduce in the education of the Natives of India, counter to the opinion of the majority of the then Committee. Neither he nor any other of the half dozen new Members introduced by Lord William Bentinck, took part in the discussions which at that moment divided us—but their votes necessarily bore us down and rendered any continuance of our opposition to what has been termed the *Anglomaniac* system of giving instruction to the Natives of this country exclusively in English—altogether useless, and injurious to the cause of education by its interruption of the business of the Committee. We therefore retired—I say we, for I am proud to think that my companion on that occasion was one conspicuous for his sound judgment and his extensive acquaintance with the habits and feelings of the natives

—Mr. W. H. Macnaghten. We retired, anticipating a return to our seats on some future day, when the views of the English party should be modified by the experience of a few years longer residence in the country, when it should be found that the attempt to educate millions in a foreign tongue at an expense vastly enhanced, was preposterous; and when the encouragement of the vernacular and the classical languages of India should gradually win back a portion of the attention of the Committee. Already we see symptoms of such a wholesome reformation of opinion: one of the principal leaders of the English faction has in another place recorded that the attempt to wheedle the infant mind to study English in Calcutta—the place where of all places in India, the knowledge of English was likely to be desirable and profitable—had failed—the parents took their children away, saying they had no want of English—and already their English masters have been set to work to study Bengalee!

Gentlemen, I trust nothing I have said will lead you to suppose that I underrate English instruction, or that I would thwart the progress of the student in the vast field, which his knowledge of our language throws open to him. On the contrary, the efforts of the old committee originated these very studies in our Indian Colleges; while at the same time they fostered and encouraged the indigenous literature, in hopes of engraving on it, gradually a portion of the rich fruits of our own advanced knowledge, which are more sure of being reared and preserved by amalgamation with the deep-rooted, healthy plants of the country, than by wholesale transplantation into a foreign and uncongenial soil.

But I must beg pardon for this long digression. The report just read will show that the attention of the School Book Society has not been biased by any exclusive views. It has been ever anxious to provide books for the scholar in every tongue—and for this impartiality our President has ever been distinguished in the minutes of our Secretary's circulars. On this ground, and for his personal labour in the detail of the Society, in the selection of fit

works for the press, I most heartily concur in the vote of thanks to Sir Edward Ryan."

Sir Benjamin Malkin and Mr. Cameron defended the views of the Education Committee, and avowed themselves supporters of the system of imparting scientific knowledge in English;—the Natives had always been indebted for such knowledge to a foreign medium, Sanscrit, Arabic, or Persian, and surely if such were still to be the case, English challenged the preference on every account. The vernacular had always been a primary object with the committee, but the connection of the learned Eastern languages therewith seemed unnecessary, and he thought with them that Sanscrit and Arabic should be left to shift for themselves.

• The Recording Secretary, Mr. Yates, having put the vote of thanks to the chair—

Sir Edward Ryan in returning thanks, said that some had doubted the utility of holding these biennial meetings—he was convinced however from the numerous attendance he now saw, that they did good service to the cause. Without them should we have had Mr. Adam's valuable observations as to the state of indigenous schools? or Mr. Lacroix's practical experience of the neglect of a material study in our English students? The public were now to be made acquainted with what had transpired in the Education Committee—although Mr. Prinsep's remarks on the discussion that had there taken place, were hardly relevant to the subject of the present meeting. He must explain that the question before that body, which had always advocated vernacular tuition had been, not whether English should be *exclusively* taught, but how the extremely limited funds at their disposal could be turned to the best purpose. The objects of the School Book Society were totally distinct; its duty and rule were to supply books in all languages for which there might be demand; and in this view he trusted unanimity would always prevail in this valuable institution. Before sitting down, he must move that the best thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Hodgson for his munificent donation, which was carried by acclamation.—*Calcutta Courier*.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

Extract from the proceedings of the Managers of the Civil Annuity Fund, held on the 25th March, 1836.

Read the following protest signed by four of the Managers, viz.

"As Managers of the Annuity Fund we desire to enter our protest against the position assumed at the Special Meeting of the 19th instant, that a decision of a majority of the Managers in regard to any act performed by them in conformity with the rules of the Fund is not valid, unless confirmed by a majority of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the subscribers voting at a General Meeting on the subject of such act of the Managers.

"Because if this position be maintained, it will be in the power of any number, however small, in excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ of those voting on the question, to reverse any act, however legal, of the Managers, notwithstanding that they are the confidential Agents and Trustees of the whole service in respect to the management of the Fund; whereas the obvious tendency of the rule is to discourage any departure from the system prescribed by them, by requiring a majority of at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the voters in regard to any deviation from their system."

(Signed) J. A. DORR,
" C. TROWER,
" C. MORLEY,
" W. H. OAKES.

Upon which the following gentlemen recorded their sentiments, as follows:

"The undersigned declare that in their opinion the position stated in the above protest, viz. that any act of the Managers is not valid unless confirmed by a majority of $\frac{3}{4}$ at a General Meeting, was not established by the result of the proceedings of the General Meeting on the 19th instant, that Meeting having merely decided in the first instance, upon a question referred especially to it by the Managers themselves, and the act or resolution by which the appointment made by the managers was declared vacant having been duly passed by a majority of three-fourths of those present or who voted thereat by proxy."

(Signed) J. PATTLE,
" T. FLOWDEN,
" RICHARD WALKER,
" H. T. PRINSEP.

The managers who subscribed the above protest declare that they are satisfied with the above explanation; and, without entering into the question of the legality of the general proxies admitted at the Meeting, are content that the result of the Proceedings of the 19th, should be understood as not maintaining the position objected to.

(A true extract.)

(Signed) J. P. GRANT, Secy. C. S. A. F.

At a Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund held at the Town Hall, on Monday the 25th day of April, 1836—

Mr. H. T. PRINSEP was requested to take the Chair.

Read and approved the proceedings of the Meeting of the 25th January last.

Moved by Mr. D. C. Smyth seconded by Mr. C. Morley—That the Proceedings of the last Meeting be confirmed which being carried, the Secretary was directed to record upon the Proceedings' Book, the following minute by Mr. Rattray, Mr. French and Mr. Houston in reference to the above Resolution.

"In subscribing to the confirmation of the proceedings of the last Meeting (of the 25th January), the undersigned desire that it may be distinctly understood, that in the

case of Mr. Sutherland they confirm the resolution of the Meeting to communicate to that gentleman the result of the reference made to the service at large on the question of his admission to, or rejection from the list, of Subscribers to the fund—upon the propriety or otherwise of that reference, they desire it may be understood, that on this occasion no opinion is intended to be expressed."

(Signed) R. H. RATTRAY.
JOHN FRENCH.
R. HOUSTON.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned.

(Signed H. T. PRINSEP, Chairman.
Calcutta Courier.

STEAM NAVIGATION FUND.

PROCEEDINGS of a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Steam Navigation Fund of 1833, held at the College on Saturday the 2d instant, pursuant to notice previously given.

PRESENT.

* Mr. McDONELL, in the Chair.
* Mr. SMOULT, * Mr. THOMAS,
* " DARE, * " BARROW,
* " NORTON, Col. MONTEITH,
* " CATOR, Mr. ARBUTHNOT.
* " CROPLEY,

Mr. ARBUTHNOT submitted to the Meeting a statement of the Funds—from which it appears there had been realized up to the 11th of March

Of Subscriptions, Rs. 28,544 14 11
Interest on Government Securities, .. , 1,853 12 1

Rs. 30,398 14 0

That there had been invested in }
Government Securities, Sicca } Rs. 19,536 14 2
Rupees 17,900..... }
Remitted to Bombay 7th Sept. 1833, .. , 10,000 0 0
Paid for Bill Collector's Wages, .. ,
Printing Charges and Petty } .. 120 3 2
Disbursements, }
Balance of Cash in hand, , 741 9 8

Rs. 30,398 11 0

That since making up the accounts there had been received, rupees 2076-1-0—amount of subscriptions received by Messrs. Peery, Dare and Co., with interest—so that the fund stood at present as follows—

Amount of Government Securities, Rs. 19,536 14 2
To be received from Bombay..... ; 10,000 0 0
Paid by Messrs. P. D. and Co..... ; 2,076 1 0
With the Treasurer,..... , 741 9 8

Total Rs. 32,354 8 10

Less voted to Mr. Waghorn by }
the Meeting held on the 26th } .. 7,000 0 0
March, 1836, }
Balance Rs. 25,354 8 10

besides interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the 10,000 remitted to Bombay on a hill, and such interest as may be due on the money vested in Government Securities.

The purpose for which the Subscribers had met was then brought forward; viz. the appropriation of the 10,000 rupees, set apart at a former Meeting, to be disposed off on the present occasion, and various suggestions were made; when—to a proposition from the chair

* Voted for the Resolution.

"That the 10,000 rupees should be rateably returned to such of the subscribers as may require its return within a given period; after which, the amount not applied for to be made over to the new subscription—

Mr. ARBUTHNOT moved as an amendment—"That the 10,000 rupees should be made over to the new subscription which had been opened for the purpose of forwarding the objects of the public meeting—and this was subsequently modified, to meet the views of such of the meeting as considered it should be left with each of the subscribers to give or not, a portion or the whole of their respective subscriptions, as they should feel disposed to the new fund.

Mr. CATOR contended that the meeting had not the power to apply it to any other purpose than that of advancing Steam Communication, and argued that it would be an imposition upon the public to apply it to any other purpose; for which, and similar expressions in which he was indulging, he was called to order, by

Mr. NORTON—Who submitted, that applying to the meeting the terms *practising deceit* and *imposing upon the public* were not expressions which ought to be indulged in.

It appearing to be the wish of the majority that it should be left with each subscriber to apply his portion of the fund as he should feel disposed.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Smollett and seconded by Mr. Dare.

"That with the exception of the sum of rupees 7,000 which it has been determined to present to Mr. Waghorn as a remuneration for his services in the cause of Steam Navigation, the remainder of the Steam Fund be returned to the original Subscribers, leaving it to the discretion of each gentleman to devote such a portion of his former donation as he may think fit for the furtherance of the Petition agreed to at the Meeting held on the 26th ultimo, or any other object he may feel disposed."

To which Mr. Arbuthnot moved an amendment, but it not being seconded, the sense of the Meeting was taken on Mr. SMOLLETT's motion, which was carried by a majority.

There being for the Resolution,.....6
Against it,.....2

Majority 4

The other two Gentlemen declined voting.

PROCEEDINGS of a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Steam Fund of 1828, held at the College on Saturday the 2d of April, pursuant to Advertisement.

Present,—Mr. CATOR,
" Mr. BARROW,
" Mr. ARBUTHNOT,

Mr. CARON was requested to take the chair.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT informed the Meeting that the sum collected by the subscription was rupees 4,800, which was remitted in pursuance of the orders of the Committee, to Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. of London, in terms of the following letter.

Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. London.

Madras, 10th July, 1829.

GENTLEMEN,—A sum of Rs. 4,800 having been collected at this presidency, in aid of the funds for promoting a communication by steam navigation between this country and England, it has been determined by the Committee of Subscribers to remit the amount to you, for the purposes of being added to the funds collected in Bengal for the same object.

I have accordingly the pleasure to enclose the first of a set of bills, granted by this Government on the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, at forty-two days sight in my favour, and by me endorsed to you for £445, 14s 3d., which sum I have to request you will do us the favor to appropriate towards the above object, under the same guarantee injunctions, and conditions as have been established by the committee of subscribers in Bengal, and which have reference principally to the scheme of Mr. Waghorn, who, it is hoped, will succeed in establishing his claim to the funds in question.

I shall be obliged by your favouring me with an acknowledgment of the receipt of this remittance, and by your informing me of the steps that may be taken to give effect to the wishes of the subscribers.

I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. A. A.

No claim having been established to the fund, the money remaining in the hands of Messrs. Rickards and Co. became involved in their failure in 1833—Dividends to the amount of about £ 180 have been received by Mr. Arbuthnot's Agents in London, and invested in Exchequer bills, and Mr. A. lately directed the amount to be remitted to the treasurers in this country.

Resolved.—That when the remittance shall be received, a statement be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, shewing the proportion of each subscriber's original subscription which may be realized, and that the same be returned to those subscribers who shall require it, provided, their application be received by the treasurer, within a period of three months from the date of the publication of such statement.

Resolved 2d.—That the amount of the uncalled for subscriptions at the expiration of the three months, be paid over by the Treasurer to the Friend in Need Society. —*Madras Courier*.

STEAM COMMITTEE.

At a Meeting of the Steam Committee held on the 5th April 1836.

Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL in the Chair.

Read the Draft of Memorials to the Court of Directors and to the India Board, which were unanimously approved of.

Resolved that the Chairman of this Committee be requested to transmit the fair copy of the same to the Chairman of the General Meeting, for his signature and transmission by him to these authorities respectively.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors,
of the East India Company.

The respectful Memorial of the inhabitants of Madras assembled at a Meeting held on the 26th March 1836.

Your Memorialist being very thoroughly impressed with the important advantages which would result to the state, to the Mercantile Community, and to the Public at large, from the Establishment of a regular and speedy communication between Britain and India, by means of Steam Navigation, have seen with much satisfaction, that your Honorable Court have expressed an opinion that such Communication would open the way to other improvements, and would ultimately redound to the benefit of both Countries," and have stated that, if the finances of India were in a flourishing condition, you might consider it a duty to incur even the enormous outlay which you calculated would be necessary for its accomplishment; and that while you hesitated on account of the magnitude of the estimated Cost, to engage immediately in any project of this Character, you directed enquiries to be carried on to ascertain the practicability of effecting the end in view at a reasonable expense.

To Bombay Govt. 14th March, 832.

Since your Honorable Court expressed the above sentiments, the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the means of pro-

moting Communication with India by Steam, have submitted to the House resolutions declaring the opinion of the Committee, that the net Charge of effecting this object which is recognized as of great importance both to Great Britain and to India, should be divided equally between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company, and that by proper arrangements the expense which has attended the experiments hitherto made, may be materially reduced.

Your Memorialist have therefore been encouraged to make enquiries into the practicability of establishing Steam Communication at a more reasonable expense than was calculated by your Honorable Court upon the estimates you had before you in 1832; and, having compared those estimates with the probable cost at present, and calculated the probable returns from Postage and Passengers, the results, as exhibited in the Appendix to this Memorial are so favorable, that they are induced to submit them to your Honorable Court with a confident expectation that they will satisfy you, that the net expense of the establishment of Steam Communication, divided between H. M.'s Government and the East India Company, will impose a burden upon the finances of India far less than you anticipated, and inconsiderable when compared with the advantages which it is calculated to produce, advantages which the late Governor General thought "would be cheaply bought at any price."

In this expectation your Memorialists earnestly pray that your Honorable Court will in concert with His Majesty's Government take efficient measures for the complete establishment of Steam Communication between Britain and India by monthly Packets to and from the Red Sea to be in connection with the line of Packets between Falmouth and Alexandria. And your Memorialists venture to suggest that from its central position, and other circumstances the Port of Galle in the Island of Ceylon is the fittest place to be fixed as the point of arrival and departure for the Steam Packets in India, and that Suez is the fittest place in the Red Sea.

APPENDIX TO MEMORIAL.

In the despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors to the Bombay Government dated 14th March 1832, the annual expense of one Steam Vessel, including the Capital Sunk, is estimated at £26,800, and supposing the employment of 4 Steam Vessels, to be necessary to keep up a monthly communication the total cost per annum is estimated at £1,07,200. This estimate was framed with reference to the cost of the *Hugh Lindsay* and the heavy expenses incurred in her voyages to and from the Red Sea.

On examining the estimate it appears, First, that a Vessel in every way better fitted for the Service can be procured now at a much less cost. Secondly, that the charge for fuel is greatly beyond the cost at which it may now be obtained in India, and at which it is reasonable to suppose it may be supplied in the Red Sea when the demand becomes certain. Thirdly, that as it will not be necessary to keep more than three Steamers employed at any time and probably not more than two during six months of the year, although it may be expedient to keep up four Steam Vessels to guard against accidents, the estimate is needlessly increased by providing for them all as if in actual employment.

First, with respect to the cost of the Vessel.

The *Hugh Lindsay* is a Vessel of 411 Tons with engines of 160 horse power. Sir

* Evidence before Select Committee fol: 158 and 159.

The estimate by Mr. Morgan given in by Sir P. Malcolm is as follows.

£
A Vessel of 435 tons cost 8,500
2 Engines 50 Horse Power 4,400
Copper Boilers 4,200

17,100

+ Evidence fol: 71.

suitable for this Service fitted with engines of 180 horse power to be £18,700. There can be no doubt therefore that Vessels well adapted for the Service can be procured at the cost of 20,000£ each.

The following statement shows the annual charge of maintaining a Vessel purchased at that cost compared with the Estimate of the Court of Directors.

	Cost of a Vessel of 450 tons and 180 H. P. £20,000	Cost of <i>Hugh Lindsay</i> 411 tons and 160 H. P. £35,600.
Capital sunk annually on Vessel and boiler for 15 years	£ 1333	£ 2369
Interest on Capital at 4 per Cent. the rate of the loan now open	800	2012 at 6 per ct.
Insurance at £7 10s. per Cent. on half the Capital	750	1335
	2883	5716
		2883
		2833

It thus appears that the annual charge of maintaining a vessel of great size and with engines of greater power than the *Hugh Lindsay* will be £2,333 less than the Estimate of the Court of Directors.

It is supposed to be unnecessary to make any allowance for the cost of bringing the vessel to India, as it will of course be used for the conveyance of Troops or Stores the freight of which will most probably cover the charge.

Secondly, as to the cost of fuel.

The estimate of the Court of Directors amounts to £13,684 (exclusive of £2312 calculated as the expense

Evidence before Select Committee.	of landing, ware-housing and re-shipping on the Red Sea)
Mr. Field fol: 82 Q. 831.	for 2628 tons being at the rate of 5 £4s. 1d. per ton on the average. The calculation is for 182½ days consumption at 24 hours to the day and 84lb. per hour for every 10 horse power. But it would appear that 80lb. per hour
1b. 80 per hour for 10 Horse Power.	
18	
1440 from do. for 180 Horse Power.	
24	
2240 or 3440 (near 15½ tons.	
18 days per month.	
279	
12	
3348 per annum.	
‡ 837 at 30s. £ 1256	
‡ 5511 at 60s. 7533	
8789	

is a sufficient allowance for this power: at this rate the daily consumption with engines of 180 horse power will be about 15½ tons, which at 8 days consumption per mensem or 216 per annum amounts to 3348 tons. Of this it may be assumed according to the estimate of the Court of Directors that ½ or 837 tons is the proportion to be supplied in India and ¼ or 2511 tons the proportion to be supplied in the Red Sea.

From statements of actual transactions furnished by the Mercantile Houses here, it appears that we are warranted in taking 30s. as a fair price for coals in India at present.

The general opinion of the Merchants here is that it is likely rather to fall than to rise since, when there is a certain demand, every vessel coming to India, without a full cargo, will bring coals for ballast in the expectation of a very small advance upon the cost in London. Assuming then 30s. to be the price in India, there seems to be no reason to doubt that an increase of 100 per cent., raising the price to 60s., on the average, will be sufficient Estimate of Court of Directors, £13,684 to ensure a supply equal to the demand in the Red Sea. The cost of 837 tons in India will be £1256, and the cost of 2511 tons in the Red Sea £7533, total £8789, or £4895 less than the estimate of the Court of Directors.

The estimate of £2312 for landing ware-housing and re-shipping coals in the Red Sea, appears to be larger than is likely to be necessary under a methodical arrangement—it is probable that 15s. per ton, would be an ample allowance—at this rate for 2511 tons the charge will be £1884 or £428 less than the estimate.

In the annual expenses of maintaining the vessel including capital sunk, £ 2833 Thus under the particular heads above noticed, leaving all the other charges In the cost of Fuel, . . . 4895

In the charges on the Red Sea,.....	428	in the Estimate of the Court of Directors. untouched, it appears that a saving may be made of £8156, reducing the estimate of the annual expense of every vessel that may be kept in employment from £26,800 to £18,644.
Total of estimate or Steamer Vessel per annum,.....	26800	
Deduct,.....	8156	

18644

Thirdly, as to the number of vessels required to keep up a monthly Communication. It appears that the average of 7 voyages of the *Hugh Lindsay* was 20 days

Evidence p. 85 21 hours straining, at the average rate of 6 miles per hour — while the average rate of the Mediterranean packets is 7½ miles—and the difference is attributed to the unfitness of the *Hugh Lindsay*. With a fit vessel therefore we may calculate upon a saving in time of about 1-6th, or say that the voyage is reduced on the average to eighteen days.

The stoppages amounted on the average to 9 days 21 hours; but with good arrangements there can be no doubt that these may be reduced one half, say to 5 days. The voyage then, including stoppages, will be made in 23 days, and there will be 7 days to prepare for return. In the favourable season therefore 2 Steamers will probably be sufficient—in the unfavourable season 3 will probably be necessary: but the expenses of the 3d as a sea going vessel will continue for 6 months only.

It may be expedient to have a 4th in reserve to supply the place of any of the others that may be disabled.

The estimate will then stand as follows.

Total expense of one Sea going Vessel, £18,644	4 Steam Vessels—Cost of keeping them up exclusive of sea going expenses.....	£ 2,883 per An.
2,883 Expenses of keeping up the Vessel.	—	4
15,761 Sea going expenses.	2 Steam Vessels employed throughout the year—	£11,532
	Sea going expenses at...£15,761	2
	—	£31,522
Deduct	1 Do. for half year.....	7,881
Estimate of C of D...£107,200	Grand Total...£50,935	
Revised Estimate... 50,935	On the whole it appears that the annual expense will be less by more than one half than the estimate of the Court of Directors.	
	£ 56,265	

It is now to be considered what return there will be from postage and passengers as a set off against the expense.

Taking the number of letters to and from Britain which annually pass through the Post Offices of Calcutta,

Madras, Bombay, and Galle in Ceylon, to be 300,000 as stated in the Memorial of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and supposing that only two-thirds or 2,00,000 will be sent by the Steam packet when a regular monthly communication is established, which, if the postage is fixed at a moderate rate, say 12 As. or 1s. 6d. a letter seems to be a fair expectation, the return even at that low rate will be £15,000 per annum.

Newspapers and Parcels.	
Madras as per account fol: F.	
1834-15.....	25,843
Calcutta say double of Madras	51,686
Bombay say.....	20,000

Deduct 1-3d.....	32,509
------------------	--------

Remainder.....	65,020 at 4d.
----------------	---------------

£1,083

Next as to passengers.

The number annually arriving at, and departing from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon, from and to Britain, is stated in the Calcutta Memorial to be 3160.

Now supposing only 1-5 or 632 per annum to prefer a passage by the steam packets, this would give for every trip 26 passengers, but say only 20. As the moderate charge of 400 Rupees, or 40 £, the receipt will be 800 £ allowing 300 £ or 3 for the cost of providing for the passengers the net profit will be 500 £ per voyage or per 24 voyages 12000 £. That 480 passengers out of 3160 will prefer this route, when the communication is regularly established, and every necessary arrangement is made for

Average cost of a passage by the Cape say.....	£ 120	facilitating their progress, by which they will not only gain 2 months in time but will save a sixth part of the cost of a passage round the Cape, seems to beyond a doubt.
Cost of passage to Suez.....	40	
Expense of journey to Alexandria.....	20	
Cost of passage from Alexandria to Falmouth, 40	100	
Saving... ..	20	

The above return from passengers may therefore be safely reckoned upon as the minimum.

Revised estimate of charge,	£50,935	It appears then that there will be a return of 28,000 £ per annum from postage and passenger to be set against the expense of the Steam Vessels; the net charges will therefore be only £22,935; which, divided between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company according to the resolution of the Select Committee, will make the charge upon the Finances of India, scarce more than 11,000 £ per annum.— <i>Madras Courier</i> .
	28,000	
	28,935	

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Soon after the Quarterly General Meeting held on the 11th of January last the Committee of Managers submitted a circular letter to subscribers, soliciting their votes for the election of three Managers for the present year, two in the room of Surgeons, J. Grant and A. Garden, the senior and junior Members, who in accordance with the regulations of the Fund vacate

in rotation, and one in succession to the late Dr. Spens. Seventy-four Gentlemen have replied to the circular, and upon a scrutiny of their votes, it is found, that Mr. Surgeon Garden stands re-elected, and Dr. J. Swinney, 2nd Member of the Medical Board, and S. Ludlow, Esq., superintending Surgeon are appointed Managers.

The Committee regret, that they are still unable to communicate to the Meeting, the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors on the subject of their application, submitted to the Court in January 1835, for being allowed to pay off three additional annuities, or bonuses; but they indulge the hope, that it will be soon in their power to convey to the service the court's approval, and thereby remove the suspense which its members have been placed under for more than three years; the period that has already elapsed since the projection of the Fund.

In proof of the desire which continues to be manifested for the establishment of the Institution, it may be observed, that notwithstanding the recommendation of the Management to the subscribers in general, in June 1835, to suspend from the preceding month all payments until the pleasure of the Hon'ble Court was made known, a number still continue to pay their subscriptions. In the last Quarter two statements of subscriptions credited in the Civil Department of the Bengal Presidency have been received from the Accountant-General, one for the 4th Quarter of the year 1834

1835, for sicca rupees 1505, 8, 11, the other for the 1st Quarter of 1835-36 for sicca rupees 1501 4. 2. total sicca rupees 3006. 13. The disbursements for the Quarter amount to sicca rupees 79. 11.

The Committee have had many difficulties to contend with in placing the Fund in its present position, but notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances which have concurred to protract the establishment of the Institution, their experience of the support which the Members of the service generally are disposed to afford to it, encourages them confidently to predict its complete success eventually. Some few Members have withdrawn in disappointment, but others have enrolled their names in our list—that of Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Bowron has been recently added, and the fund now embraces 2 Members of the Medical Board, 4 superintending Surgeons, 59 Surgeons and 108 Assistant Surgeons—total 176.

H. S. MERCER, Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April, 1836.—Hurkaru.

ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

About two hundred Native gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall, and by arrangement among them a deputation proceeded to Garden Reach, to deliver the Address to Sir Charles Metcalfe, a copy of which will be found below. The answer was deferred with a promise to send it; this we hope to be able to publish on Monday. The Address was read by Rajah Rajnarain Roy. The number of signatures upon it, we are told, was about two thousand four hundred:

To the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE,
Bart. G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,—Little more than a year has passed away since a large body of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood presented their respectful and affectionate farewell on the occasion of your departure to assume the Government of Agra. The sense of your great public services, and the happy fortune of Hindoosthan, have since called you for a few short months to the higher station, from which you have just descended; yet has that brief period been marked by acts that will carry down your name to our children's children for many generations. By one signal deed of necessary justice you have made the whole of India to know, and feel, that henceforth all men stand equal before the Law, and that wealth and rank will afford no protection to crime and no immunity from its heaviest penalty. By the issue of a uniform money for all the Presidencies, a great step has been made towards the improvement of our commercial relations, both external and internal. By the abolition of the Chowkies in Bengal, the fatal blow has been given to the vexatious system of Inland Duties, which has too long been allowed to harass the industry of the country; and though the Salt Monopoly still exists, and may for some time longer be found indispensable to supply the demands of the public service, the jobbing of public sales, and the exactions of monopoly at second-hand, have been effectually done away by the adoption of a fixed rate of delivery. But the grand measure of your administration,—that on which will rest its fame in after ages—is the freedom of the Press, which you have been the first to place on a sound and permanent basis, and have thereby opened to our desires a boundless field of enterprize in every branch of human knowledge. There have been the public acts of your brief term of Rule; they call for

gratitude from every class, but most from us, whose all of present fortune and of future hope is riveted to the soil of Hindoosthan. We should indeed be unworthy of such benefits, were we insensible either of the wisdom that planned, or of the public spirit and benevolence that suggested them. But when moreover we recollect, that throughout a long and active life which you have passed amongst us, you have lived as if you looked to no other home; that you have dealt out the emoluments of office with as unreserving a hand, as if they had been a mere trust for the gratification, and relief, and comfort of those around you; that our customs have ever been treated by you with a delicacy, which could only have been found in one that identified himself with the country which he was sent to govern, the fulness of our hearts can find no adequate expression of the interest we shall continue to feel, whatever be the course of your future life. If it be abandoned to the enjoyments of a private station, our prayers for your happiness will hover over your retreat. If again involved in the cares of Government, the experience of the past will fill us with the brightest anticipations. In either event, accept, Honored Sir, the assurance of the affectionate gratitude and high admiration with which you will not cease to be regarded by the millions of whom we are the feeble representatives.

We have the honour to be, Honorable Sir, with the highest respect of veneration, your most obedient servants and well wishers,

(A large body of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood.)

LIST OF THE DEPUTATION.

Nawab Ally Acbur Khan Bahadur—Rajah Raj Narain Roy Bahadur—Umdah Rajah Bahadur—Maha Raja Bunnary Lal Jagut Ender Bahadur—Rajah Bejoy Govind Sang Bahadur—Moomtazood Dowlah Syed Meer Khan Bahadur—Moofoee Arseed Ally Khan Bahadur, Vakeel of the Nawab Nizam of Bengal—Mahomed Hussen, alias Mirza Joun—Loke Kumman Opadiah, Vakeel of the King of Nepal—Hadjee Merza Mahomed Mehdy Isapahaney—Syed Aboo Torab Isapahaney—Moonshie Mahomed Ameer—Raj Chunder Sheekher Chowdhry.

Baboo—Satt Churn Ghosh—Rada Madub Boner-
jea—Bhugo Batty Chuader Gungote—Luckhi Narain
Mookerjee—Callaw Chund Bose—Seeb Chunder Bose
—Jummanjoy Mitter—Gopee Mohun Mitter—Rama-
nand Mitter—Gungapersaud Ghose—Sadah Sook Pun-
dit—Mbdoo Soodun Roy.—*Oriental Observer.*

[REPLY TO THE ABOVE.]

To *Rajah Rajnarain Roy Bahadur, and the other Native
Gentlemen who signed the Address to Sir Charles Met-
calfe, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.*

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to transmit to you the en-
closed reply to your address and I have the honor to
be, your most obedient Servant,

J. M. HICINSON.

On the River, Comercolly, April 7, 1836.

Reply to the Address of Native Inhabitants of Calcutta
and the Neighbourhood.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I am grateful for the kind feeling
which has dictated your Address. I cannot pretend to
merit the high praises which you bestow : but nothing
can deprive me of the heartfelt gratification, which I
derive from this cordial manifestation of confidence and
affection, at a time when a lasting separation was expec-
ted.

Without further reference to myself, I may venture to
express my satisfaction at your appreciation of the value
of those measures, which have been deemed worthy of your
marked applause. You will see from them, and I trust
from the whole course of Legislation now in progress,
that the British Nation is anxious to govern India for
the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants. There was
a time when it could do little more than protect your
lives and properties from foreign enemies threatening
devastation and destruction, and try to introduce an im-
proved system of internal administration in the most in-
dispensable essentials ; and when all the revenue that

could be obtained was necessary for those purposes.
Nor is the Government yet in a condition to forego great
sources of revenue, the loss of which might endanger the
safety of you all ; but you will, I trust, perceive as the
means or prospects of the State improve, that nothing
oppressive or vexatious will be retained, and that the
efforts of the Government will be unremitted to amelio-
rate the condition of the people, and to render India a
prosperous, happy and enlightened country.

Possessing incalculable resources for extension of com-
merce and increase of riches : united, I will hope, by com-
mon interests and paternal government, with Great
Britain and Ireland, in mutual sympathy and affection :
giving and receiving wealth by that union : freed from
all undue exaction : enjoying all the rights of person and
property, with equal laws for all classes of subjects : all
shackles being removed from the spread of knowledge by
the Liberty of the Press, and all trammels from Com-
merce by the abolition of unfair duties : every restric-
tion and impediment demolished that can obstruct
industry and enterprise : general education promoted :
intercourse, external and internal accelerated and multi-
plied by Steam Communication, and the other improve-
ments of enlightened Nations : it is impossible to set any
limit to the pitch of prosperity, which India may attain
under British protection.

Accept my fervent prayers that this brilliant prospect
may be realized.

Accept also my affectionate wishes for the welfare
and happiness of each and all of you. My destiny still
keeps me in India, and my further labours in the Go-
vernment to which I am proceeding, will be cheered by the
recollection of the kindness which has been evinced, un-
der a expectation of my departure for Europe, by so
numerous a body of Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and
the Neighbourhood.

I have the honor to be, dear Friends, your faithful
servant and sincere well-wisher

C. T. METCALFE.

Proceeding by Steam to the North Western provinces,
5th April, 1836.—*Calcutta Courier.*

KORAN-I-KAHY'E, OR THE KORAN OF COFFEE, BY IBN BEN SHUKUR.

To the learned and far-sighted Effendi the Editor of the
Bengal Herald Greeting.

I have received, O Effendi ! the book you have
sent and your note inquiring "how good coffee can be
obtained in India" and I quite agree with you when
you say that, in about ninety-nine houses out of a hun-
dred, no coffee fit for a believer to drink is to be obtain-
ed ; and, though I grieve to say it, it is certain that
the Giaours of Englishmen do not know what good
coffee is, and their Pezavents of Kansamahs,—who all
derive a profit from making their masters drink the
water of charcoal and bitterness which they now serve
up to them,—take care that they shall not do so. If the
master did know, and if he knew moreover how little
either in money or trouble good coffee costs, Kan-
samah-jer would lose one of his old-established rents.
If you will then listen to me, smoking the pipe of
attention on the carpet of patience, Inshallah ! you
shall learn how good coffee can be obtained from the
swine kansamahs. I mean good French coffee : either
per se or as *café au lait* ; for our Turkish coffee you
know is a different beverage, and I am not certain
that it is allowable to inform you how it is made. The

Imaum of our mosque says that the faithful should teach
nothing to infidels, which does not tend to convert or
destroy them : and I think he may be right.

Let us begin at the beginning. Your book is a learn-
ed one and your Professor Donevan is no doubt right
enough in all he says. There are others of your books
too—Gray's Operative Chemist amongst the rest—
which contain very good directions for making coffee ;
but they have all the small fault of being impracticable
for any purpose of comfort. The plague thereof, like
that of some of the precious contrivances called patent
ones, exceedeth infinitely the profit, and a testy old Eng-
lishman used in former times to tell me, "never have
any thing to do with a patent contrivance unless you
can buy the patentee with it." Well, for all practical
purposes here, the book directions are "patent contri-
vances," and unless you fancy you have the patience
to "sit in dherma" like a Mahatta Bramin, at the
door of your kitchen—in which case you are fit for Para-
dise at once—eschew all books and attend to the words
of instruction of Ibn ben Shukur.

SURA. I. You must buy your coffee, and what
is more essential you must pick it. Almost all the

coffee sold for domestic use in Calcutta, contains from one to five, or even seven per cent of a small, round, black bean like seed. This is coffee, but not drinkable coffee. It is the seed of the wild Sylhet coffee* which is collected and sold here for the purpose of adulterating all the coffee sold in the bazars. If you pick these grains out, have them roasted, and coffee made from them you will have an exact idea of the coffee, which unbelievers are to be allowed with the red-hot pipes in which they are to smoke camels dung in Jehannum. La Illah, &c. &c. I always give this coffee to tiresome friends. You can't think how they like it! They all say it is excellent. The French insist that it is the true *café des visites*. Observe then that it is all the black, and dirty-brownish looking grains that are to be picked out. The broken ones, if of a good colour, are of no consequence.

SURA. II. You must roast—I mean your kansamah must roast—your coffee; and I beseech you as a friend not to confound the two cases. I know that your law—may their fathers be burnt! I say that “what a manne doethe by the ministry of another that he doethe by himselfe,” but in roasting coffee and eggs, we use reason: and by careful experiment I doubt not you will find, as I have done, that ye twain—self and kansamah—are not one flesh. Well, the kansamah is to roast your coffee, and when you give it him tell him as he values his future perquisites not to put any butter or ghee to it when he roasts it. He will of course swear that he never does, to which answer mellifluously that you know he never does, but that there is a *Company ka hookum* against it for the future; so you mentioned the circumstance to put him on his guard; several worthy gentlemen having been lately obliged to neglect the Company's business and go to England in consequence of drinking coffee roasted with ghee.

By your beard, Effendi, I am not joking! about one half of the Calcutta kansamahs do put ghee or butter to coffee when they roast it! and moreover it is an English custom, for in England they sell roasted coffee and the roasting houses to please some freak or fancy of their own or their customers, absolutely defile the berry of delight with the fat of swine and they have told me to my beard that they mixed hog's-lard while roasting to improve the flavour and appearance of the coffee! The English nation are such obstinate infidels that to this day many believe, and some have taught the kansamahs, that coffee should always be roasted with butter.

Your coffee is then to be roasted without butter, and it must be roasted in an open iron pan; not because this is the best way but because it is done by a kansamah. I mean supposed to be done by a kansamah for kansamah-jee smokes his hookah and makes the cook's mate's boy's younger brother—who is, always in the *babachee-kanah* on coffee-roasting days—do it; your really respectable kansamah has the law-maxim quoted above always present to his mind. It is his *namas* and he cannot forget it. The French plan of roasting it in a close shut, iron cylinder through which is a long handle to turn it, is the best, but after several trials I found that unless I myself got into the cylinder and took kansamah-jee with me—and I find this inconvenient in the hot-weather—it was hopeless to get coffee roasted properly, because the cylinder must be turned constantly, and care must be taken to examine the coffee from time to time that it may not be burnt. Now, the cook's mate's boy's younger brother may keep stirring the coffee in an open pan, because he can listen to the talk going on; and kansamah-jee himself can without quitting his hookah, smell if the coffee is burning, so you must eschew all contrivances and hold fast to an open iron pan, not a frying pan—which is another Cal-

cutta abomination in common practice,—but an iron pan of the sort called *koray*, which is hemispherical with a handle on each side. It should be kept for the sole purpose of roasting coffee, but I know of no contrivance to insure that it be not defiled by being put to other uses. Gentlemen who are particular may however employ a chowkedar to watch it and a man to watch the chowkydar—or lock it up in their writing desks with other valuable trinkets.

Your coffee then must be roasted; keeping it constantly stirred and tossing it over from time to time. It must be roasted till it is of a mahogany colour—rather a dark mahogany colour but not more. Nothing like a smell of burning must be allowed with it. The coffee drank by the infidels in Calcutta is generally too much roasted; most of it burned, and therefore half charcoal; some of their learned doctors have I am told demonstrated that charcoal is not coffee, but I have not seen the perspicuous book in which this is written. Surely, if the prophet pleased, charcoal might be coffee?

SURA. III. The coffee-pot. The Ingliz have a substance called tin, of which they make many domestic utensils when they cannot afford copper or silver; and it is certain that good coffee is best made in a vessel of this same tin. It may be put into a hot silver vessel afterwards if you like. There are many contrivances sold in your bazars, some of them I dare say patent ones, but as you were told in the beginning, unless you can buy the patent-man with it, &c. Well the best coffee-pots are the commonest sort with a single little strainer at the top for the coffee. Do not let this strainer have too many small holes; a few holes of the size of a large pin's head in three or four circles and at moderate distances are all that is required. The strainers which are pierced full of small pin-point holes are useless. Your coffee-pot must not be too large. Better to have two, a small and a large one, than one too large. I know that I shall be told by the scoffers that this is like the learned Ali-ul-Mikattam making a large hole for his large cat, &c. but that which is to come to pass will happen; and if your Gisors will make coffee in a large pot for a small number of visitors, upon their heads be it! If the prophet hath given you wealth enough to have a silver vase, make it hot with boiling water before you put your coffee into it. Every thing about coffee must be not remember; but the best plan is to keep your silver coffee-pot for show like the droll cut dresses which you Franks call coats; using your tin coffee-pot like your jackets for every-day work.

SURA. IV. Grinding or pounding the coffee. All true believers pound their coffee; but the infidels have mills for every thing; moreover if the slaves of the believers pound any thing else, such as pepper or chillies, in the same mortar as the coffee, the master cuts off their ears—which the infidels think hasty. You may therefore use a mill, and a mortar when the mill is out of order. Do not grind your coffee too fine for it will be turbid; nor too coarse, for it will waste too much. Something about the size of fine musket powder is what is required, but the proper size depends on that of the holes. If you have a mill you must regulate it yourself. The English are all born mill-menders and the kansamahs mill-destroyers. Bismillah!

SURA. V. Making the coffee. Your coffee should be fresh roasted and ground at least every two or three days; and Allah having endowed you English with the faculty of making all things in glass, it should be kept in one of your glass vases with a ground glass stopper. Have boiling-water ready, for no good coffee is to be made without boiling water, and having scalded your coffee-pot put in a table spoonful of ground coffee for every cup of coffee you wish to have; press it down into the strainer moderately hard with the glass

* Coffee Bengaliensis.

stopper, and pour over it one cup of boiling water to moisten it : after which pour, little by little a cup full, for every spoonful of coffee you have put in. Observe that all this must be done slowly and by measure ; good coffee is never made by guess—and above all be sure that your water boils. Set your coffee pot in a bowl and pour boiling water round it, to keep it hot and Inshallah ! you will have the father and mother of good coffee for your pains. It may be made stronger by pouring the first cup or two out and pouring them again into the strainer if it should run too fast. All the plans for “fining” coffee, as it is called, are the notions of poor benighted infidels, who, not having the light of the true faith, first spoil their coffee and then defile it to mend their blunderings, blusterings with isinglass, white of eggs and other abominations. If you want more coffee you may add a spoonful or two of the powder and water for it—but not if your pot has got cold.

SURA. VI. *Of things to be remembered.* That no good coffee can be made weak. If you want weak coffee add water to your cup, but never admit any coffee to “the presence” which does not stain and adhere to the spoon and sides of the cup.

Show kansamah-jee five times how to make good coffee according to these directions ; and then never upon any account drink it bad. Throw it all away and make it over and over again till it is good. You Franks get into a passion on these occasions ; we do better, we put our slaves into a passion by dint of renewing their trouble. A man who has to do a thing six times over finds out that there is less trouble in doing it well at once.

The pilfering of your servants is one of the reasons why you get bad coffee. When they find you drink any

dirt under the name of coffee, they only add a little fresh powder to the dregs of the last week—it is true this may be good enough for swine and dogs like you infidels—and they steal the coffee for themselves. Never then drink bad coffee—it costs you more than good—for when your servants know that you are aware of what is required to make good coffee they will no longer all steal ; it will only be kansamah-jee taking a little for himself.

Any measure of good Mocha or Bourbon coffee raw should give twice its bulk of ground coffee : but inferior coffees only gives once and a half the bulk.

SURA. VII.—The French, who make the best coffee which I have found amongst the Frank nations, have a mixture which they call *café au lait*, or milk coffee, and this is easiest made by having, first good coffee ready and at the same time milk which has been boiled down to half its bulk, both should be boiling hot, and when their maidens mix it and add sugar—Barikillah, but some of them have bright eyes and sweet voices—I think the drink is not bad. I wanted indeed when in France to purchase one of the maidens from the keeper of a coffee shop to prepare it for me, but the owner laughed at my beard, and I eat the dirt of humiliation before dogs of unbelievers.

SURA VIII. *Conclusion.* The above is written by Ibn ben Shukur, a pilgrim in the land, to teach the unbelievers, from the taste of good coffee, what would be their advantage in being converted to the true faith, and consequently partakers of the pipes and coffee and sherbet which the Houris are constantly preparing for the faithful in paradise. May his pen not have been worn in vain.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

Timour is a tyrant of the first water, of humble birth, a truant from his father's house. By a series of enormities he has raised himself to the proud rank of Tartar Chief, which he maintains with becoming ferocity ; one of his latest acts having been the murder of his sovereign, whose son, Agib, the young Prince of Mingrelia, he now holds in captivity, while he usurps his throne. But Timour is a great hero and conqueror, pulling down kingdoms in this quarter, and building up others in that ! deluging scaffolds, burning towns, and oppressing his slaves till he has hardly left them spirit enough to groan. Having covered himself with glory, his filial tenderness vouchsafes some portion to his family—his father, no longer a shepherd, is governor of a fortress ; and his sister, “whose destiny” designed her to be a great woman, is to be married to the very first king his highness can catch. He has a scheme on foot for his own aggrandisement—his union with a Georgian bride, the warrior princess, a young lady whom fame reports to be a downright Amazon—heading armies, riding the high horse, and fighting battles, her lighter amusements being swimming rivers and shooting flying. Her serene highness is hourly expected ; and Timour, whose transports are not those of love, but ambition, burns for her arrival, which will place not only the diadems of Georgia and Mingrelia in his grasp, but of Tartary, China, India. Timour the Tartar is a truly ferocious relative : his father, Oglou, never stands in the presence of his dear terrible son without experiencing a fit of the ague, nor leaves it without shaking his head, to be quite certain that it sits tight between his shoulders. He had accepted the governorship of the fortress in which young Agib is confined, that he might be enabled

to lighten his prisoner's chains ; and duly at midnight, when the guards are sleeping, the door of the cell is opened, and the princely captive enjoys for a few moments the pleasant air. The greatest blessing, however, that Oglou confers on Agib is to forward a correspondence with his widowed mother—an unhappy fugitive whose friends must remain inactive, while her child is in the usurper's power. The bugle sounds, the trampling of horses is heard, and a troop of Tartars, escorting an Amazon holding an arrow and wearing a quiver, mounted on a fiery courser richly caparisoned, enters, to the great surprise and admiration of Timour, who takes it for some vision, some enchantment, and kneels to the sovereign beauty of Georgia's heiress. Her highness is short and explicit ; she observes that an union formed like theirs, admits no flattery—little love is expected in regal marriage—she states her conditions—Agib must be the Prince of Georgia's captive, or never shall Timour be the Prince of Georgia's son—“So peremptory”—Timour hesitates—he has been used to command, not to obey—he just drops a hint that her royal highness is in his power—this draws forth her ire and arrow—she dares him to repeat the threat, and she will that instant strike the arrow through his heart. Where is his pride ! his storm of fury. Never till then was Timour vanquished. He consents ; and with to-morrow's dawn the boy departs for Teflis.

Oglou had been impatient, more, we suspect, from curiosity than love, to be introduced to his illustrious daughter-in-law, the fighting princess. He ventures into her august presence—what does he behold ? Both parties exhibit mutual wonder, and by significant signs and expressions contrive to understand each other. The suspicion of Timour is raised, but soon dissipated ; for the princess, recovering her self-possession, mounts her

charger, her haughty lover walking in attendance, holding the rein.

To account for this surprise, it is necessary to remark that, in the person of the Georgian bride, Oglou beheld Zorilda, the Princess of Mingrelia; and in the usurper's father, the Princess recognised the grateful peasant to whose cottage she had once brought health and succour. When Timour's ambassadors arrived at Teflis, the proud and generous Almeyda would instantly have spurned his insolent addresses; but their acceptance opening to Zorilda the chance of saving her son and placing him on his father's throne, she resolved to assume the disguise; to recover him, or perish in the attempt. None of the ambassadors or Tartar guards, save Abdallac and Octar, have ever seen Almeyda or herself—the first is in her interest, the latter is a prisoner in the dungeons of Teflis: let Oglou but keep her secret, and success is certain.

To give éclat to the approaching nuptials, Kerim and Sanballat, two desperate rivals for Selima, a beautiful Circassian captive, try a tilt together. The scene is savage and imposing; the combatants on horseback charge with lances—Kerim's horse becomes marvellously belligerent; first seizing Sanballat and dragging him to the ground; next interposing between his rider and his assailant, and lastly getting stabbed, and dying with as much discretion as the best Maribeth or Richard of our time. In the end, Kerim is declared victor, sacrificing his rival to the manes of his murdered steed, and winning the lady.

The plot now takes a strange turn. Oglou, in agitation and haste, reveals to his son the secret of Zorilda's disguise; Octar follows quickly after and confirms the story; while Timour, bewildered, confused—rage, love, disappointment, burning in his bosom, commands the beautiful impostor to be imprisoned in the fortress. Thither Oglou secretly repairs, and explains to the princess, who at first recoils from him with horror, the reason of his extraordinary disclosure. Octar had escaped, and was at hand—would he have kept her secret better? By this stroke of art he has preserved his own neck, his son's confidence, and the keys of the fortress. He unlocks her prison doors, and lest the hours till midnight (the time appointed for escape) should prove tedious, behold, muffled in a cloak, her captive son!—The sudden approach of Timour, who comes to demand the instant celebration of their nuptials, produce fresh terror and perplexity. The altars blaze, the priest is waiting—this night must make her his bride. She implores a short respite from the dreaded rites—a few hours—tis granted—hark! the fortress bell, the signal of Oglou's approach to bring them liberty, Agib, unobserved, steals away from the couch (his place of concealment when Timour entered) to the alcove—now, then, Princess, cries the Tartar, I will leave you to your thoughts, and while they employ you, I will recline on your couch and gaze on your charms. Hold! exclaims the frantic mother, not there! not there!—Ha! exclaimed the Tartar, some spy! some traitor lurks there! and plunges his dagger through the cloak, that but a moment before had concealed Agib from his sight. Zorilda utters a shriek of terror, but is relieved by a whisper from Selima that her son is safe in the alcove. A succession of incidents follow—the entry of Oglou, his affright and confusion, the story of the carrier dove and the letter, the perilous escape of Agib from the window, the rising of the Georgians, the storming of the fortress, the rage and desperation of Timour, his attempt to stab the Princess, her leap from the tower upon the terrace beneath, followed by the infuriated Tartar, her plunging into the sea to avoid his grasp, the grand equestrian exploit of the Standard Bearer who leaps his horse over the parapet, and rescues the Princess, the gallant steed rising out of the water bearing him and Zorilda, the fierce combat between the Tartars and Georgians, in which the former are defeated, the restoration of the young Prince to his throne, the joy of Oglou, and the despair of Timour.—*Cal. Cour.*

THE ROMP AND THE BLIND BOY.

The Theatre during the hot season is the cradle of dramatic talent. Freed from the oppressive weight of mere pretension, which, like a huge nightmare, sits upon genuine ability and represses its ardent aspirations, those amateurs who during the cold months, modestly and kindly consent to fill the humble, we will not say degrading offices of banner bearers, senators and ruffians, now assert the dignity of their nature and stretching their pinions, soar to a towering height and exhibit to an admiring community the true extent of their histrionic capacity. Their last opportunity in this way was afforded them when the lively farce of *THE ROMP*, and the pathetic melo drama of *THE BLIND BOY*, brought out the whole of the auxiliaries in great strength.

Our space does not permit of our entering as fully into particulars as we could wish, considering the merits and peculiarity of the performance; but there were some points which we can on no account omit to notice. Mr. Hely—we speak of him by name, because he has not the same singular scruples with other amateurs, and is moreover desirous of being known as a professor,—Mr. Hely, we say, in his representation of the gallant Captain Lightly of his Britanic Majesty's service, in *THE ROMP*, and the dark, deep designing, detestable Prince Radolph in *THE BLIND BOY*, exhibited a degree of grace and dramatic power for which we were entirely unprepared to give him credit. His countenance is of the order saturnine, and capable of great flexibility; his figure though somewhat petite, is graceful and well proportioned, and his action though rather pantomimic, may, on the whole, be denominated expressive. In the portrayal of the exultations of triumphant villainy, and in the delineation of the remorse consequent upon subsequent discovery and disgrace, Mr. Hely displayed so much skill that we must honestly pronounce him inferior to none on the Chowringhee boards, expecting perhaps the acknowledged "Kean." The managers will do well, in future, to avail themselves of his services in such parts as *Murduff*, *Falconbridge*, *Ferraro*, *Gonsago*, &c. instead of suffering his sweetness to "waste" itself—but we will not pursue a trite metaphor.

In the part of *Starow and Kalig*, Mr. Hely received powerful support from two amateurs who appear to possess many requisites for the heroes of melo drama. There is a depth in the voice of the former, and an energy in the action of the latter, which would fit them for some of those theatres in our own noble metropolis where the crimes and follies of mankind are nightly held up to execration and avoidance through the instructive medium of burletta and spectacle. *Starow* has often played on our Chowringhee boards, in characters beneath his talent,* and *Kalig* was introduced to us as *The Monster* in *Frankenstein*.

Of the rest of the characters we shall only say, that we rejoice to bear testimony to the very great improvement perceptible on each succeeding appearance of the young gentleman who played *Molin* and *Young Cockney*. He will in time prove a formidable rival to "our Bob." The veterans who represented *Othello* and *King Stanislaus* of *Sarmatin*, played, as they always do, feelingly, earnestly and respectably;—the latter, in order to impart the greatest vraisemblance to the character, painted his face and made up his head, so as to resemble, as closely as possible, the *fac simile* of the Sovereign to be found on the Sarmatian coins. He looked, in fact, like an animated florin. Mrs. Leach—in her excellent performance of *Priscilla Torboy*—vindicated the reputation and upheld the character of the winter corps. Mr. Francis was quite at home, though the house was indifferently attended.—*Oriental Observer.*

* One of the best pieces of pantomime we ever saw was this gentleman's dumb butcher in the *Sleeping Draught*.

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

FLETCHER, ALEXANDER AND CO., v. AGA KURBOLI MAHOMED.

In this case the plaintiffs are merchants in London and the defendant is a very respectable Mogul residing in this place. The action was brought on a bill of exchange for twelve hundred pounds sterling, at sixty days' sight, in favour of the defendant, drawn by Captain Peter Butler, upon the houses of Gledstones and Co.

The bill was endorsed over by the defendant to Rajkissen Nundy, from whom it was purchased by Alexander and Co., and by them paid over to the plaintiffs.

Several witnesses were examined who proved the handwriting of the plaintiffs and of Alexander and Co., and the protest was put in evidence. It was also proved that a notice of the bill having been dishonoured had been sent to defendant by plaintiffs' agent here and that the latter from a conversation had with the Aga ten days after he had sent the notice of dishonor, was impressed with the opinion that the Aga had received it. But the Court held this not to be sufficient, and that in the absence of an admission of the receipt of the notice, there ought to have been a notice to produce.—*Nonsuit.*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

CHARLES POPE WILTSHIRE, AND OTHERS INFANTS, v. PETER FORSTER, SURVIVING EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF C. B. WILTSHIRE, DECEASED.

The bill is filed by Charles Pope Wiltshire of Howrah, a British subject, and by Anne Martha Wiltshire, of Secapore Oude, and Flora Selina Adelaide Wiltshire of Howrah, infants, going by the first mentioned complainant their guardian and next friend. The Bill states that Charles Wiltshire died in 1825, leaving him surviving a widow, one son, and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Susannah Elizabeth, was then thirteen years or thereabouts, and has since married to Lieutenant H. Palmer, of the 48th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. In 1822, Charles Wiltshire made a will, in which, after desiring that all just debts should be paid, he bequeathed to his wife all his household property, plate, &c. and all the cash that he might then or thereafter possess, to be appropriated for her maintenance, and for the maintenance of his children during her life time, unless she should marry again, in which case his children were to enjoy the interest until they were twenty-one years, when the whole of the principal was to be divided and shared amongst the surviving children. Of this will, the testator's cousin, Mr. Peter Forster, is the surviving executor. The residue of the estate amounted to Sa. Rs. 18,630 the interest of which was paid to the widow up to the time of her death in November 1825 and afterwards the interest of the residuary estate was applied by the executors towards the education and maintenance of the four children, and the estate has remained in the hands of the surviving executor with the exception of the share paid to the eldest daughter on her arriving at the age of twenty-one years. The remaining residuary estate, amounting to the sum of Sa. Rs. 13,897, was placed by the surviving executor in the hands of Crutenden, Mackillop and Co. as a mere cash balance, running at interest, without any security whatever, and so it continued until the insolvency of that firm in 1834. The bill prays that defendant may be decreed to pay and bring into court the sum of Sa. Rs. 13,637 and all such

interest as may appear to be due thereon, and that the shares of the infants may be secured and invested under the direction of the court.

To this bill defendant has filed a demurrer for want of parties. First, that the legal personal representative of the widow of the testator, who, as he is advised, is entitled and interested to contest the payment of the residue of the estate, ought to be made a party to the bill of complaint. Also that Lieutenant Palmer and his wife are necessary parties to the bill, in as much as the will directed that should any of the children die before they came of age, his share should be divided amongst the surviving children.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Leith were heard in support of the demurrer, Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Clarke were for the complainants. The court took time to consider.—*Englishman.*

THURSDAY APRIL 7.

THE KING v. JOYNAKEE DOSS.

The defendant in the year 1829 had been tried with others for a conspiracy, and convicted thereupon; but an appeal was allowed by the Court to the King in Council, on a point of law, involving the question of jurisdiction. It appears that the defendant resided at Benares, and had never been in any manner resident in Calcutta; but that the conspiracy with which he was charged, although concerted and entered into at Benares, embraced objects, the perpetration of which fell within the limits of Calcutta. Whether or no this was sufficient to render Joynahee Doss liable to the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was the subject matter of the ground of appeal. The petition of appeal had been duly forwarded to England, but no information having been obtained as to its result, application had been made to the Court to respite the defendants' recognisances, to a further period, in order to allow time to receive the decision of the Privy Council. The Advocate-General opposed any allowance of further time in this case, alleging the great delay that had already taken place in the matter, and the absence of any thing to prove that the defendant had used any endeavours to forward the decision upon the appeal.

The Court however decided that as the petition had been duly forwarded, and entrusted to the management of Messrs. Tenant and Harrison solicitors of London, and as it did not appear that the defendant had done any thing to retard the progress of the appeal, the Court would give till the last day of the second term of 1837 and respite the recognisances accordingly; with this condition however, that the defendant should then come fully prepared to satisfy the Court that he had used his best endeavours to carry the petition to a final decision.—*Hurkaru.*

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

PERJURY.

Re, on the prosecution of Hurloll Tagore v. Ashootas Day.

Before the Chief Justice, and the following special Jury:—

James Lamb, John Porteous, Christopher Fagan, Jonathan D. Dow, James Cullen, William Limond, Mathew Dove, H. J. Leighton, W. T. Fraser, R. C. Paton, William Maclean, and E. Mackintosh, Esquires.

Mr. Advocate General, with whom was Mr. Prinsap, stated the case to the jury. The mere circumstance of a special jury being summoned was of itself enough to show the importance of this case, and he trusted that would be considered a sufficient excuse for his entering at some length into details. With this short preliminary observation he would at once proceed to the case. In 1833 Laldymohun Tagore, who, as many of the jury were doubtless aware, was an opulent Hindoo, died, leaving behind him two sons, Shamlohl and Hurllohl, heirs and executors. He the Advocate General, had said Laldymohun was a man of considerable wealth, but in the course of a long life, he had occasion to owe considerable sums, and to have considerable sums owing to him, and at his death his creditors became rather troublesome to his successors. Shamlohl was at that time engaged as dewan to the salt agency at Tumlook. His brother, Hurllohl, was for a considerable time afflicted with illness, in consequence of which he never applied himself to business, was ignorant of the ways of the world, and more easily guided than he should have been by the advice of others. Shortly after the death of Laldymohun, Shamlohl had occasion to go to Tumlook, but before he went, being aware how little Hurllohl was fitted to struggle with the difficulties of life, he introduced him to Mr. Swinhoe, whom he recommended as a gentleman well qualified to give advice. In the course of events, Mr. Swinhoe had given advice to Hurllohl—no doubt properly meant, but still unfortunately given—and so he, the Advocate-General, thought the jury would think when they heard that Mr. Swinhoe cautioned Hurllohl against his own relations, and the more so when they heard that those relations were Dwarkanauth and Prosonocoomar Tagore. Being thus put upon his guard, Hurllohl sought other friends, and became acquainted with a person named Mudden Bysack; this man had been a long time in the employ of Mr. Swinhoe, was the head native assistant in the office of that gentleman; in addition to which employment he took upon himself to be the adviser of Hurllohl in all cases and in all difficulties in which he was placed. This man, the jury would find, was a most important person, in all transactions connected with this trial: he was present on every occasion of moment; but the jury would be surprised to learn that he would not be called on this day. Endeavours had been made to procure his attendance, but somehow or other it had so happened that on the very day on which a subpoena had been taken out, he had contrived to disappear, and no effort to serve him had succeeded from that day to this. One important thing this man did was to introduce Hurllohl to Radakissen Mitter, a brother-in-law of the defendant at the bar, a confidant of him in all passages of this business, and present on all occasions when Ashootas Day was present himself. Sometime after this, Shamlohl returned from Tumlook, and the two brothers agreed to sell half of a talook, together with three indigo factories, to Prosonocoomar Tagore, a relation descended from another branch of the family, and at that time in possession of the other half of the talook. Prosonocoomar agreed to purchase for Rs. 2,50,000, and he, the Advocate-General, requested the jury's particular attention to that sum. The arrangements for the bargain were completed, but Hurllohl having communicated with Mudden Bysack and Radakissen Mitter, they advised him not to ratify it, or if it was ratified, to get it dissolved. Hurllohl fell into the snare: he went to Prosonocoomar and requested the bargain might be annulled; the latter complied and the contract was dissolved. The next step Hurllohl was induced to adopt, was to entertain some suspicions of the intentions of his brother Shamlohl, and subsequently he applied to him for a partition of the father's property; this was also complied with, and the half talook, the three indigo factories, and a garden at Chittpore fell to the share of Hurllohl. He then applied to Dwarkanauth Tagore who agreed to lend him Rs. 3,00,000, on the

whole property, including the jury would observe, the garden at Chittpore, in order that the debts of the father might be liquidated, and the estate put on a proper footing. The terms of this mortgage were again communicated to Mudden Bysack and Radakissen Mitter: they again advised Hurllohl to rescind the agreement, and he consequently applied to Dwarkanauth, who agreed to cancel the mortgage, and enter up satisfaction on the judgment bond. The jury would observe that he, the Advocate-General, was now advancing to times in which circumstances occurred of great importance. They would have the goodness to remember that Prosonocoomar Tagore offered Rs. 2,50,000 for the property without the Chittpore garden, and that Dwarkanauth Tagore agreed to lend three lakhs of rupees on the whole property. The last mentioned offer was communicated to Radakissen Mitter, and Mudden Bysack, and the latter was consulted by Hurllohl, who looked upon him as his particular friend. Well, the jury had heard the result of this advice. These two men saw the importance of immediately acting in the business and on the 21st of July,—the jury would have the goodness to remember the date,—they introduced Hurllohl to the defendant and his brother, at the house of the Days. At what hour Hurllohl went to this house, he, the Advocate-General knew not, but certain it was, that he staid there till a very late hour, and on the occasion it was suggested by Radakissen Mitter that he should make a *Benami* sale of his property to be held by the Days, and to be restored to him after his father's debts were paid. No man felt more strongly than he, the Advocate-General, did, the impropriety of this measure; no justification could be offered for it, but it might be some palliation for Hurllohl's conduct, that he was ignorant of business, unaccustomed to the ways of the world; as the jury must now be aware, he was a person easily to be persuaded and perhaps it might be taken into consideration, that his intent was not to wrong his father's creditors, but merely to delay the payment of their debts. Hurllohl knew there were large sums due to his father's estate,—he knew that these debts would be sufficient to pay all he owed, in which case he considered he should have his estate to himself—that estate which had fallen to him from his ancestors. But by whatever object Hurllohl had been influenced the jury must bear in mind, that it was not the character of this young man which constituted the issue in this case. They were not there to try his character, nor would this issue rest alone on his testimony, but on testimony of different kinds, circumstantial and documentary. It was not whether Hurllohl had acted well or ill, but whether all the circumstances are sufficient to show the guilt of the defendant. After some time various circumstances occurred which excited apprehensions in the mind of Hurllohl; he began to fear it was the intention of the Days to detain his estate from him, and accordingly, he filed a bill in equity to obtain its restoration. To this bill no answer was put in, a compromise took place, and the Days restored the estate, but they kept the garden at Chittpore. Subsequently he was told that he had parted with his garden without any consideration, and that by the laws of every civilized part of the world, it might be set aside in a court of justice. Hurllohl again filed a bill, and in the answer to that bill, the defendant alleged those facts which constitute the perjury with which he is now charged. [Reads from the answer.]

“That he, the said Ashootas Day, denied that the recitals in the last mentioned indenture were altogether or at all false, or that no contract or agreement for the absolute sale or purchase of the said two parcels of land estate, for the price in the said mentioned, was ever made between the said complainant and these defendants.”

“That he, the said Ashootas Day, denied that the said bill of sale or transfer in the said indenture of sale recited was *benami* or in trust for the said complainant.

"That he, the said Ashootas Day, denied that no part of the said price had ever been paid to the said complainants."

"That the said complainant, on the 22d of July 1833, received from one Rammohun Mookerjee in the presence of Tarrakinker Chatterjee and others the sum of 11,346 old gold mohurs, and nine rupees and two annas in cash."

Now we came to another part.

"That the said complainant then paid over to these defendants, and placed in deposit with them, 11,262 old gold mohurs, part of the sum paid to the complainant, amounting to Sa. Rs. 1,98,492-12, and received the balance, being gold mohurs eighty-five and Rs. 92, taking from these defendants a certain acknowledgment as follow:—

SRI SRI DOORAN.

"To the high in dignity Sijet Baboo Hurry Loll Tagore of mighty expectations. We Sri Ashootas Daib and Sri Promothanath Daib, execute this instrument purporting as follows:

"Your own share within the zillah of Rungpore, consisting of the purgunnah of Putilodoho and the kismur of Putilodoho and the Indigo Factories of Muluchut and so forth together with their requisites, and the garden that once appertained to the late George Podge, in the Mouzah of Chitpore in Dhee Panchanograh you have sold unto us for the consideration of Sicca 2,00,000 two lacks of rupees, have received on account of the said consideration money 11,347, eleven thousand and three hundred and forty-seven old Gold Mohurs, at the rate of 17-10 each, make sicca 1,99,990 rupees 74 annas, and in each sicca rupees 9-2, in all Sicca 2,00,000, two lacks of rupees in full, and executed and delivered to us bills of sale, et cetera, for the same. For your emergent expenses you have taken out of the said amount of the consideration money (85) eighty-five old gold mohurs, at the rate of 17-10, being rupees 1,468-2, and in each sicca rupees 9-2, in all 1,507-4, fifteen hundred and seven rupees four annas, the remaining 11,262, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty-two old gold mohurs, making at the rate of 17-10 sicca rupees, 1,98,492-12, one lack ninety-eight thousand, four hundred and ninety-two rupees, twelve annas, you have for our assurance left in deposit with us under the following stipulations; that upon your giving us possession of our abovementioned talooks, etcetera, and causing our names to be used on the records of the collectorship, we will pay you the said sum to you, and whatever delay intervenes in giving possession and causing abstraction and entry to be made there, we will pay you mohasoyi interest for that period quarterly, that is at the end of every three months, at the rate of (6) five Rs. per cent. per annum."

"To this purport we execute and deliver this receipt only, year 1240, date 8th Srabun, English 1833, 22d July."

This, it would be remembered, was their own statement of their own conduct. Conduct, indeed very becoming in men of fortune! What! Here is a man who they knew to be involved in difficulties, they, men of wealth, take advantage of this poor, unfortunate, young man to strip him,—to rob him, he is going to say, and say this he would, that a man of the kind had but one step to take to commit the crime with which he is charged in the indictment. Let the jury look at the probabilities and improbabilities of this statement. It is said that Hurloll took eighty-five old gold mohurs to pay some pressing debts. That assertion it would be proved was untrue. But let them go on a little further. Let them consider how it came to be paid in old gold mohurs. The jury knew sufficient of

the manner in which business was conducted in Calcutta to know that when a sale not *bond fide* takes place, it is usual to make up the sum in gold mohurs or rupees. Why? Because the transaction could not be traced, as it could be, were the amount stated to have been paid in Company's paper or Bank-notes. It was rather singular how any man in this country, particularly a native merchant, should keep so large a sum by him in gold mohurs, when, had the amount been in Company's paper, it would have been accumulating a large interest. But they said, they had received the gold mohurs from their mother. Perhaps they had preserved them from a feeling of filial piety, but if so, how came it that they parted with them to a stranger? This, however, was not all. This transaction was said to have taken place on the third floor of the house of the Days;—that they gave Hurloll a check on their cashier;—that he went to the cashier below and returned with the coin; and he, the Advocate-General, supposed, that some information would be given to-day as to how the whole sum was carried up stairs. Let the jury also look to the amount, two lacs; was not here another mark of a mere nominal sale? Prosonocoomar, a relative, offered Rs. 2,50,000 for the half talook, without the garden; Dwarkanauth, another relative, was willing to lend three lakhs on the whole property, and yet here, they were told that Hurloll agreed to sell for two lakhs to a perfect stranger. He, the Advocate-General, was glad that he was addressing gentlemen acquainted with business, and he would ask them, referring to the statement just read, of the transactions said to have taken place up-stairs, when they made a transfer, whether they were accustomed to have the symbol of property paraded before them, bag after bag, brought up-stairs, and put into the hands of the person who deals, who puts it back into their hands, and if by them it is returned to the cashier? He, the Advocate-General, would now go back a little way. On the night of the 21st of July or rather at two o'clock in the morning a curious transaction took place:—a bill of sale was signed, and at eight o'clock in the morning, Hurloll again presented an agreement or undertaking to sell was executed, but this, in order to give a colouring to the transaction, was antedated, to the 19th of July. Now what was the use of this so long as the bill of sale was obligatory and binding? They were both signed by the same persons. However to continue the deception, Hurloll, being at the house of the Days, was sent down to the boitanah, accompanied by the defendant's brother, where he was directed to take some boxes, which it will be proved were empty, in order to give a colouring to this transaction of the gold mohurs, for at that time the idea of a deposit had never entered the minds of the defendant. These boxes were placed in Hurloll's carriage, and Hurloll returned them to the Days when he arrived at home. Now this transaction soon became talked of, but the creditors of Ladlymohun were not to be so easily satisfied, and on the 31d of August, Juggomohun Mookerjee filed a bill in equity to set aside the agreement or sale, and in three days afterwards Bustomdoss Mullick filed a similar bill, in which he made not only this young man a party, but the two Days also. What was to be done on this occasion? It was suggested that there would be a difficulty in satisfying the world as to what had become of so large a sum as two lakhs; it was supposed that his father's creditors would have gone to Hurloll, and said "you had two lakhs of rupees, show how you have disposed of it, or go to prison." "It will be seen," said his advisers, "that there is a *benami* sale, if you do not account for this money; therefore, as in the joint books there is a *benami* entry, stating you are indebted to your mother Rs. 1,50,000,—say you have paid her that sum and the remaining Rs. 50,000 will be easily accounted for. Well, Hurloll did as he was directed: he instructed Mr. Wordworth, the attorney, to draw up a

release for that sum, and to attend him at the signature, and a receipt for the sum in old gold mohurs was drawn up to give the affair a still greater plausibility. The receipt was drawn up by a confidential servant of the defendant at the bar, it was witnessed by Harrachand Chatterjee, who, it will be seen, was in a situation of great confidence under the defendant. Now these transactions would shew beyond a doubt that there had been no deposit, for the mother as she did not receive the money would not part with the receipt, but kept it. It was impossible that the thought of a deposit at this time ever entered the mind of the parties, but it was thought fit to state a receipt was given for the whole money at the time. That receipt he, the Advocate-General denied, and there was one thing of great moment connected with this receipt to which he begged the jury's attention, namely, that though it purports to have been given at the time the other papers were tested, the witnesses were entirely different. Here then there were three points:—first, if the transaction was *benami*; secondly, if deposit was not made; and thirdly, if a consideration was not given,—if the jury believed any one of these three points, he, the Advocate-General, with due submission would ask for a verdict. They had heard that two bills in equity were filed to prevent the sale being carried into execution, and in the mean time an injunction was applied for to stop the sale. On that occasion Mr. Swinhoe wrote to Hurloll, saying that if he did not put in his answer, it would seem as if the sale to the Days was not all right; so then it appeared Mr. Swinhoe had been somewhat influenced by what had gone abroad. Mr. Swinhoe at the same time pressed for an advice. Now what did Hurloll do. He sent to the Days; they then and not till then lend him eighty-five gold mohurs, so the former receipt is a forgery, for it is dated 22nd July, whereas the date of Mr. Swinhoe's letter is the 13th August. According to the defendant's statement, Hurloll wanted this to meet small demands, for which creditors were pressing him, yet he does not use a gold mohur of the money up to the 13th of August when he sent fifty-seven gold mohurs to Mr. Swinhoe, in reply to that gentleman's letter requesting an advance. Would they believe that after Hurloll had sent a letter to the Days requesting the loan of money, he kept it for nearly one month, and then applied it to a purpose entirely different from that for which it was obtained? But the letter of Hurloll would speak for itself:—

"In reply to your note of yesterday I am sorry to say that I will be quite unable to attend you personally to give you any information or instruction on my behalf that should be required by you in the above causes, the cause of which you are fully aware more I can say is my illness, therefore my friend and manager on my behalf Baboo Ramchund Mookerjee, the bearer herof, will attend you to give you any information and instructions that you should require about the causes to which I am concerned and a party, and you will be pleased to do the necessary things first advising with him. And about the advance you wrote you know my present circumstances and I have no other money in my hand at present but the remaining part of the gold mohurs the proceeds of the sale of the Zemindary and garden which I got back from my mother after satisfying her demand, and which I determined to appropriate towards my father's creditors. However now I can only pay you out of the said gold mohurs Sixty Rupees one thousand in gold mohurs at the rate of 17 10 per gold mohur on account of the above two several suits as an advance, and I hope you will not press me for further advance until after answers put in by me. If you agree to this then let me know either by writing or through my manager Baboo Ramchund Mookerjee I will send you the gold mohurs for 1,000 rupees at the rate aforesaid; and I am further to say that the suit which I intended to commence for my infant son need not to proceed, now, therefore you will be pleased to cancel and

return the warrant to sue signed by the mother of the infant to me, through Ramchund Mookerjee, and you will favor me to expedite to oppose the rule nisi if you think advisable to do so on Friday next.

I am yours, &c.

*(Signed) HURLOLL TAGOOR.

14th August, 1833.

In this letter Hurloll introduced Ramchund Mookerjee as his manager; this man, the servant of the Days, dictated the letter, so that it is clear, at this time Mr. Swinhoe, the Days, or Hurloll himself had not the slightest idea of a deposit. A deposit indeed! There was no deposit ever made, or if made, was it likely that the man who dictated this letter, the servant of the Days, would not have communicated the fact to Mr. Swinhoe? On the 13th August Hurloll writes that he has no money after paying his mother. Mark that. It shows clearly that up to that time there was no idea of a deposit. If any thing is as clear as day, it is that Mr. Swinhoe knew nothing of a deposit, and that the Days had never thought of it; here is a letter dictated by their servant, giving the idea a direct contradiction. Now, he asked, was it possible that Hurloll's mother could have been paid and the money remain in deposit with the Days? To show Mr. Swinhoe's ignorance of a deposit, he would refer to a letter written by that gentleman to Mr. Higgins, the attorney for Bustomloss Mullick, in which he stated that the money had actually been paid to Hurloll's mother,—a statement which he, the Advocate-General, need hardly say he was sure that Mr. Swinhoe would never have made, if a doubt of its truth had suggested itself to his mind. Well, during this time the suit of Bustomloss Mullick was proceeding, and an order nisi for an injunction having been obtained, it became necessary, that an affidavit should be prepared for Hurloll, to prevent the order nisi being made absolute. The affidavit was of course prepared but to it Hurloll would not swear, for what reason it was not for him, the Advocate-General, to say. Hurloll might fear that in taking a false oath he incurred a serious responsibility, but be that as it may, swear he would not, and the injunction was made to prevent the sale of Hurloll's property to the Days. Now the Days were a party to this suit of Bustomloss Mullick's; they were enjoined by the injunction not to complete the purchase. Now he, the Advocate-General, would ask any man if the Days' statements were true,—if they had lent their money, would they not have protected their property, and come in and oppose this injunction? Would they not have shown cause why they should not have been deprived of their property? Why not? Because they had not then set up that the sale by Hurloll was in good faith and the property was really their own. Well, the injunction having been obtained, some time elapsed, and a very curious affair took place. Hurloll applied for the restoration of his property, or rather, on the 1st of September last he employed Mr. Judge to write to the Days for that purpose, and to this on the 7th of that month, the Days replied by referring Mr. Judge to their attorney, Mr. Swinhoe. Now one would think, if the Days had made a *bona fide* purchase of his property that their answer to the letter from Mr. Judge would have contained some expressions of surprise at the demand for its restoration. But no, they simply write two days afterwards, referring to their attorney. Why they had taken two days to consider, he, the Advocate-General, could well understand. He could well imagine the answer he would have made to a similar demand for a part of his property, and if he knew anything of the character of mankind, he could very well imagine that there should have been an immediate answer, and what that answer would have been. But this was not the only delay; Mr. Judge writes to Mr. Swinhoe on the same day—he receives no answer, writes again on the 9th of the same month, but still no answer. At length, on the 16th of

can't tell you without looking at the accounts. I can't tell you what proportion the revenue bears to the rent. On the Friday satisfaction was entered, and on the day after I went to the Days. I might have gone in my infancy, but not after I came to man's estate. I am quite sure I did not go there on the 15th; I have received since the profits of the talook as it is mine. I cannot say how much indigo has been made, grain and other 'entables have been sent to me and I cannot say what these may have come to. Taking the average of 2 or 3 years' income we calculate the profits. I know Nilmony Dabee; she is my sister. She has filed a bill against me. I do not recollect if I have given any account for the profits of that talook to that bill. I may not have set it forth in my answer. My father left her a legacy, and I am in possession of the estate. First there was a partial partition when we were to pay the debts jointly; a second partition was that Shamloll was to pay them. This has been carried into execution. I have paid Bustomdoss Mullick; I think Samasoodary Dabee has been partially paid and some moytic made her. If this matter was not *benami*, why am I in this prosecution? The government made a claim, but whether just or not I can't say. There was an advertisement to sell that property for Government revenue. No person on behalf of Government applied to me for Government revenue. A small matter like this I cannot swear to. Govmchunder Sircar or Tusseeldar I do not recollect having seen. I really cannot say whether I have paid any Government revenue for this garden since my father's death. My aircars pay these things. They do shew us the paper of whatever is necessary to be paid. If I happen to be out of the way, and it is a proper expense, and in case of emergency they will pay it without applying to me. They would not have paid anything without my leave, if it was a *benami* transaction. There was a running account between me and the Days, and the whole of my property was in their hands. After the death of my father, I was in the habit of going to Swinhoe's office, and was in the habit of seeing Radakissen Mitter there. After that *gwala* (bill of sale) to Prosoonocoomar, I became better acquainted with Radakissen. I was not on terms of intimacy with the Days. I think we were not on speaking terms in consequence of a *Dhurmah* Shubba matter between them and us. I had confidence because Radakissen Mitter and Mudden By-sack were good men. There was that running account, and the understanding that whatever money I was to receive I was to pay 10 per cent, and they were to pay 8 per cent. for money of mine. I don't know whether Kalicinker Chatterjee was the servant or friend of the Days; they used to give him money; he was a ruined man; he went about skulking from place to place; he had a mortgage to Laddymohun; he never was a servant of Laddymohun. In consequence of that mortgage, he used to come to Laddymohun's house: he did not leave in L.'s house; he ~~was~~ whenever he had occasion. I believe his father's house was in Simlah. I don't know whether he used to live in the homestead of the Days, but he was a dependant upon them; he used to entreat and flatter the Days; he was our enemy in consequence of our complaining about him regarding that property of his. The Days' people and ours were considered to be one, and he was sent to us, and I had confidence in him. The Days had sent him, and I was so situated that I was obliged to do what they wished; it was not in consideration of him, but on account of the Days that he identified the female of the family. I have heard that Kalikissen is dead. Ramchund Mokerjee is a bad man, and well acquainted with law affairs. A crafty man. I don't recollect my going with this man to the office of Swinhoe; he used to live in the town, and I had seen him before the day he brought the draft of the letter. As the Day's man he conducted my suits before them. On the 22d of April—I can't say, unless I know the Bengalee date, if I knew him then. I can't recollect if Ramchund was a writer in Mr. Wordsworth's office; I do not recollect if

he was in my employment on the 11th By-sack 1240. Because the Days sent him to me, I used to give out that he was in my employ. The day following the sale to Prosoonocoomar was the first that I spoke to Radakissen Mitter. Ramchund Mokerjee is a man that sings songs at our feasts, and therefore I knew him. An affidavit was prepared, but I did not swear to it—it was prepared by Swinhoe (Exhibit R.) I am not able at English, but I can read it. This was the affidavit; was I to swear to what was not true? I know this paper. (Exhibit S.) this a receipt I received from my mother to make it appear that she had received the gold-mohurs on account of an entry in my father's books. This was the resolution come to at the time of the boynaputta; it was on the 8th Shrabun and before, at Mr. Swinhoe's office. I got Wordsworth to witness the receipt. Kalicinker Chatterjee, who is a servant of the Days, is a witness to it. The defendant sent him for the purpose of his becoming a witness to the receipt; he did not witness anything more. Soorupchunder Day, another witness on it, was a man of Wordsworth's. I did file a bill against the Days. Within 2 months after the execution of the bill of sale, I demanded it from the Days. I first begged of Swinhoe and other persons to use their influence, and I afterwards had recourse to Judge in his official capacity to demand it. About 12 or 13 months after the occurrence a compromise was effected, deeds executed in Swinhoe's office. (Exhibit T. and U.) Lease and release shown. These are the deeds that were then executed. On the day of the execution of these deeds Thompson was present. I changed from Judge; I don't think he knew anything of it before that day. Thomson, Swinhoe, Hurrischunder Tagore, Gopenauth Roy, Aushotosh, Promothonauth, and Radakissen Mitter were present on that occasion; there may have been sircars and such like people of Thompson, but I don't recollect. The profits of my *pergunnah* were all stopped in the hands of Prosoonocoomar Tagore, and I had nothing to pay my expenses, and I was helpless; this was the reason that I gave up my garden in this compromise. The Days said they would give up the *pergunnah* and garden, and all after a settlement was come to with my creditors; they put me off from time to time, and at last said they would not give anything unless they had the garden. The creditors were Bustom Doss, Juggomohun, and Obhoy Dabee. Samasoodary Dabee, wife of Juggomohun, is a cousin's daughter of mine. Obhoy Dabee is the daughter of Soojocoomar Takoor, the mother of Prosoonocoomar. They made me give a note for 85 gold mohurs, 9 rupees, 2 annas. This is it (Exhibit V.) and I executed a note for the expenses of making the *benami*. The recitals in deeds of compromise are all the same. I was straightened in circumstances and did what they told me. I did not know at time of my father's death but I knew afterwards that I would have to take an oath of the administration of my father's estate. I took out probate, and swore that I would faithfully render an account of my father's estate, and file inventory within six months. I was not bent on defrauding my aunt, my brother, my cousin, or Bustom Doss Mullick. From the result I suppose that the Days object in entering into this conspiracy to defraud my father's creditors and legatees was to get all the property into their possession. Radakissen Mitter asked me to lend him 10,000 rupees, and he said he would protect my property. States that he had been with Swinhoe, Judge, Thomas, Marnell, Oclime as attorneys. I did not mention this request of Radakissen to any of my attorneys. There was a great deal of botheration about this affidavit, and therefore I remember the contests. Swinhoe first told me to give him instructions about it, and he came to my house with this paper, (Exhibit 12,) and I gave him instructions on a Sunday. I don't recollect if Ramchund Mokerjee was present, but this was done by the advice of Radakissen Mitter. It was by his advice that I gave instructions for this affidavit. I don't recollect if I gave him instructions before this. I made a state-

ment to him about the note to my mother, and he took a note of it in English, and afterwards it was explained to me in Bengalee; this I gave him instructions to insert, and it was false also. I do not recollect whether I told Swinhoe that this was false before I settled with Shamlohl. (*Exhibit No. 2 shewn*)—This is my answer and sworn to by me. It was not before the letter, Exhibit N. from Mr. Swinhoe received that I told him that this affidavit was false as stated in my answer. I do not recollect that I told him the Sunday he came to my house with the affidavit; I cannot fix the time when I told him it was false. I do not recollect if Mr. Thompson was at Swinhoe's before writing those deeds with me. On the days the deeds were executed I brought Thompson to his office, but I don't recollect if I brought him previously. I saw Mr. Swinhoe before the mention about the compromise. Swinhoe said it would not appear well if I did not bring Thompson. I don't know whether I went for him or how he came, but he did come to Swinhoe's office. The deeds were prepared previous to the day of execution, and not upon it. Swinhoe had prepared the deeds. I do not recollect whether I took Mr. Thompson there previously. There was no discussion about the manner of drawing the deeds but only about the costs; before the day of the execution there was no discussion about the mode of preparing the deeds. I do not recollect any discussion, or that Swinhoe told me that Thompson should prepare the deeds. On 7th Shraboon I first went to the house of the Days, that was the first time, and I do not recollect how many times I was subsequently there. I never went to the Days on business until this day of the execution. The Days purchased the stamp paper in the name of Gopenauth Roy. I purchased that on which the bill of sale was executed, and they purchased the others. On the first occasion I went up to the third story and Aushotosh, Promothonauth and Radakissen and I, and Kalikissen and Gopenauth sircar were all present; Tarakinker did not go with me. There were others but not of my acquaintance. I went to Allipore and directed the Moonshue to get it registered but I was not present at the time. I was out. Muddenmohun Bysack first came to me and suggested a compromise. I did not make the proposal to give up the garden if they gave up the talook. The Days made this proposal to me.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—When I swore to the answer to the cross bill and what has been now read, the chittee or what was written on it was not before me nor had I any copy of it. The garden was my in possession about a month after the partition between me and Shamlohl. The annual Government rent is 50 or 60 rupees—I mean to include all the land in this? The Days did not get any thing of the profits from the talook, from the execution of the *benami* sale to the compromise, but they attached I would not swear to that affidavit, the Days wanted me to swear to it. The part of the affidavit of my mother was struck out without any instruction from me.

Gopenauth Roy.—I am in the service of Hurloll Tagore, was in his father's service for one year, and have been ever since in Hurloll's. I know of the mortgage by Hurloll to Dwarkanauth and of its being broken off; he sent me after it was set aside to Radakissen Mitter to the homestead of Aushotosh Baboo I saw him on the 3d story of Aushotosh Baboo's house, and the latter and Promothonauth were present. I speak not with a lively recollection of the latter being present. I entered into a conversation with Radakissen. He sent for the defendants, they came, Aushotosh came, Radakissen said, "the understanding that has been had with Hurloll has been terminated and let it be put into writing. Hurloll Baboo intends to place his estate and effects in your hands *benami* and of the talooks, garden, and so forth, to be placed in your hands *benami* on the money you will give him." At this conversation all three were present.

Promothonauth said, bring Hurloll and all the papers to-morrow evening. I then went down to the 2d story. During the interview Muddenmohun Bysack was sent for and he came; he was present while all this was said; he was present all the time and the three other persons. All went down stairs. Radakissen, Aushotosh, and Promothonauth said be quick and get the papers prepared. On the following day Hurloll and I went there together. Radakissen, Aushotosh, and Promothonauth said the reason why he was to be quick, was that a judgment had been obtained by Bustomdoss Mullick, and a decree would be obtained. On the following day Hurloll, a hurkaru, I and the coachman and syce went. I don't recollect hurkaru's name; no other person went with us. After the close of day; we took with us a bill of sale that was cancelled and other papers. Promothonauth and Radakissen were there and Aushotosh was sent for. I knew Tarakinker Chatterjee I saw him that evening on the third story in the same apartment. It was only a little time before Aushotosh came. Radakissen said in the manner of the understanding which I have come to with you, get the writings made ready. Hurloll said very well; and the letters were got ready. They were prepared by a moonshue of the Baboo's, his name was Commol I think. Tarakinker Chatterjee was there. One of the signatures to the bill of sale was affixed by Hurloll Baboo; it was after 2 and before 3. It was not witnessed that night; it was arranged that we should go next morning and get the papers witnessed. I don't know whether the hurkaru was in the carriage. We went next morning about 8 o'clock. We found Radakissen, Promothonauth and Aushotosh Day; Hurloll, a moonshue, a hurkaru, and myself went up stairs. It was Hurloll's moonshue, it was not the same hurkaru as went the first night. The name of this one was Guddah, he is now in Hurloll's service, the first is not now. They said "whatever is to be written and signed let it be done." An *echrah* was written, and an instrument of *boynaputta*, and other papers. I believe I was a witness to some papers. (*Exhibit I shewn*.) On the following morning I put my name to this. I see Hurloll Tagore's name, he put his name to the receipt, the signature to the bill of sale was put in the night time. Tarakinker Chatterjee, Hurrischunder Mitter, Nobinkistoo Bose, Rampersaud Mullick, and no others were witnesses. Yes there is one below. Bholanauth Doss. I did not know all of them. Those who wrote their names in my presence I can say, they are Tarakinker, Hurrischunder, and Nobinkistoo. I know Nobinkistoo, he happened to be sitting there at that time. He is an inhabitant of Molesapore, Tarakinker Chatterjee lived at Kidderpore. Hurrischunder I did not know before, I suppose he must have been a relative of the Days. No Company's paper was received or anything else by Hurloll on the first night, a *boynaputta* was next morning executed, upon which a Company's paper was put into Hurloll's hand, and he wrote something upon it and returned it immediately (*Exhibit I shewn*). This is the *boynaputta*. In the morning following this was drawn up and signed. I see my name as a witness, my own name, and that of Tarakinker Chatterjee. I signed this in the morning, the same morning as the receipt was signed. (*Exhibit A shewn*.) Speaks of the witnesses. I saw Tarakinker, Hurrischunder, and Nobinkistoo subscribe this paper. (*Book M. Entry. No. 1, shewn*.) I never saw the original of this before, the Days never gave such a receipt as is mentioned in this, (read, the names of the witnesses to this,) some of these persons are subscribing witnesses to the other papers. I know Radhohone Sain, he used to live in the homestead of the Day's but whether a mohurrer or cashkeeper I do not know. Hurloll put his name on the back of the chittee to the cashier. (*Exhibit I shewn*.) He wrote this name (points to the signature of Hurloll) he brought this down in his hand, and Radakissen and Promothonauth went down to the 2d story. I remained sitting above and they went down. I remained

for half an hour or three-quarters of an hour. Bhoyrub moonshee called me and I went down. Hurloll did not go up again after they went down. I did not see any gold mohurs; I did see about 100 gold mohurs in the hands of Promothonauth who asked the people whether they were new or old. Hurloll did not come back with any gold mohurs, no one bought any up while I was there, when we first went there these gold mohurs were shown. When I went down I saw Hurloll sitting in his carriage, and he said "come along." Bhoyrub moonshee had first come up with us, when Hurloll went down to the 2d story, Bhoyrub went with him. When I got into the carriage I saw three boxes; on seeing them I asked Hurloll about them, he went away home with the boxes. No money was paid on that occasion to Hurloll by the Days or any other persons. Ramchund Mookerjee was there, he was intimate with the Days, he used to come seldom to Hurloll's. On the occasion that Hurloll wrote a letter to Swinhoe about his costs; that was within 15 days of the time of the sale. I saw the letter. I cannot write English. I was sent to Swinhoe with Hurloll's letter to the Days. I saw Radakissen Mitter and Promothonauth. I saw them on the 3d story, they came down to the 2d story. They said "sit down, Ramchund, will be here presently and he will go with you. 85 gold mohurs were given me by Promothonauth. Radakissen said to Ramchund Mitter, "I will tell you what to say that you may take it down in writing to send to Mr. Swinhoe." The draft was made by Ramchund Mookerjee; Radakissen and Promothonauth were present. I went to Hurloll with that draft, he saw it, and a fair copy was made of it. Hurloll put his signature to it; he was then living in a house belonging to the Days, which he rented from them. As this property was made *benami* he left his family house where he would constantly see the members of his family. The 85 gold mohurs which I brought, I put into the hands of Ramchund Mullick in the presence of Hurloll. He bade Ramchund give 57 gold mohurs to Swinhoe and 21 to Wordsworth. I went from time to time to the house of the Days. I went once with Hurloll there. I was present when he asked the Days to give him a writing to say that it was *benami*. He said all these matters are mine, and are in your hands *benami*. Radakissen and Promothonauth said, to give a writing of this kind will not be well, if the creditors hear of it all these papers will be useless. Bustoindoss Mullick and Juggomohun both complained against Hurloll in court against the Days at the same time. The Days at one time agreed to give up the property; this was before the settlement with the creditors. They said they would not keep the property of a Brahmin, and would give it up, when the settlement with creditors took place. Radakissen said to Hurloll, you have settled with all your creditors, and Promothonauth was sent for, he came, and Aushotosh, Promothonauth and Radakissen said "you have settled with your creditors and we will give up all but the garden." I said, why will you not give up this; they said we have laboured and been at great pains about this, and therefore we will not give up the garden. Tell your bahoo to give the garden, and we will give up the talook. Hurloll at this time had no income to live upon save what he got here and there from Poonocomar Tagore and others. I was present at deeds of compromise, but did not witness them. Upon that occasion when the papers were preparing in Mr. Swinhoe's office, Radakissen called Hurloll aside to conceal what was said. Hurloll got up and Promothonauth went with him. Radakissen, and Promothonauth, said to him where is the receipt we gave you? Hurloll said, I never gave you one, how can I give it up? they said if that be the case, how can a settlement take place? upon which Radakissen said there is one expedient; but I don't recollect the word used, as I don't understand English. You can say it is lost. Promothonauth said if you can give a writing that it is lost, this settlement can be

done. Hurloll said a writing must be given, but he said, if there is truth above, I will get back my property. Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—I was a mohurrer in Ladlymohun's service of 10 rupees a month. On his death the sons quarreled and I attached myself to Hurloll. I never left him. My house is at a distance from this place and I used to stay longer than my leave, and he discharged me for a few days. I was sick and took physic. Fuckerchaund was taken in my place: the money that I took from Hurloll I used for repairs. He never charged me with taking any money. I repaired the house I believe in 1240. The house was in Ram-bagaun; this was previous to the settlement. After the repairs were completed I was taken ill, and went home. I don't recollect how long; about a month. I returned before the *benami* settlement. I returned, I believe, in Assur 1240. It was 1240 or 1241, it might have been at the beginning or the end of the month. I arrived here previously to that settlement in Swinhoe's office. The conversation behind the screen in Swinhoe's office about the receipt was not in the English language; I said I did not know the purport of the English writing. I did not say they were sitting on chairs; they got up and went to a little distance; they were standing during the conversation and I was standing. Hurrishunder Tagore heard it, Promothonauth and Radakissen both together said, one spoke, before the other; Radakissen spoke first and Promothonauth followed saying, what is to become of the receipt we gave you? After they had both spoken, Messrs. Thompson and Swinhoe said that owing to the delay they must go to the Court. There was a talk among them, but the attorneys did not know what they were talking about, but said they must go away. I don't know whether either of them heard Hurloll say he had never got a receipt from the Days. I know very well Hurloll said he never had got a receipt from them; I don't recollect when he said so to the attorney. Hurloll said that if his property was sold it would go for nothing, but if he got it preserved he could pay his creditors by degrees. Radakissen said on the first occasion that if the property was kept in their, the Days, name, the property would be preserved. Muddenmohun Bysack was there who knew me. This conversation took place on the second story. I first went to the 3d story and afterwards came down to the 2d, where a conversation took place between the Days, Radakissen and Muddenmohun Bysack. The conversation took place on the 3d story and again on the 2d story. I did not see Muddenmohun Bysack on the 3d story; this conversation took place before I saw Muddenmohun Bysack. The conversation about the sale being *benami* took place both on the 3d story, and again when we came down on the 2d story. I do not recollect the name of the hurkaru who went first. I don't see him, he is not now with Hurloll. On the signing of the bill of sale we went away before 3 in the morning. Promothonauth and Aushotosh were then there. I knew Nubokistno Bose; he was never in the service of Hurloll. I had known him 5 years before, he never was in the service of Ladlymohun. I never saw him while I was in his service. I never heard of his being naib of his talook Pattleshado. I never heard that he was in Ladlymohun's service, I did not see him at his house. I have no recollection that I ever saw him there. Occasionally I went in the carriage with Hurloll; it was a great carriage; a Doctor's carriage; it was in this that I went with Hurloll to the Days. The boxes were put where your feet are placed. Boyrub carried two boxes and Guddah burkaru carried one; they were not heavy; they were locked; they had fixed locks not padlocks. I don't know who had the key. Boyrub and Guddah burkaru carried the boxes that same evening; the three boxes at Hurloll's were put in the frosakanah; that room was not locked; the servants were constantly there. I was told in the evening how they were disposed of. When I went to Swinhoe's

office with the gold mohurs, I saw Ranchund Mookerjee. I don't recollect if he was sent for, or was walking up and down; he was not there immediately when I went in; I had known him for 4 or 5 years previous to that. I did not purchase any stamp any where that I am quite certain about.

Bhojrubchunder Moonshie, examined by Prinsep.—I am in the service of Hurloll. I have been for 10 or 12 years, and was in that of Laddymohun. I did go to the house of the Days with him, on 8th Shrabun 1241—it was a Monday, early in the morning. Gopenauth Roy and Gudha, hurkaru, went with us, we went up-stairs, I saw papers executed, a receipt to a bill, of sale a *bognaputta* and an *ekrah*. (Exhibit K. shewn). This is my signature, I was there all the time. After the papers had been executed Promothonauth desired Hurloll to go below with him, as they were going down, Hurloll called me to accompany him, from the 3d story we came to the 2d story, we three came and the hurkaru with us, we went into a room on that floor. Promothonauth shut the door, and he and Promothonauth walked to and fro, the latter addressing me said, take these three boxes away with you. They were hand boxes; I put one upon the other, and lifted them up for the purpose of carrying them away, Promothonauth said, do you take two, and the hurkaru take one, the door was then opened, and we all came away, we replaced them in the carriage, the boxes were shut, they were light. I went up again after taking the boxes, Hurloll said, Gopenauth Roy is up-stairs, call him down. I did so, I did not go up for any other purpose. When we got down Gopenauth went to the carriage with Hurloll and I went on the coach box, on reaching the house, Hurloll alighted and told me to place them in my dufferkanah, and in the evening to give them to the Days. I placed them in my dufferkanah, and in the evening took them to the Days. I saw Promothonauth there, I said Hurloll has sent the boxes; he said, leave them and go; no receipt was given. I was up-stairs when the papers were executed, money was paid, I saw some gold mohurs about 100 or 150, within 200. They were in a bag, Promothonauth took 5 or 6 in his hands and shewed them to the people and said, are they old or new? None taken at that time by Hurloll. (Exhibit J. shewn.) This is the *banaputta* which I have spoken of. No receipt was given by the Days to Hurloll. (Exhibit M. entry,) no, this was not given. I know Tarakinker Chatterjee, he is dead.

Cross examined by Mr. Leith.—I both heard from Hurloll and Gopenauth that they had been at the Day's the night before. I cannot say whether I was at Hurloll's the night before I went to the Days. I lived there, and may have been. Hurloll did not say any thing to me at the time of going on the morning of the 8th. I accompanied Hurloll as his servant, and in consequence followed him up-stairs as his servant. The conclusion of what was going forward when I was called upon to witness a paper the *ekrah*. I asked Hurloll why he was giving that agreement, in answer to which he said he was placing the talook and garden to *benami* to the Days. Gopenauth was in the same room, but not near, he did not go to the 2d story, he was up-stairs when the boxes were removed, he did not see me remove the boxes. How can I recollect the size of the room? If I had been in the habit of going there, I could describe. I don't recollect what place of the room, whether at the centre or at either of the ends, the boxes were. No one mentioned to me any particulars about the boxes. Gopenauth was not exactly near me, he was in the room during the conversation, he was nearer the baboo than me. I did not think that the boxes contained gold, they were too light. Promothonauth did not explain to me, why I carried the three boxes they would not appear to be gold mohurs; Gopenauth did. After placing the boxes in the carriage, I went up-stairs to call Gopenauth, I told him

that I had got three boxes in the middle story and had placed them in the carriage.

Gudha, hurkaru, examined by Mr. Pearson.—I am Hurloll's hurkaru. I did accompany him in the year 1241, on the 8th Shrabun. Gopenauth Roy, Bhojrub Moonshie, and the baboo went with me. Hurloll went up to the 3d story Gopenauth and Bhojrub and I went with him. I remained standing in the veranda in front of the *boytakannah*, Hurloll remained there till 8 or 9 o'clock, he then came back to the 2nd story. I accompanied him. Bhojrub Suttoo is Baboo Suttoo's brother. Gopenauth remained on the 3d story, we afterwards went down, in the 2nd story we went into the *boytakannah* a long room. Bhojrub and Promothonauth went into the room. I remained out, Bhojrub called me in, Promothonauth said, take these boxes, Bhojrub was taking them up, Promothonauth said take two yourself, give the hurkaru one, also what will people say? I carried down one and Bhojrub carried two and placed them in the baboo's carriage. I and Bhojrub baboo went into the carriage. The baboo said where is Gopenauth, he was called by Bhojrub, they were placed in the carriage, and then in the house they were placed in the *toysakanah* or *dufferkanah* where the baboos sit. In the evening I carried one and Bhojrub carried two to the Day's by Hurloll's orders.

Cross examined by Mr. Clarke.—This is Bysack and may be the 5th or 7th I cannot say which, we are illiterate people and cannot speak of these months. I know it was 8th Shrabun this transaction took place. The mohurrs and people write down dates, and we come to hear them, no one told me it was 8th Shrabun, I can neither read nor write. I stood upon the door frame inside. I saw the Baboos walking to and fro, I stood within the door frame when the door was shut, Promothonauth shut it, I moved a little aside when he shut it, before shutting it they were walking up and down, they were talking among themselves. I don't know of what. A little after they talked they shut the door, and after shutting it they did not talk long before we took the boxes away. I don't know what passed between them but when Bhojrub took up three boxes Promothonauth said 'what are you doing, what are you doing?' I don't recollect where the door of the *boytakannah* was. Promothonauth said to Bhojrub "don't carry three boxes people will say you are carrying empty boxes, and they don't contain money." I heard this said to Bhojrub.

Shamloll Tagore in reply to Mr. Clarke.—I was not in Court, during any part of the trial nor during the Advocate-General's speech, I heard no part of it.

Examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I am a son of Laddymohun. I cannot say what his estate was worth, I can't state unless the estate was wound up. There were debts upon the estate, I have had the principal arrangement of the estate. The claims of Juggomohun and Bustomdoss Mullick were settled. I and Hurloll did come to a partition. (Exhibit H. shewn.) This is that agreement signed by him. To the best of my judgment the present value of that talook outstanding balances are worth 3 lakhs of rupees and the garden at Calcutta, worth 50,000 or 60,000. The Swinhoes were my father's attorneys. I know Mudden Bysack, Mr. Swinhoe's head writer. John Swinhoe I employ to take out probate. I remember going to Tumlook, I left Hurloll manager. I desired Mudden, whenever any business occurred, which required Mr. Swinhoe's attention, to attend Hurloll, was constantly quarrelling with me and threatening to apply to the Court, unless I came to a partition with him. I think previous to this the talook was sold to Prosoonocoomar, this sale was cancelled (To a Jurymen.) I cannot say what was the amount of Laddymohun's debts, the principal creditors were Juggomohun Mookerjee, Mackintosh and Co. Dia Dabee and Bustomdoss Mullick. There is an account of Dwarkanath Tagore which is not yet settled.

We have paid a part of Mackintosh's claim, and have confessed judgment. I don't know what the date of the arrangement with Dwarkanauth. I don't know what the money to be got from Dwarkanauth on mortgage was to be done with. I am not acquainted with the arrangement with Dwarkanauth, I have only heard of it.

George Higgins, examined by Mr. Pearson.—I was attorney of Bustamondoss Mullick. (Exhibit W. X. Y.) Mudden Bysack was head native to Swinhoe, they cannot be found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith. It was sometime after Mr. Pearson had begun to speak that I saw Shamloll in the court, Mr. Hedger sent him out, he must have been in for a quarter of an hour or 10 minutes.

A. D. Kemp, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I believe Wodsworth to be dead. (Exhibit —) I am a witness to this, I was then in Wodsworth's office. I received the instructions from Ramchundur Mookerjee who always attended at that time as Hurloll's agent. At that time I believe he was very far from being connected with the Days. I saw Tarakinker Chatterjee at the house of Hurloll, and he pointed out the mother of Hurloll on that occasion; he appeared to be intimate with Hurloll. Hurloll said, that the receipt was to shew to the creditors that he had not possession of the money which his mother had detained out of a sum of money he had received from Aushotash Day. I believe Ramchundur was present. I had nothing to do with Wodsworth's receipts of money. Wodsworth attended on behalf of Hurloll.

Cross examined by Mr. Clarke.—Hurloll stated to me that it was an absolute sale to the Days, and that it was a great hardship on him that his money had been detained by his mother. I had not a doubt, but that it was an absolute sale. Tarakinker appeared to be on very intimate terms with Hurloll, he introduced him to me. Ramchundur Mookerjee always attended the office of Wodsworth, and he brought me cases and papers to settle for Hurloll, and I should say from all the correspondence I know in that office that Ramchundur was Hurloll's manager.

Joseph Spencer Judge, Examined by Mr. Pearson.—I was attorney for Hurloll Tagore, in consequence of instructions from Hurloll, I wrote a letter to the Days. (Exhibit Z, shewn) This is a copy of a letter I sent to the Days. In the month of June 1833, Hurloll required pecuniary assistance; and a mortgage bond and warrant of attorney were executed to Dwarkanauth. I believe Dwarkanauth was to advance 2 lacs and fifty thousand. I received on the 7th a letter from the Days referring me to Swinhoe. I have not that letter. I sent all Hurloll's papers to Thompson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton.—I understood that the money was to be advanced by Dwarkanauth to the creditors or to Ladlymohun by drafts on him. The mortgage was executed and the bond and warrant. (Exhibit No. 15 the bond. Exhibit 16 and 17. Lease and Release by way of mortgage, shewn) in July Hurloll called on me and told me that judgment was entered up, I called on Dwarkanauth, and satisfaction was entered up the same day. I understood on 18th July both from Hurloll and Dwarkanauth that Hurloll wanted the money himself into his possession, and that therefore the mortgage broke off. I heard there was some negotiation about the Days.

Hurrochunder Tagore.—I am in the light of a brother of Hurloll. One occasion I was in the office of Swinhoe with Hurloll, Radakissen Mitter, the defendants, Muddenmohun Bysack, and Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Swinhoe were present, papers were preparing; English papers. There was a screen near the door near which they went and spoke. Muddenmohun Bysack was with them. Hurloll called me to him. Hurloll

said to me, they want a receipt from me alleging that the receipt has been mislaid, I never received such a receipt, how can I grant a receipt? I think Radakissen and the Days heard this. I said to Hurloll there is no objection to grant such a receipt, Hurloll said will I give it? The Days said unless such a receipt be given we cannot settle. Radakissen said this. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Swinhoe said, while you are discussing these matters we will go to the Court and come back. The conversation was in Bengalee. (Exhibit V. shewn.) This was filled up by me Hurloll having taken 85 gold mohurs, and there was some rupees more as a balance about which Hurloll made objection to pay the balance. Radakissen said this sum is mentioned in the answer, and this is to correspond with it, another note was given at the same time on a stamp paper like that for 400 and odd rupees. Radakissen had produced a list which I saw, in which was mentioned stamped papers and other small expenses.

Cross examined by Mr. Turton.—I know Dwarkanauth. I had an affair of indigo with Shamloll. My indigo was mixed with his. Shamloll's indigo came down in my name, he had taken some money from me, but not on that indigo. It came down in my name, but in the very packages in which it was shipped; there was no dispute with me it was with Shamloll. I never heard of any body making claim that the Indigo was mine. I never told Dwarkanauth so, either in writing; or by word of mouth. At Swinhoe's office those whom I named were there. Mr. Thompson's man I know I cannot speak with certainty, but he may have been there. Certainly if I heard what was said others must have heard. How could Thompson and Swinhoe have heard when they went out? Thompson was there at first and afterwards when Hurloll executed the receipt. I don't believe Hurloll made any objections at the time of mentioning it when Mr. Thompson was present. Sucham property of Ladlymohun was sold to me for 2,000 it was 4 or 5 coss out of Calcutta. On account of property sold by Jenkins, Low and Co. I received 3,119 rupees, I certainly gave it to Shamloll, within a few days after the account sales came in. At that time Hurloll and Shamloll were in dispute with each other, but I don't think Shamloll came to the knowledge of it in consequence of the dispute. I cannot speak with certainty as to whom I paid over the money, and therefore I cannot say whether that passage (part of answer of Hurloll and Shamloll to Nobonmoney's bill) is true or not. Mr. Thompson wrote me as attorney for Hurloll, and I answered him. As his attorney wrote me, Hurloll must have been aware of the subject. I did not see the jewels or ornaments of Ladlymohun's private estate nor were they appraised before me.

Dwarkanauth Tagore examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I am acquainted with Ladlymohun's estate. I know this talook; when the division took place between Gopeemohun and Ladlymohun, it was valued at 3 lacs of rupees. Landed property in 1833 had fallen very much; the garden in Chitpore road would have then sold for 20 or 30,000 rupees. (Exhibits 15, 16, and 17 shewn.) These were the bond and mortgage deeds; they were executed and afterwards cancelled. The agreement was to pay Ladlymohun's debts. I was to advance the money on the security of this mortgage for that purpose. One morning a few days after the execution of the mortgage, Hurloll came to me and said he would not take the money to pay the creditors, but take it for himself. I refused to keep it on his account or to pay himself, but I offered to pay the same to the creditors: he then asked me to cancel the mortgage, and I consented. There were debts of Ladlymohun, there were outstandings due to the estate, a mortgage due from the Ghosauls; with the exception of one or two, all the debts were secured. There was an open account with me. An old gold mohur weighs an anna more than the rupee.

Cross examined by Mr. Turton.—I know Hurrochund Tagore; he did claim indigo of Shamloil. Last year our house advanced money to Shamloil and the superintendent of the factory consigned indigo to us. Hurrochunder took it to his own factory, altered the packages, and sent it to Calcutta, I claimed it through my attorney, and threatened a bill in equity. In 1833 money was very scarce. Being pressed for money on Mackintosh's failure, I got a loan on mortgage from my personal friends, but there was a great want of confidence and difficulty to get loans of money. I am trustee for property of Prawnkissen Holdar. I could not then get purchasers for that property. Hurloll is my relation, I heard his examination in Greyabhsom Mookerjee's case. It is a difficult answer to say that I don't believe Hurloll on his oath. If I knew what he said was true I would believe him. I am not intimate now with Hurloll or Aushotosh, I was on good terms with both 3 years ago. Aushotosh Day has always borne a very excellent character since I have known him.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—The indigo was shipped to Carr, Tagore and Co. We received the invoice, and were in daily expectation of receiving the indigo. It was taken to Hurrochunder Tagore's factory; he acknowledged that he had advanced money on the indigo. Sometimes he said he had made advances, and sometimes that he had purchased the indigo. I never saw Hurrochunder on the subject, it was through Gopelaul, a cousin of mine, that the communication was made.

Personocomar Tagore examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I am a relation of Hurloll. The average income of the half of the Talook was about 25,000 Sa. Rs. I therefore calculate the value about 2 lacs and a half or 3 lacs of Rs. I am now mortgagee of Hurloll's share. I know Tarakinkar Chatterjee he was some way related to the Ghosals, this is the family you have heard of as mortgagees of Ladlymohun. Tarakinkar Chatterjee called on me on the evening of the day on which the trial of Juggomohun Mookerjee and Sadmundoomy Dabee had taken place, he said he had been sent by Aushotosh Day, he said that he had purchased the property from Hurloll and that at the request of Hurloll the purchase money was to be paid in gold mohurs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith.—On the Mortgage of the moiety there is about 8,000 due to me.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—The talook is in my possession and I am manager, on Ladlymohun's death in consequence of a notice and pending the matter with Aushotosh, I held the rents in deposit. (To a Jurymen) I believe I was to pay in cash about one lac. The sale to me was both by Hurloll and Shamloil, and I would have paid the money to both. I went to Tumlook, in consequence of the sale on the 21st May, by orders of Government. I said to Tarakinkar Chatterjee when he came to me that I would give no answer as there was no authority from Hurloll.

John Baptiste examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I am writer of Mr. Hedger, I know Muddenmohun Bysack the writer of Mr. Swinhoe, I went to serve him with a subpoena—I tried to serve the subpoena on him in his dwelling house and in his office, Swinhoe's office. He could not be found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—I know nothing of Mr. Swinhoe offering 300 Rs. to serve Muddenmohun Bysack. I did not hear this from Mr. Hedger nor in the office.

John Henry Swinhoe, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—These deeds, (exhibits S. and U.) I saw executed in my office by Aushotosh and Promothonauth Day and Hurloll Tagore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton.—On the 30th July Hurloll and Radakissen Mitter called and stated that they had made up their differences and were to compromise.

They began on the subject of the settlement. I stopped them, saying it ought professionally speaking to be drawn by Thompson as attorney for Hurloll and afterwards sent in to me for my approvakon behalf of the Days. Hurloll entreated me to draw the deeds as I had been his father's attorney. I insisted on the presence of Thompson before I heard of the terms of compromise. Hurloll went and brought Thompson, and he and I in presence of Hurloll and Radakissen discussed the terms of the compromise. Thompson said it was hard that Hurloll should pay costs between attorney and client. It was afterwards determined in presence of Hurloll who was beside my desk (he knows English perfectly and must have heard) it was agreed that the deed should be drawn as Mr. Turton should advise. This is the draft deed as settled by Mr. Turton. (Exhibit) Hurloll was very anxious to have the matter completed, he called upon me and asked me to send the draft to him, and not to Mr. Thompson as he would go to him and get him to look over it at once. I did send it to Hurloll when I got it from Mr. Turton: he kept it a whole day and a half and brought it back to me. The deed was then engrossed. Hurloll and Radakissen called on me again, they then fixed the following Monday which was the 11th, to execute the deeds. They are dated the 8th and 9th, Sunday was the 10th, and I said I would prefer having the deeds drawn on Saturday and Friday. Thompson said it made no difference being dated Sunday, I referred to Newland on Contract and found it so; but the deeds in the mean time had been ante-dated and this was the sole reason of ante-dating. On the 10th, Thompson, his writer, Hurloll, and Radakissen, came to my office. On the deeds being about to be executed one of the Days, or Radakissen, asked for a receipt. There was a great discussion, Radakissen wanting a regular legal indemnity bond against effecting of the receipt. It was not until then that a discussion took place between the parties and then Thompson and myself having business in court, came to the Court house. When we returned we found them still discussing the same matter. Thompson was the first who said your client should be satisfied with a common receipt and draw it out himself, I made some alterations in the draft and he fair copied it. (Exhibit No. 6.) This is that receipt. Certainly not, Hurloll never disputed that he had never received that receipt: had he even disputed in Bengales I would have known it. This receipt is all in Mr. Thompson's hand; the receipt is dated 11th August. This was signed by Hurloll in my presence and in that of the others, from what he has sworn to and his answer to the Day's bill, and his evidence in Rabutty's case, in my opinion he has sworn to the most abominable falsehoods. As to matters which I knew could not have occurred, he swore positively that they had. I would not believe him on his oath forming my opinion from in what I have before said. Ladlymohun's will was proved on the 8th. I did refer to this book (No. 18) when the matters in the entries were fresh in my memory. I have assuredly a knowledge of the facts contained in this book independent of looking at it. Hurloll was not in my office on the 1st June, he was not there on the 2d; it was Sunday; nor on the 3d. I had a head writer in my office, Mudden Bysack. I have most certainly not been accessory in keeping him away, so anxious was I to serve him that I offered a reward of 300 rupees before I received the notice from Mr. Hedger. I believe he never was sworn and his present objection is to take an oath: I know he will not take an oath on any account. Delay occurred in replying to Mr. Judge's note, my illness was the cause. Dr. Twining attended me, my life was despaired of—I was not quite recovered when I answered Mr. Judge's letter of the 17th. Hurloll called at my office on the 22d August, and said he and his brother had made up their differences—he never called out me from that to the 26th, when on that day to my utter astonishment he stated that this was a bona fide transaction. This

was the first time he told me this; he did not tell me at the time of saying the differences with his brother were made up. On the 26th, he called on me with Dwarkanauth Tagore, and I told him he must have another attorney, I would have nothing to do with him, he entreated me to remain his attorney. I recommended Dwarkanauth Tagore to get the injunction orders postponed for a few days until the change of attorney could be effected. I received my instructions to prepare the affidavit to oppose the injunction, (Exhibit 19.) This is the draft affidavit of Hurloll in the suit of Bustomdoss Mullick. Hurloll came to my office with Ramchurn Mookerjee, who I believed to be his manager. He was never in Day's service to my knowledge. I had drafted the affidavit in Bustomdoss Mullick's case first, and sent it for Mr. Prinsep's approval who was counsel for Hurloll. That draft was returned to me by Mr. P. on the 17th August. I then drafted the other affidavit, and on the following day I went to Hurloll Tagore's house. The alteration in the affidavit as to the receipt by Hurloll's mother was made by Mr. Prinsep, in the draft I had originally inserted it. Two notes were given, one for 85 gold mohurs he received and the other was for the Government revenue due before the Days got possession of the garden; this has not been paid, the others have.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—The deeds will show what the consideration was, there was no real money given, from the date of the bill of sale they were entitled to the profits. I have no more doubt of the first sale being an absolute sale than I have of my existence. This note was for Government revenue alleged to be due; it has never been paid, but I have been often instructed to bring an action upon it and I have dissuaded my clients from "bringing an action pending the equity suit." I know that was somewhere about the Government revenue due. Mr. Thompson on the first occasion spoke generally of the matter of the compromise. I believe that Hurloll was acting under the advice of Mr. Hedger. The equity suits were then settled, and Shamlohl, not Hurloll, paid the costs as between party and party. The 26th August was the first day I heard of this being *benami*, the Days never opened their case to me until after the papers came from Mr. Blacquiere. I only knew that the sale was *bona fide*, that it was alleged to be *benami*. Until the 26th I did not know that there was a difference between the case of Hurloll and that of the Days as to the injunctions further than that the Days were out of possession. By the expression "contending parties" in (Exhibit—letter to Hurloll.) I meant that the vendor and purchaser were contending parties and could not have joined in one answer. Radakissen Mitter is the manager of the Days in legal and commercial matters; he is a very intelligent man. I understand the native language; I do understand a conversation in Bengallee if in the same room with me, and I hear it if spoken slowly. I could not have been absent more than half an hour in the Court and when Thompson came back with me, they were still discussing. Muddenmohun was present as my writer as it was his duty; he went off on the 1st of this March, and I wrote him a very severe letter. Muddenmohun Bysack does not attend the Days more than my other clients.

solemnly and most deliberately swear that Mr. Thompson attended twice, once at the compromise and on the 30th July he must have come on the part of Hurloll as he was his attorney. A plea or alibi in Hurloll's service has also absconded, although I have taken a subpoena out against him. I went to the Days about a month ago and saw the identical gold-mohurs at least what they alleged to be them, and I saw them weighed.

This was the case for the prosecution. The jury retired to take some refreshment, and on re-entering the court, their foreman addressed the Chief Justice, stating that they were unanimously of opinion that any further proceedings would be a waste of time,—that they did not believe the case for the prosecution. The jury were then called over in the usual manner by the clerk of the crown and a verdict of *not guilty* was recorded.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Mr. Advocate-General showed cause against a rule nisi obtained by Mr. Turton on a former day, having for its object to delay the passing of the sentence of the court on Jonooky Doss, a wealthy resident of Benares, convicted of conspiracy in 1829. The conspiracy of which the defendant was found guilty, had been concocted by him at Benares but matured and carried on by others in Calcutta where the defendant himself had never been. At the trial an objection was taken to the jurisdiction of the court, but this was overruled and a verdict of guilty was returned. The court subsequently decided after a solemn argument that it had a constructive jurisdiction over the defendant, but, this being a criminal case, leave was prayed that judgment might be suspended until the result should be known of an appeal to the King in Council. Further time was granted at various periods by the court, and now, though Sir Herbert Compton had taken the petition of appeal home so far back as 1831, it did not appear that any satisfactory measures had been adopted to bring the appeal before the Privy Council. The learned counsel argued that there had been a want of diligence, and a culpable neglect in this case which ought to prevent the court granting further time.

But the court, though they were not satisfied that the attorneys in London, employed to conduct the defendant's case and to bring it before the Privy Council, had used due diligence, from anything now produced in argument, could not infer that the defendant had influenced the delay. Under the circumstances, the appeal being on a question of the greatest importance, they were willing to grant a further delay until the last day of the second term 1837, with an understanding that defendant should then be brought up for judgment, unless, indeed, something much more satisfactory was brought before the Court than the documents on which the rule nisi was obtained. If defendant's counsel had any objections to urge to this arrangement, the court were willing to hear him.

Mr. Turton was perfectly satisfied with the course the court intended to adopt, but he took this opportunity to explain the cause of the delay, which was mainly in consequence of the failure of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. who were defendant's agents in London, and whose attorneys had been engaged to conduct the appeal in compliance with the wishes of Sir Herbert Compton.—*Englishman.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

Charles Gibson Marcus, William Bennett, George Henry Hollingberry, Mirza Mahomed Addy, and John Addy, were brought up, several of them in *forma pauperis*, and heard on their petitions and discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE JAMES GORDON.

This was an order obtained by Mr. W. Thompson, attorney for Mr. J. W. Sutherland, that the insolvent do attend to be examined on his oath on such matters as to the court may seem fit.

Mr. Gordon, examined by Mr. Priasep, exhibit produced, I have no doubt but that I must have received this document. These are the initials of Charles Morgan who has gone home, his duty was to register all documents of this description. I believe the document was received, as marked, on the 27th of October 1832. My memory has been refreshed as to this transaction by reading Mr. Storm's evidence given during my absence, but of myself, I have no recollection of the document. It relates to a sum of money belonging to Miss Hessing who was married to Colonel Geddes. The letter and power of attorney were not acted upon by me: they were acted upon by the other partners. They relate to a sale of government paper for Sa. Rs. 1,86,600, for Mrs. Geddes, and likewise to a cash balance in her favor. I have no knowledge how they were acted upon excepting so far as the books will shew and I have not referred to the books of the house. I am not aware that I was referred to during the progress, of this business. (Refers to letter.) From the letter I find, we were to remit immediately the full amount, but it could not be done in the terms of the letter, there not being any government bills at that time in the market. I see from the *Exchange Gazette*, now produced, that bills were advertised on London, drawn in Canton, for £14,000, but I am not sure that those bills were not bid for. It is not customary to enquire for government bills, because the brokers come to you and inquire if you want them. I cannot say if any trouble was taken to inquire for government bills, but to the best of my recollection no part of this money was remitted in them. £5,000 was remitted in bills of Dent and Co. on Richards, Mackintosh and Co. in London; the remainder in our own bills on the same firm. The date of the last remittance, for £12,000, was the 26th of December 1832, at which time we did not consider our affairs as utterly desperate. We failed on the 4th of the following January. I cannot say if the bills were despatched before the failure, but they were put in course of being sent as soon as they were signed. I cannot say by what ship they were despatched. All the bills but those for £12,000 were accepted by Richards, Mackintosh and Co. We were in course of making large remittances, per James Sibbald, but to what extent I cannot say. The vessel was wrecked, and the remittances never arrived except by way of insurance. I cannot say how much of those remittances had been taken up by government, but I have no doubt some part was. My department in the firm was the correspondence, insurance offices, and occasional business besides. Mr. Storm managed the whole of the business of finance generally: the ways and means were his particular department, but not exclusively so. I cannot say to what extent remittances were made from the 1st November to the time of failure. We were very largely indebted to the house at home, but we contemplated making large consignments upon which we expected large profits. The profits were very large—fifty per cent.—on what was sent home. I cannot say to what amount the remittances were, but certainly not one-fifth of what they would have been had the firm gone on without interruption in December and January. We were drawing largely in comparison to the consignments. As exhibited by our books, the debt to Richards, Mackintosh and Co. was at the beginning of season 1832, about £200,000. We had not received strong remonstrances on this subject: it was a large balance but we were as delicately told of it as one house could tell another. In fact we were desired not to remit home unless we could do so without loss on the transaction. (Letter produced, part written in cypher. When Mr. Roberts first went home he found he had often occasion to write to us on subjects which it would be improper or indelicate to expose to the clerks in the office. I have not the key to the cypher now: I had it but it has been mislaid. I have now before me Mr. Browne Robert's "statement" It purports to contain a copy of this letter; it is not an

exact copy, some words are omitted; the meaning of the letter and copy are the same, at least I will not undertake to say they are essentially different. It was not our practice to make enquiries for bills: our course was to follow our instructions, these were, in Mrs. Geddes' case, to remit in government bills, or if not procurable in good private bills. The sale of Company's paper took place on the 31st October, four days after the receipt of the letter, and the date of last remittance is the 26th December. I knew of no inquiries made by the firm for government bills between those dates, and I presume none were made. I did not write to Mr. B. Roberts in England in 1827 that the house must fail. Mr. Roberts at that time was at my elbow which made it impossible that I should have written to him. In 1827 nothing was farther from my mind than that it would be expedient for the house to stop payment. I certainly did not make such a proposal to any of my partners, nor was such a proposal at all agitated at that time. About a week before we did fail, I wrote home to say that we were very hard pressed, but that our principal apprehensions arose from the difficulty we should have in providing for Rickards and Co.'s bills, drawn through China and falling due in February or March. I was one of the executors of Mrs. Hessing, the mother of Mrs. Geddes, and had been her agent many years before the making of her will. She gave instructions herself to Mr. Turnbull in writing. It was dictated to Mr. Turnbull by Mrs. Hessing. The draft has been searched for at the office of the assignees but not found. I suggested that the original instructions should be sent to Stacy and Baillie, where I have also made enquiries for it. The original was in Mr. Turnbull's hand writing. Mrs. Hessing was a native of Hindostan: she was fair, and I believe of European parentage. I saw her on the subject of this will, and was present at the execution of it. There were three gentlemen and myself present. Mr. Hornett and Mr. Thompson witnessed it after it was explained. She had been bedridden for years. I have no doubt this passage was in the original draft, "Concerning my person estate and effects upon trust, that they, the said George James Gordon and Peter Turnbull, shall as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, call in such parts thereof as shall consist of money out upon security at interest or other wise (except only money at my credit with the said firm of Mackintosh and Co.) and convert into money such parts thereof as may not consist of cash at the time of my death." I have not the slightest doubt that there was no material variation between the will as it stood, and the draft written out by Mr. Turnbull, and which I sent to our attorney's Messrs. Stacy and Baillie to send us instructions for preparing a formal will, and therefore if the words pointed out had any peculiar legal effect they must have been taken from that draft of Mr. Turnbull. They certainly were not inserted at my suggestion. Mrs. Hessing had been a good deal in the hands of a native moonshoe, of Colonel Hessing's, and had been persuaded to give him a bond for Sa. Rs. 20,000 at six per cent. I did not clear off this debt having heard from various quarters that he had robbed her to a great extent. It is an omission that it is not in her account as a doubtful debt. I believe Mr. Turnbull did not act as executor in any one instance. There is a large balance against me in the books of the firm. It was in consequence of no dividends having been carried to our credit for several years. (In reply to Mr. Turton). For several years after joining the firm of Mackintosh and Co. I thought it the most flourishing and safest house in India. At the time we made the remittance for £12,000, I had no reason to believe the bills would not be honoured. At the time of drawing those bills, I had no doubt that they would be paid by Rickards and Co. who did in fact continue to accept every bill we drew on them up to the time of their failure.

IN THE MATTER OF J. YOUNG AND J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.

Mr. Turton applied for the final discharge of the insolvents. The learned counsel moved on a petition and affidavits setting forth that fourteen months had expired since the date of the application, and that notices had been given in compliance with the terms of the order made at time of the first application.

Mr. Justice Malkin, after some consideration, thought it would be desirable to have an affidavit that no fiat of bankruptcy had issued against the insolvents subsequent to the notice of application for a final discharge. An affidavit to that effect was put in, and likewise an affidavit, setting forth that inquiries had been made of the Secretary to Government as to whether the notices had been sent home for publication in the London Gazette, and that he had answered in the affirmative.

The Learned Judge then said that as this was the first application for a final discharge under the new act, it would be desirable to introduce a practice that would not require alteration. He would therefore take a day or two to consider the nature of the order it would be proper to make and if he found all the forms complied with, he would, without waiting for the next court day, make the order for a final discharge as of to-day.

A like course was pursued with regard to similar applications made on behalf of Mr. G. A. Prinsep, and Mr. W. Prinsep.—*Englishman*.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Mr. Turton made similar applications in the matters of George Ballard, Nathaniel Alexander, and John Storm. But as the parties were not present the learned judge took time to consider.

The final discharge of Mr. Gordon was opposed by Mr. Prinsep on the facts elicited by the above examination. The learned judge thought there were only two points for consideration, viz. whether the firm of Mackintosh and Co. were sufficiently excused for not sending home the remittances in Government bills; and secondly, whether they had reason to expect that their own bills would not be accepted. As to matters connected with the will of Mrs. Messing, he thought they might be put out of consideration.

A dividend of three per cent. was declared on the estate of Alexander and Co. and fifty per cent. in that of William Fairlie Clarke.

Sir Benjamin Malkin made orders upon the Petitions of the partners in the Insolvent Firms, under the 4th and 5th William IV. Cap. 79, granting an immediate release only to Messrs. Young, Sutherland and Gordon, and refusing it on account of the absence of the partners in the case of Messrs. Ballard, Alexander and Storm. In the case of G. A. Prinsep and Wm. Prinsep no order was made, and the matter stands over for the present.

The Commissioner made some preliminary remarks upon the operation of the Act, and upon the distinctions that appeared in the several cases before him. The first question, he observed, was whether this Act was really now in force, not having been specifically renewed with the Indian Insolvent Act, when the latter was renewed here in February last. He had himself no doubt whatever on the subject, for he found no limitation of time in the Act of 4th and 5th William IV. Cap. 79. It would have expired, if the other Act had not been renewed, for that was its foundation; but so long as there was an Indian Insolvent Act to hang upon, he considered it to continue in force.

The second question that arose was, whether the benefits of the Act could be granted to Insolvents not pre-

sent. His own opinion was that it might, but as the Chief Justice had expressed a different opinion, he (Sir Benjamin) would not make an order in this Court that would be final in opposition to that opinion, and therefore as the parties had an appeal to the Superior Court, he should refuse the applications of Messrs. Ballard, Alexander and Storm, on the ground of their absence. A distinction had been raised in the case of Mr. Storm, that his absence was owing to his being employed in the service of the Assignees of his firm. The circumstance the learned Commissioner did not look upon as making any material difference.

He would next consider the main question—the general position of the partners of the three Insolvent firms to which the petitioners had belonged. In this he found a considerable difference. The partners of Alexander and Co. had already obtained their discharge from their Indian Creditors under the Insolvent Act. The partners of Mackintosh and Co. had not; but, like the former, they had been declared “entitled to the benefit of the Act.” Whereas in the case of Palmer and Co., there had been no order of adjudication at all. Why this distinction, he did not know; but a doubt arose upon it, whether the partners in the last case were in a situation to ask for a release under the Act. He had no difficulty in granting it to Messrs. Young and Sutherland, to whose discharge no opposition had been offered by any Creditor, and who might, from the advantageous position in which they appeared to stand, be fairly considered as now exempted from the operation of any of the clauses of exception in the Act:—nor did he see any reason to refuse it to Mr. Gordon. But in the case of the two Messrs. Prinsep, the difference in their position was important; and although a number of years had gone by since the insolvency of their firm, and no opposing creditor had ever presented himself, yet as there had been no adjudication as in all the other cases, it might be proper for the Court itself to subject them to an examination upon their Schedules before proceeding further. He would not say, however, that even if that examination were not satisfactory, they might not in his opinion be entitled to the benefits of this Act, there having been no opposition made within the specified time; but as a difference of opinion existed upon that point, he would for the present refuse their application for a release, and leave them the option of an appeal to the other Court, or of subjecting themselves to an examination as suggested.

The Counsel for the two Messrs. Prinsep said they did not wish to avoid any examination the Court might think proper to make—the closer the investigation the better for them. But as the distinction now drawn to their prejudice had arisen from nothing else but the circumstances of Palmer and Co.’s insolvency having been the first case of importance that occurred under the operation of the Insolvent Act, and Sir Charles Grey had consequently hesitated to make a precedent, and therefore had only given the partners a temporary protection, he would submit that they ought not to suffer by an informality of the Court itself, which had taken charge of the estate without affording the partners that equivalent for the surrender to their property which the Act directed. He therefore requested that the Court would suspend making any order until he should have an opportunity of applying to get this informality removed, and his clients put on the same footing as the partners of the other firms, the circumstances of all of them being alike, in regard to the nature of their Schedules.

Mr. Molloy, on behalf of Mr. Storm, said he should adopt the Commissioner’s suggestion and appeal to the Supreme Court. This appeal, the Commissioner observed, would bring the whole subject under review, and save the necessity of separate appeals in the other cases. —*Calcutta Courier*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—Sir Charles Metcalfe, accompanied by Mr. Bushby and Lieut. Higginson, left Calcutta at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 2nd April, in the steamer, under a salute of seventeen guns, to assume charge of the Government of the North-western Provinces, and superintendence of the frontier native states. Sir Charles is to have a Private Secretary with a salary of 1,000 rupees a month, and an Aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant Higginson is to fill these offices, with a view to which he has resigned the appointment at Moorshedabad. About two hundred native gentlemen presented an address to Sir Charles on his departure from the presidency.

The Government of the Western Provinces, is to be finally established at Agra, and Sir Charles Metcalfe will carry forward his headquarters to that station during the rains.

SIR FREDERICK ADAM.—Sir Frederick Adam sent home his resignation of the Government of Madras in the month of October last.

THE BORING COMMITTEE.—It is stated that the Boring Committee, after boring about a hundred and twenty feet in the trial for getting fresh water in the Fort, are obliged in consequence of the tubes separating in three places, to take the whole up and begin again.

LOSS OF OPIUM.—Seven boats recently proceeding from Patna to Calcutta with opium for the China market were upset and swamped near Hoogly during the north-wester on the 23d April. The quantity of opium in them was about 260 chests, valued at about three lakhs; but the actual loss sustained is very inconsiderable, as all the opium has been recovered except two chests.

SIR HENRY FANE.—It is reported that Sir Henry Fane will leave Calcutta at the conclusion of the rains, or perhaps earlier, in order to reach Allahabad by the end of October. It is supposed that his Excellency has decided on proceeding up the country thus early in the season, that he may extend his inspection to the large stations to the westward, without encroaching upon the hot weather of 1837.

BENGAL ARCHERS.—The golden arrow has been won by Mr. Smith for the third time.

The Rhotas silver bowl, was shot for by the Archers on the 9th instant, and won by the Lieut. of the Company, Mr. J. C. Wilson.

SHIPPING.—Messrs. DeSouza and Co., if it is said, have closed with Mr. Ambrose for the building of a new clipper of 320 tons, for the China trade, to be constructed upon the plan of the *Cowajee Family*. This will make the fifth regular clipper built in Calcutta.

A small Government vessel measuring about a hundred tons, for taking the pilots to and from the Sand-Heads, has been launched from the building yard of Mr. James Ambrose at Howrah; she appears a regular clipper.

The *Syph* arrived off Calcutta on the 29th April, looking as beautiful as ever. We hail the return of the old clipper with joy, and wish her a swift pair of heels and better luck for the future.

The *Lady Grant*, in coming up the river, ran down the alk-beat near Hooghly Point, and the crew were only saved by getting into the boat of the *Lady Grant* which was towing netra and was cut away on the

accident occurring. On breasting the Bishop's College, the *Lady Grant* grounded on the tail of the Sumatra sand, and has been obliged to go into dock in consequence.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place on the 29th March, in order to receive from Mr. Parker the schedules of duties proposed to be instituted for the transit duties, to the amount of twenty-six lakhs of rupees. The object of the Board of Customs in laying these schedules before the merchants, was to obtain their opinions on the various items of taxation. The Chamber will take time to gather the opinions of the merchants, and then give a written answer to the board. The general opinion of the merchants present, was favorable to import duties on a fixed scale of valuation and at moderate rates, and unfavourable to export duties and the drawback system, from the great trouble which it occasions.

Messrs. G. U. Adam, R. C. Jenkins, T. Leach, J. McClure, A. Mackenzie, J. P. McKilligin, and Ram-comul Sen, were elected Members of the Committee of the Chamber, in lieu of Messrs. Wm. Colville, G. C. Arbuthnot, J. Crooke, B. Harding; J. Stuart, and Rustomjee Cowasjee, who went out by rotation.

Mr. Cockerell was on the 5th instant elected President, and Mr. Colvin Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year; and Messrs. R. Davidson, E. W. Brightman, and Lewis DeSouza were admitted as members, and Captain J. H. Johnstone as an honorary member.

The several houses of agency composing the Chamber of Commerce, have declared their intention to keep all their accounts in Company's rupees from the first May. Most of the tradesmen have declared the same intention.

FIRM OF WILLIAM PALMER & CO.—A meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of William Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad, was to take place at the house of Mr. William Palmer at Hyderabad on the 20th April, to consider of a plan for prosecuting in England the claims of that firm on the Nizam's Government.

BOARD OF REVENUE.—Mr. F. Halliday, have been appointed Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the room of Mr. Colvin, Private Secretary to the Governor-General.

DINNER TO THE CREW OF THE JUPITER.—On the evening of the 29th March, a grand dinner was given at the Government House to the sailors and marines of H. M. ship *Jupiter*: the table was loaded with dainty dainties and every solid and liquid obtainable.

DINNER TO COMMEMORATE THE ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTIES.—On the first instant, a dinner was got up at the Gyowahun office, Chose Baugan, by some of the educated Hindu youths, in commemoration of the act of the Legislative Council, abolishing the Transit Duties.

AN AMENDED DRAFT.—An amended draft was published in the *official Gazette* of the 30th March, of an act to rescind the 107th Section of the Act of 53d. Geo III. Cap. 155, which Draft was to be brought up for reconsideration at the first meeting of the Council after the 8th of May. The amendment is the extension of the Act to the three Presidencies, instead of confining its provisions to Bengal, as in the original Draft.

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.—The appointment of Mr. J. F. Grant to the Secretaryship of the Civil Annuity Fund

has not settled the question; Mr. McClintock, who considers himself aggrieved by Mr. Grant's appointment, has addressed a memorial to the Court of Directors on the subject.

It is stated, that twenty-three applications have been made for pensions on the Civil Annuity Fund, under the modified rules prescribed by the Court of Directors.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The Calcutta Steam Petition to the House of Commons, was despatched by the *Comandul* on the 2d April, addressed to the care of Capt. Grindlay as the general agent in London, with a letter to Lord William Bentinck, requesting him (if in Parliament) to present it to the House. The number of signatures upon it was about three thousand five hundred.

The memorials to the Court of Directors and Board of Control were sent up on the 31st March to the Secretary in the proper department, in order that they may be duly transmitted to those authorities.

THE CURRENCY.—The Chamber of Commerce have taken up the matter of the currency, by handing up to Government a letter from Mr. John Watson of Moorshedabad, in which the extreme inconvenience of the present state of things is forcibly pointed out.

The plan adopted by the Trade Association to exchange rupees has already been attended with considerable benefit to the Reges, as it has tended to reduce the exorbitant charges of the shroffs in Calcutta and its immediate vicinity to only half a pice in the rupee.

In the Mofussil, however, the coin can hardly be passed, and two to three annas are deducted as batta for exchanging a rupee. Some of the Zemindars, it is said, have gone so far, as to induce the Government peons to circulate a report among their ryots, that all the new coin will shortly be called in, and have in consequence been able to buy it up from them at most ruinous rates.

THE MOORSHEDABAD AGENCY.—The Moorshedabad Political Agency has been given to the Honorable W. H. L. Melville, Esq.

MR. WALKER.—Mr. Walker is to act for Mr. Plowden in the Salt Agencies of the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessor during the absence of the latter gentleman, who is about to proceed to the Cape on sick leave.

REVIEW.—Major General Watson reviewed the troops at Barrackpore on the 30th March. They were again reviewed on the 2d April in the presence of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

ROBBERY.—A novel description of robbery has lately been introduced into Calcutta. Within the last few weeks several buggies have been stolen. On the 25th March Constable Gwatkin succeeded in apprehending one of the villains going off with a buggy belonging to Mr. Anly the attorney.

ALEXANDER AND CO.'S ESTATE.—On the 9th April the Insolvent Court declared a dividend of 10 per cent., in the estate of Alexander and Co.

THE LAW COMMISSION.—It is said that the members of the Law Commission, intend to attend the Sessions Court of the officiating Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, whenever the trial of prisoners may take place.

NEW ACTS.—The proposed Acts, No. IX, giving power to commanding officers of Military stations out of the Company's territory, to administer any oath which a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer; and No. X, repealing two clauses of the Indigo Regulation of 1823 and substituting other provisions for them, were promulgated on the 13th April as members of the Indian code.

MRS. ATKINSON'S CONCERT.—Mrs. Atkinson's concert on the 13th April was respectably attended. Mrs. A. was in capital voice and sung delightfully.

FORGERY.—A forgery was committed on the 14th April, in the office of Messrs. R. C. Jenkins, and Co., by one of the native establishment who held a respectable and confidential situation. A draft for 1,200 rupees was forged and presented for countersignature to Mr. Jenkins, at a time of the day when he was very busy, and being passed by him, the forger received the money in Bank of Bengal notes, which he dispatched to the Bank immediately in order to get change for them. The fraud however, was detected in time, and the man who had received silver for the notes, was stopped just as he was leaving the Bank. He was taken to the police and interrogated, but nothing beyond the name of the person who gave him the notes was elicited by the examination.

MILITARY BOARD.—Col. Craigie has given up his intention of returning to Europe, and therefore the expected vacancy in the Military Board, will not take place.

MURDER.—An old Hindu woman was strangled to death on the 31st March, and some valuables stolen from her dwelling. The murderer has hitherto escaped detection.

THE APPEAL DESTROYING ACT.—The appeal of the British inhabitants of Calcutta against the repeal of the 107th section of the 155th chapter of the 53 act of George the III, has been unsuccessful. The Government conceive that the rescinding of the clause will make no change in the rights of British subjects, that the law which they have been all along amenable to will remain precisely the same, the tribunal merely being changed, and that what has been done hitherto by the Supreme Court, will be now done as well by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

ABANDONMENT OF THE HINDU RELIGION.—The following has appeared in the daily papers:—

We, the undersigned Hindoos, make the following declaration of our having renounced Hinduism. Having received a liberal education at Mr. Hare's School, and being freed from the prejudices and superstitions of our countrymen, we had long renounced Hinduism and begun to act according to our principles. This displeased our relations to such a degree that they began to persecute us. Apprehending some injuries would be committed on our persons, and other dangers, from the rage of bigotry, we have escaped from our houses and are living at present in a place where we think we are perfectly secure. Perceiving that our relations are still in pursuit of us, with the intention of dragging us home, we beg leave to inform them that we have determined to return no more to their caste, and as we have taken food which is forbidden in Hinduism, and that with men who are called by them *Mlechhas*, we request them to desist from giving trouble either to themselves or to us.—**DWARKEY RAUTH BANERJEA—GOPALCHUNDER MITTER.**

THE TOWN DUTIES.—The Town Duties were abolished on the 30th April.

PRIVATE HOLLOWAY.—Private Holloway, of H. M.'s 38th regiment, has abandoned all further proceedings in the Supreme Court here, and has been permitted, at his own request, to proceed to England on the *Comandul*, with a view of joining his regiment.

TIGERS.—A letter from Barrapore states that the tigers have made sad havoc amongst the molungees this season, upwards of fifty of whom have either been carried off or mortally wounded. At a village on the borders of a jungle, a boy, employed in cutting wood, was seized by one of the ferocious monsters, when the mother, attracted to the spot by the screams of the child, rushed

sized him by the legs. In the struggle the tiger was victorious, and succeeded in a victim into the jungle.

Dr. Wallich has been most successful for the tea plant. He has found it the vigour of a plant in its native locality in five different forests of Assam of at least four completely distinct soils.

THE SYLPH'S SALVAGE.—The insurance offices concerned in the *Sylph's* salvage, have prepared a letter to Government, requesting that the amount of the eleven China bills upon the Bengal Treasury may be paid over to them under indemnity.

THE RIVER STEAMERS.—The river iron steamers have been re-named in conformity with the orders received from the Court of Directors. The *Lord William Bentinck* retains her name; the late *George Swinton* is now the *Thames*; the late *Sir Chas. Metcalfe* is now the *Jumna*; and the late *Wm. Blunt* is now the *Megna*.

DR. DRUMMOND.—Dr. Drummond of H. M.'s ship *Jupiter* has been appointed Surgeon to the Governor-General. Dr. Drummond was surgeon of the *Curaçoa*, and in that capacity gave as much satisfaction to Lord and Lady William Bentinck as he appears to have done to Lord Auckland and family.

PETITION OF THE TRADE ASSOCIATION.—A petition from the Master, Wardens and members of the Trade Association, has been presented to the Governor-General in Council, to the same purport as that of the petition of the inhabitants at large, lately presented, asking for reform in the municipal government of the town.

ACCIDENT.—A coolie was killed in the ice house on the 26th April, by *choke damp*. One of the pits which was empty, had been kept closed for about a fortnight, and the wet tan and straw at the bottom had engendered the noxious vapour. Some repairs being necessary in the pit, a coolie was sent down to examine it, with a rope fastened round him, but being overpowered by the foul air, he fainted and fell off the ladder and was immediately pulled up. While the individuals in the ice house were endeavouring to restore him, another coolie, thinking the first individual was shamming, unperceived attempted to descend, when he too became infected by the gas and fell to the bottom. After several ineffectual attempts, he was, after the lapse of two hours, fished up with a boat-hook, but every attempt to restore animation proved abortive.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.—The students of the Hooghly College were examined on the 8th April, in Geometry, Algebra, History, Logic, &c. and the vast improvement they developed reflected the greatest credit on their teachers, and particularly Syud Uckbur Ally Khan, Mootoollee, to whose unremitting endeavours the institution owes its rise and progress.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, with his accustomed liberality, has presented the New Medical College with the sum of two thousand rupees yearly, for three successive years, to be laid out in prizes for those medical students who may acquit themselves with the greatest credit. The officers of the College, propose to divide the sum into money prizes, instead of laying it out in medals, books, &c.

THE BOMBAY DAK.—The *Englishman* states, that the recent improvement in the rate of travelling of the Bombay dak, is to be ascribed to the good management of Mr. Babington, who has the contract for the line of road between some place near Midnapore and Raypore, and employs a mounted dak.

THE MUMBAI MAGAZINE.—The *Monthly Magazine* of this name, has since the 19th April, been changed to a weekly Literary and Political Journal.

MR. ROOS.—A salute from the batteries of the fort on the 21st April, proclaimed the arrival of the Hon'ble Mr. Roos from Agra, to resume his seat as first Member of Council.

NEW BAZAAR.—A commodious and well arranged bazaar is in course of formation at Howrah, where fish, flesh, vegetables and other supplies will be procurable at the same rates as in Calcutta.

THE FRONAUT.—Mr. Robertson will not again exhibit in Calcutta. He has taken his departure for Lucknow from whence he has received tempting offers. He travels by boat, with all his balloon apparatus.

PETITION FOR TRIAL BY JURY, &c.—The Deputation, with the petition relative to trial by jury in civil cases, quarter sessions and extension of the limits of Calcutta, waited on the Governor-General on the 22d April. His Lordship received them alone, with much affability, and promised that the matters of which the petition treated, should have the attention of the Council Board.

JURY LISTS.—The jury lists are undergoing a revision by the Clerk of the Crown, and the Trade Association have been called upon, and have given their valuable assistance to that officer. The gentlemen of the press, who have hitherto been exempted from serving on the Jury, are to be entered on the list.

CONSUL OR ASSISTANT RESIDENT AT RANGOON.—The Chamber of Commerce lately made a representation to Government on the precarious position of the British trade at Rangoon, soliciting the appointment of a Consul or Assistant Resident at Rangoon with Consular powers. The proposition was favorably received, and a reference has been made to the Resident at Ava to ascertain if any objection, will be raised to such an appointment.

MUFUSSIL.

AGRA.—The prosecution of the *Delhi Gazette* for publishing a libel against the solvency of the Agra Bank, has been compromised by the payment of the sum of five hundred rupees by that paper, to be appropriated to the purposes of native education. The Agra Bank is said to be going on in a most flourishing manner.

Fever prevails to a great extent in the city and suburbs, and is more virulent than has been known for some years.

A real mahseer has been caught in the Jumna, just above the bridge of boats, weighing 26 lbs.

A horse under the influence of madness, recently killed a boy of fourteen years of age, lacerating the body dreadfully, and then jumped into a well and was drowned.

On the 26th March a Mussulman woman was hung for poisoning her husband.

A Hindu woman was recently supposed to have died, and was therefore taken and laid on the funeral pile, but in the process of cremation she indicated signs of existence and ultimately entirely revived and still continues to live.

The Sir Charles Metcalfe proceeded up the Jumna as far as the entrance of the Chumbul; but in consequence of the shallowness of the stream and the shifting sands, she was constrained to return, and was on the 25th March off Sherghurh in the Cawnpore district.

MYNPOOREE.—It is stated that Government demanded of Mr. Boulderson to state if this station could be dispensed with, and that the reply of the Commissioner was that if it were abolished the country would be overrun with thieves.

CANNPORE.—Colonel Which has proceeded to Calcutta to become the Bengal Member of the Ordnance Board, about to be composed from officers of Artillery for each Presidency.

CANNPORE.—Two officers of the Lancers, it is reported, have been placed under arrest for forgetting themselves in the excitement of an argument.

INSURRECTION.—Serious disturbances have broken out at a place called Ballywalla, a part of the lapsed Jeend territory, one of the protected Sheik states, which lately fell into the possession of the British in consequence of the death of the Rajah without heirs. The people had been used to act as nearly they wished under the sway of their late ruler, and they evinced their aversion to a more regular government by attacking Mr. Edgeworth, assistant to the Political Agent at Ambalah, who had been deputed to arrange the territory; pillaging his tents and killing some of his people. A force consisting of a troop of Horse Artillery, a company of Foot Artillery and a small battering train; a squadron of Cavalry, Skinner's Horse and three regiments of Native Infantry, has been ordered to assemble in the Sirhind Division, to chastise the insurgents. Col. Hamilton will command the force.

Accounts subsequently received state, that the rebels in the lapsed Jeend territory have submitted, on finding that the authorities were promptly preparing to put them down. The assembly of troops in the Sirhind Division has therefore been countermanded by General Duncan. Subsequent letters, however, intimate, that although the force required from General Duncan has been countermanded, the disturbances were far from being terminated. Troops had been sent from Ludhiana to chastise them.

The independent Seik Chieftains have taken alarm, at the assumption of Jheend by our Government. Report says, that a compact has been formed amongst them,—the object of which is to defeat the views of Government by adopting heirs where none exist. The Kythul Rajah who is dying, has been urged to appoint a successor immediately; otherwise, his territory, like that of Jheend, will be seized upon by the Company.

DELHI.—One of the Banking Firms of Delhi, has received a letter from Calcutta, stating that arrangements are in contemplation for establishing a Board of Revenue, with judicial powers, at Delhi, as before.

Brigadier Browne, it is stated, has objected to act in the matter of her late Highness the Begum Sumbree's will, from a fear of the consequences and annoyances of the law. The fortunate heir of the Begum, it is said, will receive no less a sum than sixty lakhs of rupees in houses and jewels, exclusive of the thirty lakhs invested in Company's paper.

Captain Wilson, the late Deputy Pay-master of Agra, is to succeed Major Denbey, as Commandant of the Delhi Palace Guards.

A woman was recently murdered in the Palace by a Salateen, who has effected his escape. Jealousy is said to have induced the man to perpetrate the deed. Active measures have been taken for the apprehension of the royal assassin. All the Native Chieftains have been written to, to lend their aid in the search.

A report prevails in the city, that Runjeet Singh is dead, and that an express from one of our political authorities to the address of the lieutenant Governor's agent passed through Delhi on the 21st ultimo.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with the Rev. Mr. Estlin, arrived at Delhi on the 26th March and left again for Meerut on the 28th.

A Jemadar newly promoted was murdered in the sepoy lines on the 25th February. He was waylaid and cut down close to his own quarters, and the murderers, two in number, effected their escape after the perpetration of the deed, leaving their dead victim upon the spot. A tulwar sheath was found resting against the wall of the Jemadar's house, behind which the murderers had evidently taken their station to watch his egress. Many sepoys have been placed in custody, and very little doubt is entertained of all the parties implicated in the foul crime being detected.

A few days after the murder was committed, a fakeer made an ineffectual attempt to get the men, who are confined on suspicion, released by inducing a sepoy to declare that he committed the crime, and that no one else was implicated; the fakeer also offered to point out the spot where the instrument of murder was hid, but notwithstanding his assurance, no tulwar was forthcoming. On enquiry it was found that the sepoy was entirely guiltless, although he insisted upon pleading guilty. It appears that he had been cajoled, by the fakeer, into a belief that he would go direct to Heaven if he sacrificed himself to save those who were in confinement one of whom is the Subadar Major of the Corps; the man's innocence, however, has been put beyond a doubt by five men swearing an *alibi*.

Seven brass cannon and 3,307 stand of arms, lately in use with the Begum Sombre's troops, have been deposited in the Delhi Magazine.

The late Nuwab Shumshodeen's property is about to be sold on account of his creditors and relations.

A woman in the suburbs of the city, having quarreled with her husband, threw herself into a well and was drowned.

A fire broke out recently in the city at night, and three men were severely burnt, one of whom has since died and the other two are not expected to live.

It is said that the Court-martial for the trial of Col. Dundas, has terminated its proceedings, and that the Col. has made a very able and satisfactory defence.

Shumshodeen Khan's relations have refused to take any part in the sale of his property; but are willing that Mr. Banness, a merchant, shall have the disposal of it. About five hundred horses will be put up for sale.

The opium and grain crops this season is said to have a very favorable appearance.

A Punjabee has been detected in an attempt to smuggle some girls into the Great Moghul's palace, with a view to sell them into slavery.

Cornet Robinson, assistant to the General Superintendent of Thuggee, has been directed to proceed to Hansi, and enrol men of the late Begum Sombre's Corps, for the service of that department.

SIMLAH.—The loss of Major Kennedy is much felt in Simlah society, which he promoted in a very liberal manner. The Zemindars and ryots of Simlah are said to be dissatisfied with our system of rule.

MONGHYR.—Four boats laden with goods belonging to a trader proceeding to Cawnpore, were wrecked on the 10th April, between Bhaugulpore and Monghyr. The articles on board were insured for about twenty thousand rupees.

MUOW.—The force lately sent from this station to quiet some insurrectionary Arabs or Bheel, was engaged in a slight skirmish on the 21st March. A small reconnoitering party consisting of three officers, twenty troopers and a dozen sepoys, had pushed forward towards one of the mountain passes, which they found beset by a considerable body of Bheels, headed by a Mussulman named Ahmud a Mookhautee, who commenced an attack on

them. An express was immediately sent to the main body of the English, a couple of kos in the rear, for assistance, which however did not arrive until the Bheel leader had been killed; an event, which was followed by the flight of his party. Two sepoy, two syces and three horses were killed on the side of the British, and one sepoy wounded.

MHOW.—Letters from Mhow of the 26th March mention, that Col. Holbrow's detachment was still actively engaged in the pursuit of the two or three Bheel Chief, who had aided and abetted the disturbers of the peace in the Jubboah Rajah's country.

TIRHOOT.—Letters from Tirhoot state, that the district has been visited by a gale from the westward, followed by hot winds and hot weather.

PURNEAH.—Advices from Purneah, speak in favorable terms of the prospects of the planters, as far as they yet may be judged.

GOORGHOOH.—At the last fair held at Goorghoorn, within the last month, although a greater concourse of people were assembled than usual, and although a few sowars and burkundauzes only were employed, yet, not a single crime was committed, owing to the judicious arrangements of Mr. Charles Gubbins.

MEERUT.—The band of the late Begum Sombre has been entertained for Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and proceeds to Lahore under charge of Mr. Perkins the Band Master.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Meerut on the 29th March, and was expected to remain in the station for about ten days.

MEWAT.—The mortality produced by fever in Mewat this year, has been unusually great, nearly ten per cent. of the population having been carried off by it.

LOODIAHNAH.—The sepoys confined on suspicion of being implicated in the late robbery here, have been liberated by the Brigadier who, to facilitate the discovery of the guilty parties, has signified his intention of refusing the annual leave to the sepoys of the Regiment, which supplied the guard over the Treasury when the robbery was committed.

COL. FAITHFUL.—It is stated that Col. Faithful has determined to memorialize the Court of Directors on the subject of his recent supercession by Col. Becher.

MOORSAN.—The inhabitants of Moorsun have been thrown into great consternation by the arrival of hitherto thug-approvers, who have gone there for the purpose of identifying their former associates. The reason of their fright is, that thug-approvers are known often to attach blame to innocent persons, with a view to extort money from them.

ALLAHABAD.—Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived at Allahabad on the 22nd April, under the salute due to his rank.

The Baiza Baie and her followers have by the Lieutenant-Governor been declared amenable to the ordinary civil and criminal courts in these provinces.

After a long contest of about thirty years, the Durghah of Sultan Soolymaan, has been awarded to a faqueer.

Some fresh instances of the corruption of the native Amlah are about to be exposed in the Court of Joudpore, in consequence of an *urzi* having been presented to the Judge by a prisoner in the debtors' jail.

An affray recently took place between the followers of the Rajah of Burhar, and those of the Zemindar of Uggoree, in which several of the latter were wounded. The defeated party applied to the Magistrate of Mirzapore for redress, who has, in expectation of resistance,

proceeded with a party of fifty sepoy, commanded by two officers, to capture the offenders.

Two nephews of the King of Delhi have arrived at Allahabad.

It is reported that a dacoity has taken place at Ghoorawal. The attack was made upon the Treasury in charge of the Thuseeldar, and the Jemmadar, the Darogha and two chupprassees were wounded. The villagers collected to the rescue; but though they attacked and dispersed the dacoits, the latter got off with about two thousand rupees. Some of the dacoits are reported to have been apprehended and arrangements are making to secure the rest.

It has been decided that the Sudder Board of Revenue and Sudder Court, shall remain at Allahabad after the Lieutenant Governor and the other officers proceed to Agra.

The station of Allahabad is said to be overrun with wolves, and that many children have been carried off by them.

The situation of Post Master of Allahabad has been abolished.

A meeting of the uncovenanted was to have been held on the evening of the 23rd April, to consider the draft of a memorial to the Supreme Government, appealing from the decision of the Governor of Agra.

Mr. Woollaston arrived at Allahabad on the 22d April, on his way to Agra.

KUMAON.—Very unsettled weather has been experienced at Kumaon of late, and much rain has fallen. The new Commissioner, Col. Gowan, arrived at Almorah on the 6th April.

NATIVE STATES.

BIHARRIPORE.—Bulwant Singh has just recovered from a severe attack of illness, and in gratitude is about to visit the holy shrine of Buldeo at Muttra, and from thence he proceeds to bathe in the Ganges.

Orders have been issued by the Rajah to apprehend all refugees from Jeypore.

JYPORE.—It is said that the troops at Islampore had received instructions from Lieut.-Col. Alves to march on the 25th March to their respective cantonments. Sahewar is said to have been abandoned, and that Chumum Sing has been compelled to fly. The Jeypore forces had marched on a refractory mud fort belonging to Chyn Sing near Gohalla, but the result is not yet known.

Luchmun Singh has followed up his conquest of Sahwear, by investing Bodoulce, a small town, the inhabitants of which had afforded protection to Chumun Singh. The place was saved from plunder by the head man giving his promise to put Luchmun Singh in possession of Chumun within a month. The execution of Jota Ram, Hookum Chund, Futt-y Singh and the person who cut at Major Alves, was fixed for the eleventh April.

It is said that Government have called upon the Jeypore Government to pay up its arrears of tribute, which amount to 33 lakhs, and that the Rawul has declared his inability to meet the demand. A further period of three years will be granted, but interest will be charged, which will amount to about six lakhs more.

The Rawul Byree Saul, native reports say, in anticipation of the issue of the enquiry into Mr. Blake's murder, has written to Maun Sing of Joudpore and to the Boondie Rajah, demanding their assistance in the event of a war,—representing to them, that

should Jeypore, the head of Rajwarrah fall, all the smaller States will be included in her ruin : and that these worthies have refused to join him—Maun Sing saying, that he has already felt the weight of the Sahib loge's displeasure, and will not again provoke it, and that, besides, experience has taught him that the Jeyporians, "ever fair and false," are not to be depended upon. The Boondie Rajah's reply, is equally biting—"one good turn deserves another—when I was in distress, ye refused to assist me, and now ye shall fight your own battles."

The native Ukhbars state, that Lieut.-Col. Alves is entirely influenced by Byree Saul, who has dissuaded him from instituting enquiry into the case of Roop B-darun, who has been in confinement since the death of the late Rajah, upon suspicion of having aided Jota Ram to poison him.

The Rance of Jeypore has issued an edict, prohibiting, upon pain of severe punishment, any of her subjects affording assistance or shelter to the refugee Chinun Singh.

CASHMERE.—Cashmere is once again blooming with vegetable beauty. The wise and conciliatory measures of Sirdar Mahun Sing, have restored confidence to the inhabitants, and those who had emigrated to escape famine and oppression, have returned to their homes and have resumed their usual avocations.

LUCKNOW.—An attempt at highway robbery was recently made in this country, but the party attacked resisted, and a conflict ensued, in which several lives were lost. Four of the assailed had just strength to reach the British territory and expire.

It is said that the King of Lucknow has sought an acknowledgment of his right to the title of King from his Majesty of Delhi; offering, as a return, to address him as "the King of Kings," to give him a yearly tribute of 5 lacks of rupees, handsome presents of horses, elephants, khiluts, &c. &c. &c., on the occasion of every festival, and to pay him respect as his *Souverain*; and that the great Moghul had refused compliance with his wishes.

Investigation is being prosecuted on the subject of the bribery and corruption of the late Resident at the Lucknow Court, Mr. Rickets. Nothing has further transpired.

CABUL.—Dost Mahumud Khan was, according to the latest intelligence, preparing for his expedition to the eastward, and as a preparatory step had sent forward a body of men under the command of a Mr. Campbell, intending to follow himself quickly. Runjeet Singh hearing of these movements, increased his own force in Peshawar.

Dost Mahumud Khan has also detected a younger brother in conveying to Runjeet Singh a couple of Peran horses, and in consequence imprisoned him. The brother was instigated to this proceeding by another brother, the deposed chief of Peshawar, who is endeavouring to conciliate the favour of Runjeet, by making whatever concession the treacherous Sikh exacts. The settlement of Peshawar is proceeding under the management of Mons. Ventura, who is introducing into it a mixed system of eastern despotism with western justice. Runjeet is at present at Mahadev, a small town to the S. E. of Lahore.

LAHORE.—Payund Khan, with his five hundred followers still continues to levy black mail in them in the vicinity of the Attock and baffles all the attempts of Sirdar Hurree Singh to overtake him.

Runjeet Singh, it is reported, has publicly adopted the son of Rajah Dhean Sing.

Mr. Harland has had a jagheer of 12,000 rupees per annum given to him for his services in the powder manufactory, but which is to be resumed whenever Runjeet Singh chooses.

The report of the Maharajah's death is totally unfounded. He has recently presented Sultan Mahomed Khan with a jagheer yielding three lakhs a year, upon the express condition that he will act against his brother Dost Mahomed, in the event of a collision, which may not be far distant. One of Sultan Mahomed's sons has been retained as a hostage for his father's good behaviour.

Runjeet Singh, at the date of the last advices, was about to proceed to Mooltan, from whence he will superintend the conquest of Shikarpore, a measure he has determined to carry into effect.

It is rumoured that Runjeet Singh is making grand preparations for the invasion of Cabool or Shikarpore, and that he has appealed to the British Government, on the part of one of his sudars, praying for the restoration of certain villages belonging to the sirdar, in the vicinity of Jeend, which the Company have seized.

It is also stated, that the Maharaja has ordered a new coin to be struck off, having on one side an effigy of himself, and on the other an image of the founder of his sect, Baba Nanik, and has issued a proclamation, that after a certain date, no other coin shall pass current through his territories.

ULWAR.—It is stated that the wish of the Rajah of Ulwar to adopt an heir, from the children of his caste, has been opposed by the British Government, who refuse to countenance such adoption.

LUDAKH.—Zurwar Singh, the conqueror of Ludakh, has been levying a poll tax of ten thousand rupees on all the petty chiefs, as compensation for the expense incurred in subduing them, as well as security for their future good conduct.

INDORE.—Hurree Holkar is said to be making warlike preparations, and has drawn up his forces outside the walls of Indore.

PUTHIALEH.—There has been one of the usual disturbances between the Zemendars and Collectors in the District of Bahadur: to repress which the presence of troops became necessary. The Rajah lately held a meeting with some of the neighbouring chiefs to take counsel regarding the severe illness of Oudy Sing; at which, it is reported to have been agreed, to place the son of Busawee Singh in the Chieftainship of Kuhlul, otherwise, that the independent states would soon follow the example of Jeend and be seized by the English.

GOOMSUN.—It is stated that a field officer has been wounded in action at Goomsur, and that one or two others have died of fever. A detachment of Cavalry is said to be under orders to proceed to the seat of war. The climate is working its effects on the troops and fever is becoming very prevalent. About one thousand four hundred are reported to be laid up. The enemy still eluded our forces, and wear them out with harassing marches and scanty supply of food. Mr. Russel is indefatigable in his exertions. Lieutenant-Col. Murial, of the 8th Madras Infantry, as fallen a victim to the fever.

AURUNGBAD.—A Bheel leader named Sutoo, whose acts in this district conferred much notoriety on him, has been apprehended by a party of natives under the command of Moohumud Alley-Beg of the Nizam's service.

HEERAT.—The South Western Provinces of this country have lately been subjected to the inroads of the Oorbaks, who, after a hard struggle with the Moghuls

and a most inclement winter, were driven back to their desert home.

MADRAS.

INTERFERENCE OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.—There is a report that despatches have been received from the Home Authorities expressing their surprise that the Supreme Government of India should have interfered, on so many occasions, with the minor Presidencies; and intimating that, except in cases of peculiar importance, all the details of Government should be left to the respective Governors in Council.

BREAK-WATER.—The *Fort St. George Gazette* contains the report of the Break-water Committee for the month of March. The disbursements are Rs. 2496 15 5, which added to the expense incurred up to the 29th February, amounts to rupees 16,999 14 4.

The Break-water Committee are gradually progressing towards the accomplishment of the work they have undertaken; a great many huge masses of rock for the Break-water have been brought down the Adyar and deposited at its entrance, ready for embarkation. The Newaah has granted leave to the Committee, to use an extensive bed of granite on the left bank of the Adyar, a little below Marmalong Bridge.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.—The Marquess De St. Simon, Governor of Pondicherry, arrived at Madras on the 1st April under a salute of nineteen guns.

The Marquess has been splendidly feted at Madras. On the morning of the 11th April the garrison of Fort St. George were reviewed before him, and the Marquess was pleased to express his approbation of the precision with which the manoeuvres were executed and the steadiness of the troops.

READING AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—A reading and circulating library has been formed on the premises of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

MR. C. R. COTTON.—It is said that Mr. C. R. Cotton comes into the Revenue Board on the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Sullivan's accession to Council.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A soldier of H. M.'s 63d, whilst bathing in the sea in front of the saluting battery on the 22nd March, suddenly disappeared. It is supposed the unfortunate man fell a victim to the sharks which swarm in the roadstead.

SHIPWRECKS.—The brig *Rebecca*, Capt. Heron, ran ashore on the night of the 22nd ultimo, to the northward of the Custom House. The vessel was immediately pillaged of all her cabin stores by the natives, who endeavoured to maltreat the Captain when he remonstrated with them.

The brig *Hamanshaw*, bound from Madras to Vizagapatam, ran ashore near Narsapore Point, on the Zillah of Rajahmundry, on the morning of the 6th April, and was obliged to put into Antrovaity in distress. The Collector of the district had supplied the passengers, amounting to 600 souls with money to prosecute their journey.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The subscribers to the Steam navigation fund of 1833 met on the 1st instant, and resolved to divide the remaining subscription of 10,000 rupees among the subscribers. The subscribers to the Fund of 1828 have determined to give the balance, as soon as received from England, to the Friend in Need Society. The Steam petition has already 1,162 signatures attached to it. The new steam subscription gets on very languidly.

THUNDER AND HAIL STORM.—A severe thunder and hail storm occurred at Ellore on the 22nd March. No disastrous consequences resulted from it.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BROMLEY AND ENSIGN GIBBON.—Lieut. Bromley and Ensign Gibbon, were attacked on their march, between Dorejuipursaul and Oodiagherry, by a large body of Khonds, and being deserted by a great portion of the native force under their command, fell nobly, defending themselves and the charge which had been committed to them.

THE NEILGHERRIE.—A large assemblage has been attracted to the Neilgherries this season, although great inconvenience is experienced on them from an insufficiency of rain. Sir F. Adam is in very fair health, and is said to take a great deal of exercise and do very little business.

SUICIDE.—Capt. Neil Sinclair, of H. M.'s 55th Regt, who had been recently ordered down to the presidency to take his trial before a military tribunal, recently put an end to his existence by suspending himself by the neck in an out-house with a silk handkerchief. He was found next morning quite dead.

MR. OLIVER.—The Honorable Mr. Oliver embarked for England on the *Duke of Argyle* on the 17th ultimo.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—A rumour is in circulation, that the Indian Army is to be reduced by thirty regiments, and that Lord Auckland has been instructed to carry this reduction into effect.

JAULNA.—Jaulna is to be re-occupied as a military station.

DUTY ON COTTON AND WOOL.—Government have abolished the duty on cotton and wool, shipped at the subordinate ports and manifested as consigned to other ports under the presidency of Madras.

RAIL ROADS.—It is said that an order for immediately constructing rail roads from Madras to the Mount and to the Red Hills, has been approved of by the Military Board, and now only awaits the confirmation of Sir Frederick Adam.

SIR F. ADAM.—As on *on dit* of the day, it is reported that Sir Frederick Adam will leave the Hills for Bangalore some time in June next, where he will make a stay of some three months, and return to the presidency in October.

BOMBAY.

THE INDUS.—The *Nerbudda*, Lieut. Carless, returned to Bombay on the 3rd instant from the Indus, where she had been employed in surveying the river. It appears that the river contains much less water than was expected. Lieut. Wood, I. N., was left at Hyderabad, in order to note the rise and fall of the river during the monsoon.

THE HUGH LINDSAY.—The *Hugh Lindsay* sailed from Bombay for Suez on the 18th March with 2,955 letters on board. The following are said to be the arrangements which have been made for the conveyance of the overland packets for the period from 1st December last to the 1st June next:—The *Shannon* is expected to bring the packets of 1st January and 1st February, and to arrive there early in May. The *Hugh Lindsay* may be expected in all May, with the mails of 1st March and 1st April. The *Chive* may be expected to arrive about the middle of August, with the mails of 1st May and 1st of June.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—Several native children have been suddenly missed at Amelnugur, and it is supposed that they have been murdered by the emissaries of a Rajpootnee of distinction residing a few days' march from the town, who being dangerously ill, has been persuaded by her medical advisers, that all endeavours to restore her would prove ineffectual, unless she consented to eat the hearts and livers of twenty young children, and which remedy she had in consequence

determined to try. The body of one of the missing children, was found in a nullah, with the belly cut open, from which the heart and liver had been extracted. Two men have been imprisoned on suspicion of being connected with the murder.

A woman and a man, her paramour, of the Koonbee Vunjarree caste, were hanged on the 21st ultimo near the town jail of Poona, for having conspired and murdered the husband of the former. This is the first woman hung in Poona.

On the 5th March a girl of eleven years of age was murdered and cut to pieces by some Mussulmen, for the sake of ornaments of thirty rupee's value which she had on her person.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—The house of Talya Kakirday, in the Shenwar Penth at Poona, was struck with lightning on the 11th April, and two of the boys belonging to the school held in it were killed.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—It is stated that Ibrahim and Reschid Pashas, have been positively ordered to oppose the Euphrates expedition under Col. Chesney. **PRESENT TO GOVERNMENT.**—A present has lately been received from the Ameers of Scind by the Bombay Government, consisting of eight handsome horses, two full grown tigers and two deer.

DURBAR.—A Durbar was held by the Governor on the 23rd March in the Town Hall, to present a *khilaut* to Aga Mahummud Ruheem Shirajee. The durbar was very numerously attended by the principal native inhabitants of Bombay.

VILLAGE TELLATEFS.—The experiment which was tried some time since in the Conkan and Deccan, of investing the Deshmookhs and Deshpandys with a sort of superintendence over Jullatees and Shekh-dars, has succeeded remarkably well.

FIRE AT SURAT.—A fire broke out at Surat on the 6th March near Seyd Pooree, by which 300 houses were burned to ashes and property valued at 200,000 rupees destroyed.

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF ROBBERS.—Twenty individuals of a gang of depredators, who had committed a gang robbery in the village of Warshana, in the Sub-Collectorate of Sholapoor, have been apprehended through the exertions of Lieut. F. Janvrim of H. M.'s 20th Regt., who arrived in the village the day after the robbery had been perpetrated.

CEYLON.

PEARL FISHERY.—The Pearl Fishery, carrying on at Aripo, is not likely to turn out as profitable to Government as the few previous ones; and this is principally owing to the absence of the Natarotayahs, the most wealthy class of Native Merchants. Two reasons are assigned for the unwillingness of these people to attend: one; the severe losses they experienced in their speculations at the last Fishery; the other, that one of their body, having committed an offence, received some punishment in consequence of which he lost caste: this has so highly outraged their feelings, that they have determined, by coalescing in the present manner, to be avenged on Government, for the insult offered to their degraded brother.

PENANG.

THE EX RAJAH OF KEDA.—The ex-Rajah of Keda has quitted Malacca, and was at Perak on the 5th March on his voyage to Delha, where he intends to reside permanently with his family and followers.

ACCIDENT.—A Chulia boat laden with rice and paddy belonging to a Malay man, (who, and his two children, were passengers in her) was upset near Tallook Aier,

and the two children were drowned. The Malay man was picked up after being some time in the water.

SINGAPORE.

PIRACIES.—The pirates are waxing bolder daily in their depredations in the Straits. An attack was made on the 12th February on the brig *Fatal Gunnie* whilst on her way to Lookoot, a tin district a little to the northward of Malacca, by three prahus. After an action of about half an hour, the pirates gradually retired to a short distance and lay too for six other boats which were pulling up to their assistance. One of the seacunnies of the brig being killed by a ball while serving a gun, and the people on board fearful of the numbers now approaching, the vessel put back to Malacca with a favorable breeze, where she arrived on the 14th February.

A *sampan pukat*, with a crew of fifty men on board, was attacked in the Straits of Lambajin by four piratical prahus, and after a warm engagement, in which she lost five men and had nine wounded, and had killed about thirty of the pirates, the commander was obliged to run the pukat into a small river and beach her, as she was ready to sink. The crew soon erected a stockade for their defence, in which they were shortly attacked by the pirates who kept up the assault for about five hours and then retired. The pukat after remaining four days to repair damages, put to sea and arrived at Malacca in safety in five days.

A boat belonging to H. M.'s ship *Rose* was attacked near Penang by pirates, but she succeeded in capturing one of the corsairs after having one of her crew killed and several wounded.

His Majesty's Ship *Wolf*, was about to start from Penang in quest of a horde of pirates, who, it was reported, had established a depot on the Ding-Dings.

Several other native craft and fishing boats have been plundered by these ruthless corsairs and their crews barbarously butchered. The sanguinary depredations have all been committed within thirty miles to the eastward of Singapore. His Majesty's sloop of war *Wolf* and the schooner *Zephyr*, had come to an engagement with a fleet of pirates, but the result of the encounter was not known, as the junk which brought the intelligence of the conflict, came away when boats of the men-of-war were in pursuit of the pirates.

STEAMER JARDINE.—The Steamer *Jardine* has arrived at Singapore and been tendered to the Government.

THE SYLPH.—The *Sylph* hauled out from Sandy Point on the 24th March, to her anchorage in the roads all a *tanto*, and sailed for Calcutta on the 2nd April.

STEAMER JARDINE.—The merchants of Singapore contemplated to get up a Company to purchase the *Jardine*, Steamer, in shares of one hundred Spanish dollars each, to be employed as a regular trader between Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

MR. D. MACINTYRE.—Mr. Donald Macintyre, late assignee of the firm of Cruttenden and Co., died on board of the *Lady Clifford* on the 12th February, on the way to Singapore.

CONQUEST OF SUMATRA.—It is stated that the Dutch, undeterred by the severe castigations inflicted on them by the *ourang padrees*, still continue to cherish the hope of subjugating Sumatra to their rule. For this purpose they have collected about 2,000 of their climate-worn soldiers in Padang, and sent them up to *Ayer Boongy*.

VOLCANIC Eruption.—An eruption of *Gunong Apie* (one of the Banda isles) took place in October last, attended with a violent earthquake, which destroyed the barracks at Amboyna and caused the loss of a number

of lives. The walls of the several forts on the island, have been much injured by the concussion, and great Banda, where the principal clove plantations are, has suffered considerably.

ENTREPOT FOR OPIUM.—The authorities at Macao have declared that port a place of entrepôt for opium, and also for foreign goods generally, except from places on this side the Cape of Good Hope. They are allowed to remain in entrepôt six months, after which, if not previously re-exported, they will be subject to the regulated duties. There is a deposit charge of 5 dollars per chest on opium, and one and a half per cent. on other goods,—besides fixed rates of godown rent. The edict is declared to be experimental, but to be in force not less than one year.

BURMAH.

Letters from Arracan state, that the province is still in a very disturbed state. Three companies of the 40th N. I. were at Akyab on the 8th ultimo, but owing to the nature of the country, they anticipated some trouble in restoring the district to order, even though the freebooter insurgents are few in number.

The rebels having succeeded in getting the hill tribes of Lymro to join them, made an attack on the old town of Arracan. They killed four or five individuals,

wounded about as many, and burnt upwards of a hundred houses to the ground. They also succeeded in carrying away the arms from the thana, and rescuing a few prisoners. After this they attacked a large village called Raing-kiong, belonging to another hill tribe, where they killed upwards of twenty individuals, besides severely wounding many.

CHINA.

ATROCITIES COMMITTED NEAR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

—Several vessels have lately been attacked near the Sandwich Islands and their crews murdered. The *Awashouks*, Captain Coffin, was attacked and her Captain, the first and second officers, and some of the seamen killed by the natives. The third mate managed to escape with the vessel. The schooner *Honduras* of Boston, Captain Scott, was attacked at Strong's Island, and Capt. Scott and thirteen of his men were killed. The mate with the help of a boy only, slipped the cable and escaped with the vessel to Ascension. The Captain of the *Jonale*, two Europeans and two Bengallees, were also murdered with an axe by the Serang of that vessel. The fellow was subsequently shot by the Supercargo after a hard struggle with the second mate.

CHANGE OF EDITOR.—The editorship of the Canton Press has changed hands.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From A. E. Kuhn's *Monthly Price Current*, April, 31, 1836.

In our last number we alluded to certain alterations, contemplated by this Government, regarding the Inland Transit and Town Duties; those measures have been finally determined upon, and promulgated for the information of the public.

The liberality of Government has been conspicuous on this occasion. The revenue derived from the Inland and Town duties, and now given up, amounted to about 13 Lacks, while, instead of levying imports upon the external commerce to nearly the same amount as was at first contemplated, they have been satisfied with drawing only one half of the revenue thus abandoned. The effect of these joint measures must be most beneficial to our trade with Great Britain, as the relief afforded to the dealers and consumers in this country, will enable them to pay, for the articles imported, prices more than equal, to cover the present duties, and, when in addition to the removal of the pecuniary grievances, we consider the cessation of the vexatious delays and fraud attendant upon the old system, there is every reason confidently to expect, a decided progressive increase of the local consumption.

With respect to our produce market, the state of comparative insensibility into which we have been thrown by the extraordinary scarcity of tonnage has not been relieved since our

last publication; but, on the contrary, notwithstanding the general expectation, that the next arrivals must reduce existing rates, the few ships now loading, are obtaining rather more than formerly, £8 per 20 cwt, having been paid for saltpetre to London, 13 rupees per bale for cotton to China, and 3 rupees per bag of rice to Mauritius.

From the great increase of the production of grain and seed in this country and also the extension of the cotton cultivation, it is not likely that hereafter freights in this port will decline below the average of the last twelve months.

INDIGO.—The season may now be considered to be closed; there are some few parcels yet to arrive, about 400 mds. The stock comprises about 4000 mds. held by speculators; prices are nominal and nothing whatever is doing in the article. The prospects for the growing crop are generally unfavourable and certainly considerably worse than they were at this time last year, owing to the continuance of the dry weather. It is yet too early to form any correct calculation of the quantity that may be produced; the present appearances are however against an average crop, as the season is likely to be a very dry one.

OPIUM.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts received from China, (and the advices from Bombay confirming the intelligence of an abundant crop of Malwa) the Opium

Sale of the 29th April, was well attended, and the prices have been driven up higher than could possibly have been expected. The principal buyers are native and other speculators. The greater part of the limited orders were of course rendered inexecutable.

The result of the sale is as follows :

	chests	highest	lowest	average
Behar... ..	2001	1.85	1.925	1861 14 9
Benares.....	1869	1.245	1.225	1227 9 9

RAW SILK.—The March band is now arriving, the produce is considered to be of a good quality and abundant ; our prices may be expected to improve, as the demand for the home markets is extremely active.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—It will be observed that our prices have improved, there are no stocks at present in existence, and shippers are generally obliged to execute their orders by making advances to agents in the manufacturing districts. The purchases of choppahs and bandanoes for the Americans have been very extensive during the last eleven months. The exports of corahs to Great Britain is about the same as last year, while the exports of choppahs and bandanoes have fallen off to a remarkable degree.

RAW COTTON.—The present crop is stated to be large, and our prices have consequently declined. The accounts from China are very discouraging, and it appears that from Madras and Bombay, the supplies will be unusually liberal. Our exports to Great Britain have very materially increased of late years ; shipments during the last eleven months having amounted to 38,289 bales, notwithstanding the scarcity of tonnage.

SALTPETRE.—The shipments to America have been on a very large scale, more than double of last year's, and nearly equal to the exports to Great Britain. The stock of fine and good quality in the market is very large and considerable, but the lower qualities are rather plentiful.

SUGAR.—The new sugar may be expected to arrive in quantity about the latter end of the next month ; in the Ghazepore districts the cane has been very unproductive, owing to the decay occasioned by the excessive rains ; the price of the jagry has in consequence risen about 30 per cent., and it is generally estimated that the crop of these parts (producing the sugar known under the denomination of Benares) will experience a falling off of about one-fourth. In the Burdwan district, the produce of which is not generally exported to Europe, the cane has thriven throughout and the crop is consequently abundant. The Americans have for the first time become purchasers of this article. Although there are many parcels of sugar in bands of the exporters, waiting for opportunities of shipments, the stock for sale in the bazaars is extremely reduced.

LAC.—*Lac Dye.*—Our prices have advanced. The demand for England has been steady, and our exports nearly equal to those of last year. The Americans have bought very freely, and their shipments have more than doubled the quantity taken by them last year.

Shell Lac.—Our prices remain stationary with a slight tendency to decline. The amount exported to England is

rather in excess of last year, but, as in the case of lac dye, a remarkable increase is observable in our trade with the United States.

RICE.—The scarcity of tonnage already alluded to has occasioned a complete stagnation in this trade, with the exception of a few cargoes dispatched to Mauritius and to Bourbon ; to the latter place, our exports have been considerable.

WHEAT.—The new wheat is expected to arrive about the end of June ; the little of the old that now remains is nearly worthless from the attack of the weavils.

HIDES.—Shipments for England continue on a limited scale, owing to the scarcity of available tonnage. The Americans have purchased during the last eleven months 361,376 pieces, while the average of their shipments of the preceding three years, is only 231,372 pieces, showing an increase of more than the double. Prices remain as reported in our last.

LINSEED.—The last crop is now all arrived, the most part of which has been shipped to England, the remaining is in the hand of the persons engaged in the supply of the home markets, waiting for opportunities of shipping.

SPICES, DRUGS, &c.—There have been some transactions in regard to the articles under this head.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The state of our market although not active for the present, is however very satisfactory, and prices may be considered safe.

Spelter.—Our market continues calm owing to the declining consumption in the interior.

Lead.—The demand for the interior continues active and our prices are steady.

Iron.—With the exception of sheet iron, the supplies of which have diminished ; our imports this year have been increased nearly 150 per cent. The market has been however preserved from a more serious decline in prices by the extraordinary increase in the demand for the interior.

Steel and Tinplates.—Continue, as before, dull of sale.

Quicksilver.—Sustains its high price ; our stock being reduced to almost nothing.

TWIST.—*Mule.*—Our prices have not improved since our last, notwithstanding a tolerably brisk demand. The discouraging accounts from home, respecting the cotton market appear to induce importers to realize with all due expedition.

Red Twist.—Is declining ; the import of this year being rather too heavy for the market.

Orange Twist.—Prices are maintained notwithstanding the large supplies from England ; this firmness is entirely attributable to the considerable increase of our re-exports to Madras.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—In plain cottons the amount of business done during the last month, is rather limited the warm weather has as usual restricted the sales of heavy goods ; on the other hand for Jaconets, book muslins, lappets and leucos the enquiry has been brisk. Printed goods of dark colours such as neutrals, &c. have also been neglected, but of Bengal stripes and single coloured chintz the purchasers have been willing to take freely at improved rates.

WOOLLENS.—Our market is extremely inactive. The demand is not likely to revive before the opening of the rivers in June or July.

THE PETITION AGAINST THE REPEAL, 53 Geo. III.

To the Right Honorable GEORGE LORD AUCKLAND,
G. C. B., Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned British-born inhabitants of the Province of Bengal in the East Indies.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SETS FORTH,—That your Memorialists are British-born subjects of his Majesty King William 4th, and as such are entitled as their birth-right, to the enjoyment of the protection of British laws and institutions in whatsoever part of the British territories they may be placed, in as far, and to as great an extent as is compatible with the nature and circumstances of the country in which they reside.

That recognizing this principle, the Legislature of Great Britain in the 53d year of King George 3d, passed an Act of Parliament, giving British born subjects resident in the interior of India, an appeal from the decisions of the Courts of Justice of this country to his Majesty's Supreme Courts established in the several Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

That your Memorialists are fully and deeply impressed with the importance and reasonableness of establishing throughout his Majesty's dominions in India, held in trust for his said Majesty by the Honorable East India Company, one uniform and single Code of Laws, embracing one universal and equal system of jurisprudence, and administrative justice, based upon sound and equitable principles, and to which, every well-disposed and well-informed British subject, wheresoever born, will yield ready and willing obedience; but that now the variety of confused codes and unsystematic judicatures subsisting throughout the interior of India, the united co-operation of much time, great labor and the constant exercise of the highest talent will be required, before the several codes of administrative justice, prevailing throughout India, can be shaped and framed into one uniform system, in any manner approximating to a perfect administrative code.

That the Mahomedan and Hindoo systems of jurisprudence, which are the present prevailing codes of law in the interior of India, are for the most part founded on principles utterly at variance with the principles of English law, and consequently utterly at variance with all that an Englishman has been taught to esteem just and right.

That not only in the estimation of British-born subjects, but in the opinion generally of well informed Natives of India themselves, the Courts of British judicature are far preferable in respect of the due administration of justice to the Courts of the country.

That in the latter Courts, among the subordinate officers thereunto attached, bribery and corruption prevail to an enormous extent; evils which your Memorialists venture to suggest, are impossible in a Court of British judicature.

That your Memorialists are led to believe from the provisions of the British Legislature touching the future administration of justice throughout India, that such a code of laws is now preparing by the Commissioners duly constituted for that purpose, as shall do away with the anomalies and contradictions, reconcile the discrepancies, conflicting codes, rules, and regulations, now subsisting throughout India, and in a word produce one uniform and equal system of jurisprudence and administrative justice to which British subjects, both Native and British-born, will yield ready and willing allegiance, and which they will hail with gratitude as the greatest blessing that can be conferred upon this country, and each and all of its inhabitants without discrimination of birth and country.

But that as in the nature of things, allowing the highest talent and the most unremitting and undivided labour and exertion to be devoted to this great object by his Majesty's Law Commission for the correction of the jurisprudence of India, many years must elapse before such code can be promulgated, your Memorialists humbly pray that until such time as such code shall be compiled, made known, and put in operation throughout India, your Memorialists and other British-born subjects resident in India, may still enjoy the right and privilege bestowed upon them by the British Legislature of appealing from the decisions of the Company's country Courts of justice to his Majesty's Supreme Courts of the several Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, wherein British Laws are administered.

That your Memorialists, without presuming to question the general authority of the Legislative Council of India to make laws for the good government of the Indian territories, yet venture to suggest that as that authority is conveyed by Act of the British Legislature, it must be exercised strictly subordinate thereto, and conformably therewith; and consequently that the Legislative Council of India does not possess the power under the present Act of 3 and 4, of William 4, c. 85, of abolishing any Courts of Justice established by his Majesty's Charter without the previous sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors for the affairs of India, nor of abolishing a Court of Justice, established by Act of Parliament even with that sanction; the 46th clause of the 3 and 4, W. 4, c. 85, which gives implied authority to abolish Courts of Justice, with the sanction abovementioned, expressly limiting such power of abolition, to Courts of Justice established by his Majesty's Charter.

But the Courts of Appeal in cases of British born subjects from the Courts of Justice established in the interior of India, are Courts of Justice established by Act of Parliament.

Your Memorialists beg further to suggest, that as Englishmen, and as constituents of that representative form of Government under, and subordinate to which, the Government of India exists, your Memorialists cannot by any constitutional or reasonable construction of law, be deemed either foreigners, in the British territories of India or subjects of the Honorable Company.

That by the wise and considerate provisions of the Supreme Legislature of Great Britain, the due administration of justice is secured to the Mahomedan and the Hindoo according to the different codes they severally recognize, and your Memorialists venture to hope that if trial by Hindoo law be secured to the Hindoo, by the Mahomedan law to the Mussulman, your Memorialists are not asking too much if they require in their own case an appeal from Hindoo or Mussulman law, or the law of the Honorable Company's regulations to the laws of their country, a right already recognized and confirmed by Act of Parliament.

That by the notification of the Legislative Council of India, promulgated on the 1st February, 1836, it is signified that the 107 section of the Stat. 53, Geo. 3. c. 55, by which the privilege of appeal from decisions of the country Courts of India to his Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature is given to British subjects, shall be rescinded.

That the proposed rescission of 107 Sec. of the Stat. 53rd Geo. 3. c. 155, being made without any restriction or qualification whatever, it will necessarily follow, that suits or actions or criminal trials wherein British-born subjects are plaintiffs and defendants, will be tried by laws to which they are total strangers, that the whole proceedings will be in a language to them unknown, and

but partially known to their Judges themselves, entailing, from the construction of the country Courts, the certain occurrence of enormous bribery, and the most corrupt proceedings, and exhibiting the unprecedented anomaly of an English Judge trying a suit in British territory, between English subjects, in a language unintelligible to the suitors, and but partially understood by the Judge; and such trial being decided by laws to which Englishmen are strangers; with appeal only to a higher Court of the same character.

Upon these grounds, therefore, your Memorialists humbly pray, that the Notification of the Government of India in its Legislative Department, of the 1st day of February, 1836, hereby referred to, be rescinded.

And your Memorialists, &c.

[REPLY TO THE ABOVE BY THE GOVERNMENT.]

TO MESSRS. T. E. M. TUNTON, SAMUEL SMITH, and other British Inhabitants of the Province of Bengal, in the East Indies.

Legislative.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council has attentively considered your Memorial against the repeal of section 10th, cap. 155 of the 53^d Geo. III., and in reply to communicate to you the following observations:—

2.—You state “that the proposed rescission of the 107th section of stat. 53, Geo. 3^d, cap. 155, being made without any restriction or qualification whatever, it will necessarily follow that suits or actions or criminal trials wherein British-born subjects are plaintiffs or defendants, will be tried by laws to which they are total strangers.”

3.—I am directed, however, to remind you in the first place, that neither the 107th section of the Charter Act of 1813, nor the draft now under the consideration of his Lordship in Council, has any reference whatever to criminal trials, both relating exclusively to civil suits; that in the second place the rescinding of the 107th clause of the Charter Act of 1813 cannot in any way affect the situation of any British-born subject who may be a plaintiff, as all the privileges which that clause gives to British-born subjects, are strictly confined to cases in which such subjects are defendants; and that in the third place the rescinding of that clause makes no change whatever in the law by which actions will be tried.

4.—Your argument appears to rest on the supposition that the Supreme Court, when sitting on appeals from the Mofussil, under the authority of the Charter Act of 1813, is at liberty to proceed on principles different from those to which the Mofussil Courts are bound to conform. You say, “that you are not asking too much if you require in your own case an appeal from Hindoo or Mahomedan law, or the law of the Honorable Company's Regulations, to the laws of your own country,” and you affirm that your right to such an appeal has already been recognized and confirmed by Act of Parliament.

5.—His Lordship in Council directs me to inform you, that you are mistaken in supposing that you ever possessed such an appeal. A judicial appeal is, by its own nature, an appeal, not from one law to another law, but from one tribunal to another tribunal.

6.—The Charter Act of 1813 gave indeed an appeal in certain cases from the Mofussil Courts to the Supreme Court; but it gave no appeal from the Mofussil law to the English law. In every case in which the Hindoo law, the Mahomedan law, or the law of the Company's Regulations is binding on the Mofussil Judge, the Hindoo law, the Mahomedan law, or the law of the Regulations is equally binding on the

Supreme Court in its character of a Court of Appeal. The Charter Act of 1813 expressly provides that the Supreme Court, when engaged in trying Appeals from the Mofussil, shall be guided by the Rules of the Company's Courts. It provides that on such Appeals the Supreme Court shall have such powers as the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut would have had, and shall make rules of practice for the conduct of such Appeals “conforming in substance and effect as nearly as possible to the course of procedure in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.”

7.—You will therefore perceive that the question is not between one law and another, but merely between one tribunal and another; not between the law of England and the law of the Mofussil; but between the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Supreme Court, bound to act exactly as if it were the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

8.—His Lordship in Council is sensible that there are defects in the Indian systems of jurisprudence. He concurs with you in hoping that it will be in the power of the Government, aided by the Law Commission, to remove many of them: and he also thinks with you, that a considerable time must elapse before that great work can be brought to a completion. But until the existing laws shall be reformed, the Supreme Court of Appeal from the Mofussil is bound to act according to those laws.

9.—It appears from many passages in the memorial to be your opinion that the Act of Parliament of 1813, gave to British-born subjects an Appeal in all cases from the Company's Courts to the King's Courts; but you do not seem to have adverted to the important limitation by which that privilege is restricted. The Appeal to the Supreme Court was given to defendants who are British-born subjects only in cases in which a party who was not a British-born subject would have an appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It was left to the Indian authorities to determine in what cases natives should have an Appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It was consequently left to the Indian Authorities to determine in what cases British-born subjects should have an Appeal to the Supreme Court. Before the passing of the late Charter Act, the Government of every Presidency of India had the power of enlarging or narrowing the extent of that privilege. Nor was this power suffered to lie dormant. It was exercised, and exercised without calling forth a single complaint. By Regulation IV of 1827, of the Bengal Code, the Supreme Court was indirectly deprived of its Appellate Jurisdiction in a large class of cases in which British born subjects were concerned. His Lordship in Council is not aware that this Regulation which continued in force several years was productive of any evil, or that it gave rise to any murmurs. In fact it was adopted in compliance with the earnest prayer of a respectable body of English merchants and Indigo Planters settled in the Mofussil.

10.—The rescinding of the 107th clause of the Charter Act of 1813, will make no change in the rights of British subjects. Its effect will be merely this, that what has hitherto been done by the Supreme Court will be done by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The substantive law remains the same. The law of procedure remains the same. The individual Judges only will be different.

11.—His Lordship in Council entertains the highest respect for the talents, learning, and integrity of the eminent persons who now preside in the Supreme Court. He is convinced that, since the institution of that body, there never was a time at which it might more safely have been entrusted with great powers and wide jurisdiction. But when His Lordship in Council looks back to the history of the last sixty years, he can find no reason to believe that the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut are likely, on an average, to be less upright,

less deligent, or less able than the judges of the Supreme Court. The judges of the Sudder Court are like the judges of the Supreme Court English gentlemen of liberal education. They are as free as even the Judges of the Supreme Court from any imputation of personal corruption, and they are selected by the Government from a body which abounds in men as honorable and as intelligent as ever were employed in the Service of any State.

12.—The Law according to which the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut will decide appeals from the Mofussil, will, as has already been said, be exactly the same law according to which the Supreme Court is now bound to decide them. In a great majority of cases the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut will probably be better acquainted with that law than the Judges of the Supreme Court can possibly be. Points may doubtless arise which cannot be properly decided without a knowledge of the English law: but it does not appear to his Lordship in Council that it will be more difficult for a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut on such an occasion to learn what the English law is, than it is for a judge of the Supreme Court to obtain information touching the Hindoo or Mahommedan law. As respects the mode of procedure, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut has a clear advantage over the Supreme Court. The Charter Act of 1813 directs the Supreme Court to conform on Appeals from the Mofussil to the practice of the Sudder—with that practice the Judges of the Sudder must necessarily be quite familiar, the Judges of the Supreme Court have to learn it.

13.—You state that venality prevails to a great extent in the Mofussil Courts, and that on this account an appeal to the Supreme Court is desirable. His Lordship in Council directs me to observe, that if this imputation be well grounded, it constitutes an additional reason for giving the Appellate Jurisdiction to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. That Court is generally composed of gentlemen who have themselves administered justice in the Mofussil, who know the forms which corruption ordinarily takes in this country, and who must necessarily be better acquainted with the abuses of the native courts than any man can possibly be whose life has been chiefly passed in England, and whose Indian experience is confined to Calcutta.

14.—On the whole, his Lordship in Council sees no reason to doubt the expediency of passing the law in question. The information which he has received from the other Presidencies induces him, indeed, to think that the extension of its provisions to the whole of the territories of British India is advisable, and he trusts that he may have succeeded in answering to your satisfaction the principal objections urged in your Memorial. Of his legal competency in this matter his Lordship in Council entertains no doubt, and he deems it altogether unnecessary on the present occasion to enter into any discussion of that topic.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to the Gov. of India.

Council Chamber, the 26th March, 1836.

[REPLY TO MR. MACNAGHTEN'S LETTER.]

To W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,—The constant avocations in which most of us are engaged, and which engross nearly the whole of our time, with the necessity of consulting many who reside at a distance, must afford an apology to his Lord-

ship the Governor-General in Council, for any seeming inattention, or any kind of disrespect, in not sending an earlier reply to your letter, dated the 28th of March last. We think it best to answer it paragraph by paragraph. The two first, indeed, require no answer.

As to the 3d, we are happy to find our alarm made us magnify the immediate danger, but when we reflect on the general nature of this proposed law, we cannot flatter ourselves that it is a long anticipation of it, and in the remainder of that paragraph we cannot acquiesce. We still think that wherever the proposed act shall extend, British-born subjects will, unless we wholly mistake the intentions of Government, be tried by laws to which they are as yet, happily, total strangers, and if not, they will be tried under laws to which the Judges who administer them are total strangers. We freely admit that such is partially the case under 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, but that partial sacrifice for the benefit of natives is rendered of less importance under an appeal to Judges who are acquainted with the laws to which British subjects are liable.

As to the latter part of par. 3, we were not aware that such was the opinion of his Lordship, namely, that all the privileges given by s. 107, of 55, Geo. 3d, are confined to defendants, though such certainly was the opinion formed by every Advocate-General down to 1827, or perhaps to the present time, they having uniformly held that s. 107 only applied to empower natives, for whose benefit it was passed, to bring actions against British subjects; but as recently we believe circulars have been issued from the Sudder to the Provincial Courts to allow of actions under that section being brought by one British subject against another, we were hardly prepared for the expression of his Lordship's opinion, as contained in that part of par. 3.

Par. 4.—His Lordship is right in the supposition that we rest our case on the ground that the Supreme Court, when sitting on appeals from the Mofussil, under the authority of the Charter Act of 1813, is at liberty to proceed on principles different from those to which the Mofussil Courts are bound to conform, so far that the Mofussil Courts are not bound to conform, except when British subjects are defendants, to British law, and in consequence are wholly ignorant of it: but in answer to par. 5, we respectfully say that we are not mistaken in supposing that we ever possessed such an appeal as we contend for, for as we fully admit that a judicial appeal is not from one law to another law, but from one tribunal to another tribunal, so we never contended, or could desire to contend, for any other appeal. We said we had, and of right ought to have, an appeal from one tribunal to another tribunal, each acting upon the same law. In this respect, without wasting more time on verbal criticism, which never dignifies a bad or upholds a good cause, we proceed to examine the remaining paragraphs of your letter.

•6.—Before his Lordship can tell us that wherever the Hindoo, the Mahommedan, and Company's Regulation law is binding on the Mofussil Judge, it is equally so on the Supreme Court sitting on appeal, it must be established that it is at all binding upon the Mofussil Judge. This we deny in toto. If it is, how did it become so? Not by act of Parliament. It is the right and privilege of British subjects in a conquered colony or province to carry with them their own laws till duly altered by competent authority. Nothing less than a proclamation of the Crown can deprive them of this their birth-right. If such a proclamation was ever issued, if such an act was ever passed, we beg to have it pointed out. That right and privilege they have always enjoyed in India, at least since the charter of Geo. 2, long before there was what is called a "Mofussil Court" in existence. The 53d, Geo. 3d, c. 155, s. 107, makes no alteration in this. It merely gave ju-

addiction to a Court which had it not before. It prescribed no new rule of law to be applied to persons not previously subject to it. On the contrary, though it gave the native a power to institute his suit in the district where the cause of action arose, if it became necessary to appeal to Calcutta, it sent the appellant to the Court at Calcutta most conversant with the law to which British subjects were amenable, to correct, if necessary, the errors of ignorance. As to the practice on the hearing of appeals, the amount and circumstances under which a cause should be appealable, it required the Supreme Court to conform and make rules as near as possible to the course of procedure in the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*. The object of this, of course, was in matters of mere form, to prevent a native plaintiff from being embarrassed by the form and circumstances of appeal, but his Lordship will, at once, we trust, see the difference between an act that merely gives a jurisdiction which did not previously exist over defendants, and prescribes the mode and practice of procedure, and is silent as to the law, and one that lays down the law by which the courts shall be guided. The latter not having been done by 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 107, the birth-right of Englishmen remains,—the state of British subjects in India was no otherwise altered by it, than to subject them in the first instance to a tribunal confessedly incompetent to determine on their rights in any but the simplest cases, subject to an appeal to one which was as confessedly competent in the most intricate. If then this made no alteration in the previous state of British subjects in India, we shall feel obliged to his Lordship to point out to us by what authority the Supreme Court "on such appeals were bound to act exactly as if it were the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*," as his Lordship is represented to think in the 7th par. of your letter, or that until the existing laws shall be reformed, the Supreme Court, on appeal from the *Mofussils* is bound to act according to the *Mofussil* laws, which we take to be the meaning of par. 8 of your letter.

9.—We do not stop to enquire whether the privilege of appeal has been or could be limited in the way pointed out in your 9th paragraph. It could be we should perhaps doubt the policy of even trusting to the protection which the rights and privileges of British subjects have generally received from a British Nobleman being usually appointed by the ministers of the Crown to act as Governor-General, in whom was vested at that time practically the sole power of legislation, but who possessed none as to legislating for British subjects, and who could hardly be supposed ready, without any motive, indirectly to limit the power of appealing which he could not either take away or transfer, even though the additional security of the Regulations being annually laid before Parliament was nothing, and we admit next to nothing. If the power did exist, it appears as his Lordship states, to have been exercised (indirectly however) in compliance with the earnest prayer of a respectable body of English merchants and indigo planters settled in the *Mofussil*. We are yet without the least information that such a prayer has occasioned the intended infliction upon us, nor what state necessity calls for this anticipation of the protracted labors of the Law Commission. It is, however, clear, that if regulation 4 of 1827 was productive of no evil, it was productive of no good, for without, as it appears, having given rise to a single murmur it has been repealed.

Those who know how in the year 1827 regulations were promulgated to the Indian public, would think little of one being passed which escaped general observation. But we insist nothing on this. Our case, if it be true, is stronger. We insist that to pass the proposed law is an exercise of power not yet vested in the Legislative Council, as well as an interference with the prerogative of the Crown and the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, each by the late Indian act, beyond the Province of the Legislative Council, and a violation of

the natural rights of British subjects, without any reason assigned!

10.—His Lordship will perceive that in our opinion the rescinding of 53, Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 107, will make a most important change in the rights of British subjects. We contend that by the existing law they are only liable to their own laws administered through *Mofussil* Judges, subject to the correction of the Supreme Court, and that by the proposed change, as avowed by his Lordship, they will be subject to a new law and a new tribunal.

11.—Whether the learned personages now filling the Supreme Court deserve all the eulogium which his Lordship, through you, has passed upon them, is not for us to determine; we are unwilling to incur the odium of presumption on the one hand, or to brave the charge of flattery to which our acquiescence might subject us on the other. We, however, would deprecate the idea of men being trusted with greater power or wider jurisdiction than the necessity of good government and the wants of the governed reasonably require. It is sufficient for us to say that we are contented with the manner in which the Supreme Court exercises the power and the jurisdiction with which it is now invested. At the same time it would to you, Sir, considering the service to which you belong, be a discourtesy to combat the truth of what his Lordship has commanded you to say of your service in general. It might be more. It might seem a want of that respect for yourself and your personal character and career, which is sincerely felt by us, and we doubt not by every individual who signed the memorial.

12.—Even if we admitted that the *Mofussil* law were that by which, as British subjects, we were to be judged, we should still give the preference to the King's Court. The objection of the Judges of the Court of Appeal not having been brought up to a knowledge of *Hindoo* law can hardly be urged in favour of those who have been brought up to no line of business or employment—who though to-day engaged in the Judicial Department were yesterday in the Political, previously in the Commercial, before that in the Salt, Opium or Customs, and perhaps originally in the Revenue or Accountant's Departments. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had no professional instruction in *Hindoo*, or Mahomedan law, or the Company's regulations, and yet they are appointed to act as a Court of Appeal against the decisions of the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, of the very Judges so eulogized by his Lordship. The Supreme Court has now been administering *Hindoo* and Mahomedan law to the whole of the Natives of India who carry on business in Calcutta for 62 years. Most of the important authorities upon Native law are now translated into our own language, and the Judges at least have the assistance of a bar whose duty and interest it is to make themselves acquainted with the law applicable to their native clients. On the other hand, from whom will the *Sudder* Court, on points of English law which his Lordship admits may arise, derive aid and information? The best which they can obtain must be from the Advocate-General. So that all such points will eventually be decided upon the opinion of an Advocate of a Court that the Act declares incompetent to decide upon the appeal in general.

13.—His Lordship seems to doubt the fact of venality existing in the *Mofussil* Courts. We have accused no Judges of those Courts of venality; but, if those about him have persuaded him that such does not exist among the Native *Omlahs*, and to an extent in many instances that few Judges who are themselves pure can imagine, we say that his Lordship has been deceived. We did not advance this upon vague report. Many of the memorialists have been frequent litigants

in the *Mofussil Courts*, and speak from personal knowledge of the corruption of the Native *Omlahs*. Nor can we admit that a *Mofussil Judge* is the most likely to detect such corruption. The Judge would be the last to hear of the corruption of his *Officers*. It is not long ago that a highly esteemed Civil Servant was removed from his situation for the corruption of his *Moonshee*, which he was the last to suspect, or to believe, though it had long been notorious to every one in the neighbourhood, and was ultimately fully proved; indeed, it was admitted by the Civil Servant's best friends in the Government, that the *Moonshee* exercised a paramount and pernicious influence over him, and this gentleman, if we mistake not, for sometime filled a Judicial seat in the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*.

But, Sir, it is well known to you, and can it be forgotten by us, who are not children in India, that personal corruption has been the cause of the removal from office of many Civil Servants even in the last ten or fifteen years. A gentleman, who for many years filled with the highest reputation the post of a Judge of the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, and who was afterwards a Member of Council, was not long since removed for real or suspected corruption, when at a distance from the capital, and in a political station. There is one amongst the Secretaries of Government who can, at least, upon this subject give his Lordship the necessary information. Has the retirement of a Resident at Lucknow, and the measures it gave rise to, been already forgotten? To these add, a head of the customs in Calcutta removed for corruption, a collector of Inland customs, also at Calcutta, a collector of Cawnpore, a judge of Purneah, a Magistrate of the 24-Pargunnahs, and many others not made equally public, all occurring since some of the memorialists have been in India, and it perhaps would hardly have excited his Lordship's surprise if with such instances before us as we have mentioned, we had ventured to dispute the propriety of an opinion, originally expressed by one of the Members of Council at a public dinner, which seems to make little or no distinction amongst the different members of the civil service, and does not even seem to admit the possibility of corruption in a body, which, highly ostensible in itself, has produced some, and not a few, specimens of conduct, which at least must detract something from the value of an opinion which we then thought and still think was as likely to have been formed in the drawing rooms of London as in the meridian of Bengal.

In venturing these remarks, we beg we may not be misunderstood. We neither intend to express, nor do we feel, that the character of corruption applies to the civil service in general, but we as unhesitatingly declare that it does apply generally and with few exceptions to the Native *Omlahs*—to which the mode of taking evidence in the native Courts, and the immense number of causes tried in many of them, greatly contribute. We readily and sincerely admit, the respectability, the intelligence and integrity of the civil service as a body. Many of them are amongst our most esteemed friends. But we do think that the nature of their original education, their continued change from one line of service to another, their total dependance upon Government, their general ignorance of the principles of law amongst civilized nations, and the habits of submission and flattery which they are accustomed to from the natives of India, are calculated to unfit them for the arduous duties of Judges over their fellow British-born subjects, educated and bred to the advantages of British-law and British freedom. When to this we add the consideration that many are placed in situations remote from the capital and from all controul of their superiors, of public opinion, or a public press, exposed to temptations to which many of their body have unhappily yielded, with no other protection to any of them

than their natural born integrity, we cannot but feel unwilling to submit ourselves to such a tribunal, not from any opinion that the body from which they are chosen is corrupt, or that any individuals of that body who are known or suspected of being so will be placed in situations of responsibility, but because we think the tribunal worse than what we have at present, and that as others of the highest reputation for talents and integrity have ultimately been found underserving of confidence, we see no reason why we should be now exposed, pending the preparation of a code, without any efficient protection and without cause assigned to so insufficient and ill-constituted tribunals.

In conclusion we beg you will assure his Lordship how painfully we feel being placed even in an apparent position of hostility to him on his arrival in this country.

We would rather meet his Lordship with every expression of good will, and with every concession upon points not naturally considered of essential—of vital interest to British subjects. We were prepared to sacrifice our laws, if necessary (attached as we are to them) for the advantage of a well considered and digested code; but we are not willing to be the first and only of his Majesty's Eastern subjects disfranchised without a code. To his Lordship we look to avert the evil we deprecate, and we yet venture to hope that he will withdraw his approbation and sanction, from the proposed law. Firmly, but respectfully, we venture our opinion, that the Legislative Council in passing it will exceed their powers. But it is not upon this which we would chiefly wish to prevail with his Lordship, but upon the inexpediency of the measure at the present moment. If we cannot satisfy his Lordship upon either point, we must have recourse to the Home Authorities for the protection of the rights of British subjects.

Requesting you to lay this letter before his Lordship the Governor-General in Council, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) T. E. M. TURTON.

SAMUEL SMITH.

on behalf of ourselves and the other Memorialists.

Calcutta, 2nd May, 1836.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD AUCKLAND, G. C. B.
Governor-General of India in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned
Inhabitants of Calcutta.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That on the 19th ultimo, a Memorial signed by nearly fifty respectable inhabitants of Calcutta was forwarded to your Lordship in Council, praying for certain explanation respecting the meaning of the proposed act for repealing the 107th Section, 53d Geo. 3d, Cap. 155.

That no answer has yet been returned to the Memorial and as the draft act is to be read a second time, and may be passed any day after the 8th of this month, your Memorialists are apprehensive that the answer of Government may not be received in sufficient time to enable the Inhabitants of Calcutta to assemble in public Meeting and address the Government on the consequences of the contemplated measure.

Your Memorialists, therefore, most respectfully pray that your Lordship in Council will be pleased either to return an answer to the former Memorial by a day sufficiently early to admit of a public Meeting; or, that on account of the shortness of the intervening period, the

final consideration of the proposed Act may be further postponed for a reasonable time.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Calcutta, 2d May, 1836.

Hodgkinson, Schlatter & Co.
John Bagshaw.
Shedden and Co.
John Stewart.
Henry Piddington.
R. Davidson.
B. Harding.
James Colquhoun.
Edward Harding.
R. Frasergrave.
W. T. Fraser.
Wm. Bruce.
William Gallagher.
Charles C. Bruce.
J. S. Smith.
William Urquhart.
William Earle.
R. Scott Thomson & Co.
Cockerell and Co.
John Lowe.
Wm. Graham.
Wm. Nichol.
W. Carr.
Andrew Henderson.
Thos. Ed. Thomson.
W. W. Robinson & Co.
W. Bell and Co.
Watson and Co.
James Lowe.
R. Lyall.
Lyall, Matheson and Co.
G. Baile.
Dick and Co.
Becher, Mackintosh & Co.
R. Campbell.
George Arbuthnot.
Kemp, Brothers and Co.
J. H. Brandt.
William Cobb Hurry. [Co.
W. Haworth, Hariman &
W. H. Hamerton.
Thomas Leach.
James Lynd.
Theodore Dickens.
T. Holroyd.
H. Leighton.
John Dougal.
C. MacLachlan.
K. R. Mackenzie.
James B. Higginson.
Joseph Willis.
Hamilton and Co.
Thomas Ferguson.
R. C. Jenkins and Co.
Gilmore and Co.
Smithson and Co.
Wilson, Frith and Co.
Wm. Storm.
G. U. Adam.
W. Dunlop.
Jas. S. B. Scott.
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.
Bathgate and Co.
Livingston, Syers and Co.
Brightman and Co.
Alexander Fraser.
Jas. S. Stopford.
Alexander Beattie.

E. P. Rousse.
Thos. Palmer and Co.
Biale and Co.
Muller, Ritchie and Co.
Jenkins Low and Co.
Rustomjee Cowasjee.
L. De Souza.
A. De Souza.
Michael De Souza.

Jas. Brown and Co.
John Hastie.
Dawson and Co.
H. W. LeMaistre.
Eglinton, McClure & Co.
Gunter and Co.
C. Thackeray.
F. Burkinyoung and Co.
Samuel Smith and Co.

[REPLY TO THE ABOVE]

To T. DICKENS AND R. H. COKERELL, Esqs.,
and other British born Inhabitants of India.

Legislative.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial dated the 15th ultimo, and to inform you, that the Act respecting which you inquire, makes no alteration whatever in any part of the substantive law.

2. The Company's Courts are directed by the Regulations, to decide according to equity and good conscience, only in cases in which no other rules exist. The proposed Act repeals no existing rules. To whatever extent, therefore, the English law of inheritance, marriage, and succession is now in force with respect to British subjects residing in the Mofussil, to the same extent it will continue to be in force, after the passing of the proposed Act.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. MACNAUGHTEN, Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Council Chamber, the 2d May, 1836.—Hurkaru.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A general Meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th May, 1836.

Present,

THE HON. SIR E. RYAN, *President, (in the Chair.)*

General Sir H. Fane, G. C. B.; Col. Dunlop; Jas. Pattle, Esq.; Dr. Wallich, M. D.; Chas. Prinsep, Esq.; Wm. Storm, Esq.; John Allan, Esq.; Dr. Strong; Chas. Trebeck, Esq.; Dr. Marshman; Jas. Kyd, Esq.; Thos. Leach, Esq.; A. Grant, Esq.; and John Bell.

Visitors.

G. A. Prinsep, Esq.; and G. Hough, Esq.

The proceedings of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were ballotted for and duly elected Members, viz.

The Hon. Col. Rehling, Governor of Serampore; J. O. Veight, Esq.; R. N. Hamilton, Esq.; Major Smyth; E. A. Samuells, Esq.; Capt. J. Mathie, (re-elected); Lieut. T. Brodie; Jas. Crooke, Esq.

J. Mackay, Esq.; was elected an honorary Member.

Mr. Bell laid before the Members a few copies of Part 1. of 3d vol. of the Society's Transactions, that moment arrived from the press.

The Officiating Secretary submitted a memorandum, showing that the amount of Funds now invested in Government securities, and lodged in the Government Agency office, is Rs. 13,500.

Dr. Wallich here took an opportunity to advert to the circumstances, under which he had been induced to accept of the Secretaryship, on the resignation of Mr. Robinson, and with reference to the inconvenient distance of his residence, and the numerous other calls upon his time; he felt that he would be unequal to the task of resuming his labors, and requested that the Society would allow him to resign.

Dr. Wallich then proposed that Mr. Bell be requested to continue his services as Secretary—which motion being put from the chair, and seconded by His Excellency Sir H. Fane, was carried.

Mr. Bell stated his perfect readiness to accept of the Secretaryship.

Sir E. Ryan briefly stated the weighty obligations under which the Society stood to Dr. Wallich for his long, zealous, most active and truly valuable assistance, since he undertook the arduous duties of Secretary.

Resolved—That the warmest thanks of the Society be offered to Dr. Wallich, for his invaluable services as Secretary.

The Officiating Secretary submitted a list of the gentlemen to whom he had distributed grain and other seeds presented by Lord Auckland.

The following communications were read.

No. 1.—From the Right Honorable Lord Auckland, to the Officiating Secretary, bearing date the 14th April, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's letter of the 13th, and intimating His Lordship's ready acceptance of the title of patron to the Society.

No. 2.—From Capt. C. G. Dixon, Superintendent in Mhairwara, to the Officiating Secretary, dated the 5th April, requesting a small supply of Egyptian Cotton Seed, and mentioning having sown some Pernambuco Cotton and Madder Seed received from the Society.

No. 3.—From the same, dated the 15th April, intimating the total failure of the Pernambuco Cotton Seed, which, on being dug up, was found quite rotten, and desiring a small supply of fresh Upland Georgia, Sea Island, or Pernambuco Seed, independently of the Egyptian Seed, referred to in his first communication.

Capt. D. adds, "The noise in this country caused by our sinking so many wells, forming numerous tanks, and new villages, besides two new towns, has caused a marked sensation amongst our neighbours in Marwar and Meywar. Hundreds of cultivators, mahajuns, smaller buneahs and the various castes who accompany a crowd, are coming to settle in this district."

Mr. Bell had accordingly supplied Capt. Dixon's wants, by dispatching per dāk banghy, the Rio Cotton Seed presented to the Society by Lord Auckland, also some Egyptian Seed.

He had at the same time sent parcels of Medicinal and Kitchen Garden Seeds, part of these received from the Governor-General.

Memo.—It is much to be feared that the charges of banghy hire, falling so heavily on individuals, who have no other object in view than the improvement of the condition of the people and resources of the State, must materially impede agricultural advancement in India, and until this burthen is lightened or removed—the efforts of the Society to promote such objects, will remain exceedingly contrasted.

No. 4.—From John Vaupell, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bombay, to Mr. Bell, dated 5th March, advising the shipment of Egyptian-Cotton Seed and Otaheite Sugar Cane, per *Lonach*.

No. 5.—From the same to the same, dated 13th April, enclosing a highly interesting paper on the successful cultivation of the Otaheite cane throughout the several collectorates subject to Bombay.

The mode adopted at Bombay, resembles that observed in the West Indies, and is a decided improvement on the wretched system practised in Bengal. The consequence is, that the Bombay planter, derives, a first, and sometimes a second, ratoun crop, in addition to his first year's plant cane, without more labor than weeding and hoeing. The acclimated Otaheite cane, is described in the paper sent, to be three times the size of the common cane, therefore, the common cane of Bombay being about three times the size of the indigenous cane of Bengal, it follows that one Mauritius cane is nine times the size of our common sugar cane here.

This proportion is corroborated, by a statement of Mr. Derrinne, *vide Akra report*, page 18.

No. 6.—From Mr. J. W. Masters, dated Botanical Garden, 25th April, reporting that all the sugar cane slips (100 in no.) received per *Lonach* from Bombay, were found dead, excepting two.

Mr. Bell having found out the cause, had written for a further supply, which he had no doubt Mr. Vaupell,

with his usual courtesy, will very soon dispatch for Calcutta.

No. 7.—From Dr. Stevenson, Secretary to the Agricultural Society at Lucknow, to the Officiating Secretary, dated 2nd May, acknowledging receipt of Mr. Bell's letter of 20th February last. Dr. Stevenson states, "the only good of any consequence that we have effected, is the introduction into Oude of the Otaheite sugar cane, which has been eagerly sought after, and is likely soon to be in general cultivation throughout the country."

No. 8.—From the Hon'ble W. H. L. Melville, to the Officiating Secretary, dated Moorshedabad, the 26th April, intimating his resignation of his seat in the Committee of Papers, in consequence of having quitted Calcutta, and expressing the deep interest he has always felt, and will continue to feel, in the proceedings of the Society. Mr. Melville very politely offered his services to the Society in any way they may be available. The best thanks of the Society were desired to be offered to the Hon'ble Mr. Melville for the interest he had taken in the labours of the Committee.

The President moved that Colonel Dunlop be requested to take Mr. Melville's seat; but Colonel D. was compelled to decline, as he expected to leave the presidency shortly.—W. Storm, Esq., was then solicited and accepted the office.

No. 9.—From Doctor Wallich to the Officiating Secretary, dated 10th May, presenting to the Society, in the name of Mr. C. Bruce of Seddeya, a manuscript work, entitled *The Gentleman Farmer's Guide for Bengal and Assam*, written by his brother, the late Major Robert Bruce, of the Mahratta Service.

The work contains a great deal of valuable information, in small compass, and will not be lost longer to the public.

Doctor Wallich bears testimony to the deep interest taken both by the late Major Bruce and his brother, who is now in charge of the tea nurseries in Assam.

"Few men alive are so well acquainted with that province and its vast resources as he is, and to him more praise and credit is due on account of the discovery of, and active enquires into, the growth of the tea plant in Assam than to any other individual. It was he, in fact, and his late brother who first brought the shrub to the notice of the late Mr. David Scott."

Dr. W. desires that Mr. Bruce may not be forgotten whenever the Society have any seeds for distribution.

No. 10.—From Major Honeywood to the Officiating Secretary, dated 25th April, acknowledging the receipt of sundry parcels, containing copies of the Society's transactions—for Societies and individuals in England and Scotland, which Major H. had very kindly offered to carry home, and forward to the respective addresses.

No. 11.—From James Kyd, Esq., to the Officiating Secretary, dated 10th May, enclosing two notes to his address for Mr. Glass of Dacca, on the subject of purchasing potatoes at the expense of the Society, to be forwarded to Mr. Inglis at Sylhet for distribution among the Cassyals, as an inducement for them to supply the Calcutta market, and drawing upon the Society for the amount of Mr. Glass's bill, viz., for sixty-seven maunds of potatoes, including all charges to Sylhet, sicca rupees two hundred.

The Officiating Secretary had accordingly paid the draft.

No. 12.—From Lieutenant Meik, dated Hazareebaugh, 23d April, acknowledging his election.

No. 13.—From C. K. Robison, Esq., to the Officiating Secretary, dated 4th May, enclosing two old letters relating to the Society.

No. 14.—From H. Piddington, Esq.; suggesting—submitted prior to last month's meeting, but not read for want of time—regarding the utility of addressing a circular of queries to all such gentlemen as might be supplied with seed.

Mr. Bell submitted two pots of Egyptian cotton plants, from seed sown on the 28th ultimo, to show that the parties to whom seed has been dispatched need be under no apprehension of its failing. He also laid before the meeting, four plants of Indian corn, two from seed received in a parcel from the Honorable Mr. Melville on his return from England, supposed to be "Cobbett's corn," and the other two from seed received from Mr. J. B. Jones of Jaunpore, the latter being gigantic in comparison with the former, which although perfect were complete miniatures.

Both were raised in the same bed, and planted at the same time.

A peculiar feature in the Jaunpore Plants, is that, they have only one ear each, and this runs through the whole of those in Mr. Bell's garden.

Samples of ramtoorye and flax from Mr. R. H. Matthew of Shahabad were submitted by John Allan, Esq.

With reference to the welcome intelligence conveyed for Dr. Stevenson's letter, (No. 7), the Officiating Secretary was directed to write to that gentleman and solicit a supply from which to form the nucleus for a Nursery in Calcutta, to supply applicants throughout Bengal.

The thanks of the Society were directed to be offered for all the foregoing communications.

JOHN BELL, Sec. Agt. and Hort. Society.

Town-Hall, Calcutta, 1th May, 1836.—Hurkaru.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At a proceeding of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, on the 7th May, 1836.

W. Mackenzie, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon of the Madras Presidency, was proposed as a Member of the Society by Mr. Howitt, seconded by Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

Letters from the following gentlemen were then read:—

From R. Phillipson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 19th Regiment N. I., requesting that his name might be withdrawn from the Society.

From J. Mout, Esq., Surgeon, H. M. 13th Dragoons, stating that several more cases of petulant deposit had occurred in his practice, the particulars of which he should have much pleasure in forwarding to the Society.

From C. Morehead, Esq., Secretary of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, forwarding a copy of the rules of that Society.

From Dr. Falconer of Saharunpore, stating that the Botanical Garden under his superintendence, of that station, presented many advantages for the cultivation of the plants brought out from Europe by the Right Honorable the Governor-General, and that he should be very happy to take charge of any of them, which might be spared from other stations. Several letters were likewise presented from various quarters in reply to the circular on the subject of a proposed journal, but they were not read as it was resolved that communications on that subject should be deferred until answers had been received from all the members applied to, when they could be classed together, and the votes taken at once.

The following communications were then presented:—

1.—A case of protracted ulcer, cured by two applications of galvanism, by R. Tytler, Esq., presented by the Medical Board.

The patient was a scabby who had suffered during several years from a scrophulous sinus in front of the trachea, which had defied every attempt at relief. Dr. Tytler twice applied the wire from the zinc extremity of a galvanic trough to the surface of the sore, and in seventeen days the man was discharged cured.

2.—A case of enormous liver abscess in a European successfully treated by J. Colquhoun, Esq., Assistant

Surgeon 12th Regiment N. I., presented by Doctor Dempster, H. M. 49th Regiment.

3.—A letter from Doctor Wallich, forwarding some specimens of a poisonous root, which he had obtained in his late journey in Upper Assam.

Doctor W. states that this root is called bish or beesh by the Mishmees in Upper Assam. It is used by these people for poisoning arrows and spears. They employ the leaf in its fresh and dried state, simply beaten into a pulp with the acid juice of the athena; (dellenia speciosa,) of the dried root they select such as retain some degree of flexibility, looking upon the others which are hard as less efficacious.

Dr. W. says that it resembles the poisonous root of the aconitum ferox of Nepal, and he concludes that the Mishmee root is produced by the same species of plants, that it is indeed, perhaps, the same plants. It is brought down into Assam in baskets of various sizes, the larger of which contains 52 roots each, and it is sold at eight annas the basket. The Mishmees employ it indiscriminately for destroying both man and beast. Dr. Wallich states that he is not aware that this poison is mentioned by any other writer than Major Wilcox, who apparently alludes to it in his memoir in the 17th vol. of Asiatic Researches, p. 337, in speaking of the extract of some root with which the Mishmees poison their arrows.

Dr. W. then refers the Society to his work upon the Plantæ Asiaticæ, Rariores, vol. 1st, p. 35, for some account of the Himalaya poison (the aconitum ferox.)

The letter concludes by recommending an investigation of the chemical properties and physiological operations of the root which the writer presented.

It was forthwith resolved that a committee be appointed to carry Dr. W.'s proposition into effect. The members to be Drs. Wallich, O'Shaughnessy, Goodeve and Cantor.

Dr. Mout's paper on purulent discharges from the bladder and rectum in hepatic diseases, was then read and discussed.

The author commenced by remarking that purulent deposits have been known from very remote antiquity, instances having been mentioned by Galen, Scutetus, Paré and others, where the sudden disappearance of abscesses have been followed by evacuations of pus from the bladder and rectum. Purulent deposition,

from these organs have always been attributed to the direct opening of the abscess either into the intestines, gall bladder, ureters, &c. but Mr. M.'s observations have induced him to believe that in many cases no such communication has occurred, these discharges being depositions or excretions in the focal or urinary passage. He proposed to illustrate this by cases bearing upon the point in question. That this occurrence in hepatic abscess should not have been recorded is no reason why it should not exist; indeed, in the present cases the observation was made accidentally. The author quotes the abscesses which form after fractures, amputations, wounds of the head, &c. as somewhat analogous, for he considers these to act as derivatives from the original seat of the disease, and he asks, why a similar event should not take place in hepatic abscess. He then adduces the known efforts of the system in relieving itself when any of its principal functions are impeded in their natural action as evidenced in the metastasis which take place in various diseases, and which however explained, must be allowed to exist. The author mentions also the existence of this in the veins of several people who have died of extensive abscesses as mentioned by Audral and Alison, and the case of hepatic abscess related by Mr. Twining where pus was found in the right ventricle of the heart. We may look therefore, he observes, to the vascular system as the probable cause of the removal and subsequent secretion of the matter in the cases which form the subject of his paper. The Doctor then gives thirteen cases of Europeans affected with liver abscesses in which pus was passed, by stool in 10, by urine in 11; by vomiting in one, by expectoration in 4; of these 7 died and the rest recovered; on dissection of those who died no trace of communication was discovered between the abscess and any of the outlets through which the matter had made its way; by analogy the author concludes that those who recovered were similar cases. In two instances the disease was complicated with diseased veins having the Pathognomic symptoms of *berl beri*. In almost all the above mentioned cases the discharge of pus afforded great relief to the hepatic disease—the swelling of the side diminished—and the patient was easier. In those which were cured the improvement produced by the discharges was permanent. It appeared almost critical. The discharges in several instances were simultaneous with

the action of mercury; on the system Dr. M. remarks that although in many instances of dysentery and hepatitis there is found extensive disorganization notwithstanding the most free action of mercury, nevertheless he has observed the remission of acute disease is generally synchronous with pyrexia and the appearance of pus always tends to quiet the constitutional disturbance and alleviate urgent symptoms.

In an appendix the author remarks upon the distinction usually drawn between *Dolens* and *Phlebitis*—and observes that in the cases brought to his notice, the symptoms of both have been conjoined, whence he is led to believe them only varieties of the same affection both as to the violence and the order of vessels and tissues implicated, as well as some peculiarity of action in the vessels themselves as seen in the application of blisters where the discharge is generally watery and limpid, yet in some cases it becomes agelatinous mass. Dr. Monat in this part of his communication details the experiments made by Mr. Macgregor, of H. M. 89th Regt, upon the matter discharged in one of the cases related in the paper. These consisted of the usual processes with sulphuric nitric and muriatic acids. That gentleman admits the well-known uncertainty of the results which attended experiments of this nature and the impossibility of ascertaining exactly the distinction between pus and mucus, but that as far as he could judge the deposits submitted to his experiments undoubtedly were pus.

Dr. Macdonald observes, that in the course of the experiments which he made upon these reports, he observed, that the pus taken from the breast of a native woman six months pregnant, when dropped into several boiling solutions, coagulated in a solution of carbonate of potash and ammonia, and perfect coagulum was obtained, and in muriate of ammonia, a very consistent coagulum took place from very watery pus.

Some blood taken from the woman abovementioned presented upon the under side of the coagulum some discolored spots. These spots ran towards the centre of the clot. In the clot last obtained some of these spots became converted into an excavated scab, having the appearance of lymph or pus dried. The rounded part in both cases looked like tubercle or the masses described by Carswell as appearing in the blood in the spleen of tubercular subjects.

Hurk.] H. H. GOODLVE, Secy. Med. and Phy. Socy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1836.

Present.—Sir Edward Ryan, (in the chair), C. B. Cameron, Esq., Jas. Prinsep, Esq., John Bell, Esq., D. Hare, Esq., Captain Pemberton, Dr. J. T. Pearson, Rev. Dr. Mill, A. Dobbs, Esq., J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., Ram Comul Sein, Dr. Evans, Wm. Martin, Esq., Dr. Corbyn, and J. Awdall, Esq.

Colonel Caulfield was ballotted for and declared duly elected.

Mr. B. W. G. Frith and Mr. Wm. Bruce were proposed as members, the former by Mr. James Prinsep, seconded by Mr. William Martin, the latter by Dr. Pearson, seconded by Ram Comul Sein.

The President read a letter from Lord Auckland, signifying his Lordship's willingness to become the Patron of the Society.

The year for which a Curator of the Museum of the Society was appointed on a salary having expired, and

it appearing by the Report of the state of the Funds of the Society that the expense could no longer be borne without encroaching upon the vested funds of the institution, the question of the propriety of resorting to the capital or of adopting some other mode of meeting the expense, was brought upon the tapis. Two or three plans had suggested themselves to the Committee of papers who had been looking into the matter, and they had come to the determination of submitting either that voluntary and public contributions be invited to meet the charge,—or that an effort be made to secure the gratuitous services of a Curator,—or that the principal of the funds be broken in upon. It appeared from their statement, and from the Report of the Curator (Dr. J. T. Pearson) which was read to the meeting, that the museum had been very largely augmented during the past year in the department of Natural History—that great pains had been taken to preserve and classify many very rare and valuable specimens which had been presented—and that the number of the members of the Society had materially increased, owing, as there was

reason to suppose, to the attention now paid to the museum.

After considerable discussion of the ways and means, and some remarks from different members upon the very great importance of keeping the museum in a state of efficiency, it was proposed by Captain Pemberton, seconded by Dr. Corbyn, that the salary of the Curator be continued for another year, and that if the current receipts should not meet the expense, the vested funds should be resorted to for that purpose. On the question being put to the vote, there were seven *for*, and four *against*, the proposition.

The Secretary then brought to the notice of the meeting the various papers and donations to the museum presented to the Society during the past month. Amongst the latter there was a large collection of stuffed birds and small animals from Mr. Robert Inglis of Canton. They had formed part of the Macao museum which had recently been broken up, and constituted a very important addition to the stores of the Asiatic Society.

Mr. William Carr presented the skull of a Chinese in a very perfect state of preservation.

Dr. Evans presented two alligators, stuffed and preserved by himself. The specimens, which were of two different species, furnished striking evidence of Dr. Evans's skill.

The Secretary laid before the Society a few specimens of Mr. B. Hodgson's "Illustrations of the Zoology of Nepal" now in course of preparation. The Society agreed to subscribe for two copies, and several members present put their names down for separate copies. The drawings are admirably executed and beautifully coloured. Every person who takes an interest in the Natural History of this country ought to endeavour to procure a copy.

No papers were read to the meeting, but several were laid before it and accepted. Amongst these were some curious details respecting the geology of Siam and countries to the eastward.—*Englishman*.

MAGISTERIAL BENCH.

A meeting of the magistrates in session took place on the 9th May, from which there have been results not otherwise than important. The discussion began by Mr. Justice O'Hanlon saying, that he had declined becoming a party to those papers and accounts, not because he was aware that there was anything wrong in them, but because he did not know that they were correct. He had called for documents in support of charges made against the police fund in these accounts, but he had not been able to procure them. He found a minute of Government fixing the rate of remuneration for the collection at 2½ per cent: in addition to this charge, he found in the collector's account, a charge of 1½ per cent. for the native collector, and a further monthly charge for writers in the collection department of 344 Rs. He was willing to admit that 2½ per cent. was not a sufficient remuneration for such a collection, nor was 4 per cent. too much; but he thought the charge of 344 Rs. per month, for establishment, was extra, and he knew not under what authority it was made. He found also a monthly charge of 430 Rs. and of 300 Rs. for assessors,—perhaps, something was done for these monthly salaries, but he knew not what it was. No doubt considerable trouble would attend the assessment, and it was important that men of integrity should be employed to make it; and the remuneration ought to be suitable; but he was not aware that this trouble occurred monthly. He found also a charge of 132 Rs. and of 100 Rs., where he understood were two persons employed to report as to untenanted premises. If the assessors were necessarily kept on a monthly salary, he knew no reason why it might not be made a part of their duty to report on unoccupied premises.

Mr. Justice Blacquié said it was highly important that persons of respectability should be employed in the assessment, and it could not be expected that they would report on untenanted houses.

Mr. O'Hanlon was understood to say that he was not aware that the one duty was less respectable than the other; he made these observations that they might be

considered by his brother magistrates, and the subject be disposed of on a future day. There were three other subjects to which he wished to draw attention—the fees charged by constables on levying by distress the tax from tardy or unwilling payers. He had found these fees, in some cases which had come before him, enormous. As they now stood, they were totally unauthorised: they ought to be fixed at a moderate yet remunerating rate, for the constables had no salary. 2dly. He wished the time for objections to the rate of assessment to be at least two weeks instead of one: and, lastly, he wished the accounts to be published. The magistrates, were as to the funds, trustees for the public, and they ought to exhibit all documents necessary to show that they were faithful trustees.

Mr. Justice Macfarlan entirely concurred in the propriety of publishing the accounts.

Mr. Blacquié thought the publication of this account would lead to the necessity of publishing other accounts: that the more important accounts were those of the expenditure in which there was much to object to—frauds, embezzlements, and misapplications.

The other two magistrates said, that the necessity for further exposure of accounts as likely to result from the publication of this account, was a reason rather for the publication: every account should be accessible to all who wished to examine them.

The discussion ended in an order to the Clerk of the Peace to publish in the *Gazette* a copy of the Collector's account, an extension of the time for the receipt of objections to the assessments, and an order to Captain Birch, the Collector, to make a return of the cases in which the assessment was collected by constables, to enable the magistrates to fix the schedule of fees.

The sessions were adjourned to the 4th June.—*Englishman*.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

SATURDAY, 4TH JUNE.

The Justices of the Peace assembled this-day to receive petitions against the rate of assessment. There were present, the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Justice Blackiere, Mr. Justice McMahon, Mr. Justice Robison, Mr. Justice O'Hanlon, Mr. James Kyd, one of the Honorary Magistrates, Mr. James Young, the Clerk of the Peace, and the rest of the officers connected with the assessment.

The Chief Magistrate having been called to the chair, the following memorial was read by him :—

To the Worshipful His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled.

The Memorial of the undersigned Householders, Agents of Householders, and occupiers of Houses.

Sheweth,—That your Memorialists have attentively considered the notice put forth in the public journals under the signature of the Clerk of the Peace requiring "all persons having objections to make" to the "present assessment" to present the same to your worships, on or before the 28th instant, and being assured that the present rate of assessment is either much too high for the purposes to which it is applied, or is injudiciously, if not extravagantly and carelessly distributed, they do hereby petition your worships to sanction such abatement as may appear, on rigid enquiry, to be feasible, or to nominate a committee from their own body to ascertain to what extent a reduction may be effected, or in what manner a better appropriation may be assigned.

Your Memorialists have examined the statement of receipts and disbursements lately published, and they cannot conceal their surprise that so large a sum as upwards of six thousand and six hundred rupees per quarter should be expended in the mere collection of an assessment which amounts in the aggregate to less than sixty thousand rupees. Upon enquiry, they are satisfied that one "Assessor and one Examiner of empty houses" would amply suffice for the labor required in that particular department of the collection, and they are equally convinced that the additional percentage to the responsible collector is, to a certain extent, a superfluous charge upon the accounts.

Your Memorialists are, moreover, assured that much laxity, at least, prevails in the department of "Examination of empty houses," and that much imposition is practised on the assessors by sundry owners and occupiers of houses, which a little extra vigilance would obviate, to the advantage of the general collection and the consequent release of your Memorialists from part of the present exorbitant tax. It is broadly asserted, and could, we understand, be established by the investigations of an active committee, that numerous houses are reported empty which, in point of fact are occupied :—that many, actually vacant when the examiner makes the enquiries, are tenanted immediately that their exemption from assessment has been admitted, and that many houses yield a much higher rent than the landlord or tenant (in probable collusion) is disposed to allow. These are circumstances, your Memorialists submit, which your worships may consider it your duty to thoroughly investigate. Your Memorialists, however, are not so anxious to obtain an abatement of the assessment upon their landed property as desirous of seeing the monies raised on account of the assessment applied to the greater advantage of the town of which they are inhabitants; but, while

contemplating the state of the roads and the indifferent and partial manner in which they are watered; the inattention paid to the lighting the different streets, and the inefficient state of the town Police, they cannot approve of the continuance of an impost, which under existing circumstances is very exorbitant and certainly unnecessary.

• And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

Calcutta, May 25, 1836.

• J. H. STOCQUELER, THOS. DESOZZA AND CO., BOYD AND CO., JOHN LOVE CO., A. F. SMITH,* COCKERELL AND CO., R. C. JENKINS AND CO., COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE AND CO., A. R. JACKSON, GEO. JESSEY,† THOS. HOLROYD, J. KERR, W. RUSHTON, B. SMITH, H. B. GARDENER, G. R. GARDENER, R. W. G. FRITH, WILLIS AND EARLE, MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO., R. LESLIE, A. SNEIDER, W. SINCLAIR, E. MACAGHIE, GIBBORNE AND CO., BRUCE, SHAND AND CO., BLCHIR, MACKINTOSH AND CO., E. MACKINTOSH, ASHOTOS DAY, J. BECHER, J. HYDE GARDNER, BOLARAM SEIN, LUCKEYNARAIN BOSE, BRIJO MOHON SEIN, DWARANATH GHOSH, MOODOODUN ROY, BISSONATH MITTAR,‡ CALLEKISSON GHOSH, COSSINATH CHOWDRY.

(And about 20 other native householders.)

Mr. McFarlan then said that the memorial, on its receipt, had been handed over to the division magistrates for their opinion; and the sentiments of those gentlemen were as follow :

With regard to the complaint of the imperfect and partial manner in which the streets are now watered and lighted, the division magistrates presume that the memorialists do not mean to insist on these, as they do not fall within the "watching, repairing and cleaning" of the streets, to which the Act of Parliament limits the application of the assessment, and the justices in sessions have therefore no power to expend the monies collected, under the Act, upon either of these objects. The division Magistrates confine their observations to the rate or amount of the assessment, the expense of levying it, and the disbursements of what remains, for the purposes of the act.

As to the rate of 5 per cent they assume that this is not too high, as it has never appeared to yield so large a sum as government expended on these three objects.

The next point is the expense of collection, and without entering into details, the magistrates think that it is enough for them to say, that for many years past, these have been specially ordered by government, in correspondence with the Chief Magistrate alone, and that the division magistrates have no permission to reduce them.

The last point is the expenditure of the assessment after it has been levied. For many years past the duty of all the magistrates, excepting the chief magistrate, has terminated with their meeting in sessions to render the collection of the assessment legal. The collector has been a person nominated by government, and who, so soon as he has made his collections, pays the amount into the government treasury, from whence it is drawn.

* I do not think the assessment too high, but I consider it injudiciously laid out.

† I consider the assessment too high.

‡ The nuisance complained of in this memorial is so universal and great that an immediate reform is loudly called for. The assessment is not only too high but is likewise injudiciously appropriated.

§ We have always been given to understand that between watering and repairing roads there is no intimate connection that the necessity for the one must greatly depend upon the extent of the other. Abundant watering is generally considered an effectual method of preserving the roads.—Ed.

not by the magistrates in sessions, but, from time to time, by the chief magistrate under the permission of government. Neither are the allowances of the collection, nor the salaries of the assessors or inspectors fixed by the magistrates in sessions, but by government, and their salary bills are all audited and passed by the civil auditor of government, in the same way as the salary bills of the magistrates themselves.

For many years past the magistrates, who are now called division magistrates, have been relieved from all duties of "repairing and cleaning" the streets, or conservation; and during the last six years, they have been further relieved from the duties of "watch and ward," the only remaining duties imposed upon them by the above named act of Parliament, and directed to confine their attention to the judicial business within their respective divisions.

Upon the whole, therefore, the division magistrates think it must be obvious to the memorialists that the magistrates can afford them no relief in their present application, and, that government must be appealed to before they can expect any.

"These," said Mr. McFarlan, "are the sentiments of the division magistrates, and I can only say that they embrace an accurate view of the state of matters as they now stand. As far as I am concerned, the most full and complete information will be afforded to all tax payers in regard to the manner in which the tax is received and disposed of."

"In regard to the specific charges of mismanagement in the assessment, the fullest inquiry will be made when charges are specifically preferred."

"The charges made on the assessment fund are closely confined to the items specified in the act of Parliament; it is deficient by about 70,000 Rs. every year. There may be different opinions on the strength of the collector's establishment; a well considered opinion from a committee of tax payers would pave the way for some deduction. Items which might be charged to the assessment are now thrown upon government."

Mr. McFarlan added that the honorary magistrates concur in the foregoing statements so far as they are informed.

Some conversation here ensued between the magistrates and Mr. Stocqueler in respect to this reply to the memorial. Mr. S. remarked that he thought it was very unsatisfactory. The whole responsibility of the collection and disposal of the assessment appeared to be most comfortably disposed of. Nobody seemed to know any thing about it—nobody would give an opinion about it, and the memorialists were, therefore, told to go up to government.

Under the circumstances Mr. S. perhaps was not sorry for this, as Lord Auckland had manifested the strongest disposition to support and sanction a system of local taxation and to give to the bearers of burdens the power of managing their own affairs. It was his (Mr. S.'s) intention to forward to the Fever Hospital committee the reply of the magistracy, as that Committee was now about to apply itself, with the assistance of other intelligent inhabitants, to a consideration of the best means of giving effect to Lord Auckland's suggestion. He (Mr. S.) therefore wished the magistracy to sign a paper to the effect of what the chief magistrate had stated to be their views.

The magistrates declined to do this. What Mr. Stocqueler had heard he might report.

Mr. S. then asked the bench if they would pass an order for the publication of the assessment accounts. The magistracy replied that it rested with the chief magistrate to do this.

Mr. Justice O'Hanlon begged to say for his own part he was as ignorant of the manner in which the assessment was collected and expended as any gentleman to whom he might be then speaking. But with regard to the memorial, he was very glad to hear that the inhabitants of Calcutta were taking an interest in a matter which so particularly concerned them; and he would take this opportunity of pressing on their attention an act passed during the reign of the late king, and to which indeed he might not be the less partial, because it was an offspring of his own. It was an act passed by the legislature for a particular part of Ireland where the value of daily labour was not less than, as he might call it, twelve annas; it assessed houses of the first description at five per cent., of the second at three and a half per cent., and of the third, at two and a half per cent. and this was found to be sufficient for the purpose. Here, however, where the assessment was five per cent. it was said to be insufficient; but without in the slightest degree imputing blame to the present management, he begged leave to say that he thought the rate, placed under the direction of those most interested in its economical expenditure, would be found sufficient for all purposes. The act to which he alluded had been enquired for by Lord William Bentinck a few days ago, when municipal matters were brought to his notice, but whether his lordship had thought this community not ripe for self-government, or whether he had considered the then existing state of things best adapted to the wants of the community, he (Mr. O'H.) did not know. However, there had since been a great improvement in the state of things in this town, and he did not suppose but that the inhabitants were capable of managing their own affairs, and that if they were placed in their own hands, the collection of the assessment and the expenditure of it would be conducted properly and effectually.

The Chief Magistrate said he also would be glad to see the inhabitants of Calcutta bestirring themselves in their own affairs. They should have his best assistance, and, with reference to the expenditure, he begged to say that the accounts were open for inspection as were the different items to enquiry.

Mr. Stocqueler, addressing himself to Mr. McFarlan, remarked that it was very true the accounts were open to the public—it was very true that certain sums were entered as paid on such an account and for such an object; but what the tax payers desired to know was whether such and such payments were necessary? and this could only be ascertained by a thorough investigation of the accounts.

The Chief Magistrate answered that he would readily assent to the publication of any thing, and every thing, if no expense were to ensue therefrom.

Mr. Stocqueler undertook to publish the accounts without charge, and Mr. T. R. Scott said he would do the same.

After a little more conversation, Mr. Justice Robison denied for himself having any power to interfere with the arrangement of the assessment or the charges for collecting it: he had once had that power, but it had been taken from him. If, however, he might be allowed to express an opinion, he thought the arrangement with government was "comfortable" that the public received two rupees worth of attention for every one rupee that they contributed. At the same time he did not wish it to be considered that he approved of the management of the assessment: that he could not do for he was entirely ignorant of it.

Mr. Blacquiere with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Robison denied that the power belonging to the magistrates in regard to the assessment had been taken from them. He wished to know where any evidence of the withdrawal was to be found.

Hereupon a brochure was produced, which turned out to be a "Report of the select committee appointed by government in 1829 to enquire into the state of the police of Calcutta;" and appended to it, in MSS was a resolution of government regarding the future management of the assessment. Mr. Justice Robison read from this latter document in order to establish the fact of the

magistrates relief from responsibility. It was the opinion of Messrs. Blacquiere and O'Hanlon, however, that the case of "relief" was not made out. Much discussion ensued, but as it was not very relevant to the matter in hand, the memorialists retired, intimating their intention of referring the whole matter to the government through the committee adverted to above.—*Englishman*.

THE CURRENCY—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this Meeting it is most desirable for the general convenience of commerce, throughout the Bengal Presidency, to establish, if possible, one currency, and one denomination of weights and measures.

2. *Resolved*,—With advertence to the 1st Resolution, that the new or Company's rupee, of which 106-10-8 are equal to sicca rupees 100, be universally adopted in all our commercial dealings, that currency being now established by law as the currency of India.

3. *Resolved*,—That the Indian maund or mun of 40 seers of 80 tolas, equal to 82½ avoirdupois weight,* being the weight established by Government, and approximating as it does so nearly to the present Calcutta bazar maund, be the standard employed in all our transactions.

4. *Resolved*,—That the imperial gallon be used as the standard of liquid measure.

5. *Resolved*,—That the English yard be substituted in long measure, for the Indian angle hut and greea and other Indian long measures.

6. *Resolved*,—That in lieu of the present Indian grain measure, namely, rek, palee, sale, aree, besee, kaliun &c., the Indian mun weight be substituted.

7. *Resolved*,—That all goods be bought and sold for cash.

8. *Resolved*,—That it being understood to be the intention of Government to fix the par exchange (or equi-

valent for Company's Rupees, in the currency of other countries) at 2s. British currency per Company's Rupee, this meeting do adopt the same, and declare this rate to be the Commercial par of Company's Rupees.

9. *Resolved*,—That in order to make the foregoing Resolutions as effective as possible, and to render them in fact operative as a bye-law, for the better regulation of trade and commerce, all persons interested and now present do affix their names to these Resolutions, and that they do lay on the table of the Exchange Rooms for further signatures for 15 days.

10. *Resolved*,—That copies of the above Resolutions in English, and in Bengalee and Hindoostanee, be published in the Presidency and Mofussil newspapers, and circulated in the Bazar, and in the great marts of Mirzapore, Futtyghur, Benares, &c. &c.

11. *Resolved*,—That the proceedings of this Meeting be submitted to Government, and that they be requested to take such measures as may seem to them best for producing the desired uniformity, and for enforcing the use of the new weights and currency as soon as sufficient time shall have elapsed for their full proclamation throughout the country.

12. *Resolved*,—That Government be solicited to direct that sets of standard weights be prepared at the Mint for sale at cost price, and that the public may be allowed to have their present weights adjusted at the Mint to correspond with the new Indian maund, which shall be returned to the parties within a fixed time.—*Hurkaru*.

SIXTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT THE ORIENTAL SEMINARY.

We had the gratification of attending the Sixth Annual Examination at the Oriental Seminary in Bow Bazar, on the 20th May, for a short time while Mr. Rushforth was examining the third class—and certainly never have witnessed any thing more creditable to those by whom the school is conducted. It is about eight years, we are informed, since this Seminary was established, which

is now the joint property of Baboo Gour Mohun Auddy and Mr. E. I. Turnbull. The instruction given embraces every grade from the first rudiments of the English Language up to History, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Political Economy and English Composition. There are eleven classes in the school of every age, from five or six to that of manhood, the number of pupils being in all about 250, of whom there were 235 sitting out at the examination—all natives, and some of them richly and very tastefully attired. The answers given to the questions put in geography and history shewed that the lads were neither deficient in memory nor intelligence; but a better test of their being well taught was their manner of reading, which was really much better in respect to the pauses and emphasis, in verse as well as prose, than that of nineteen out of twenty educated Englishmen, and their pronunciation too was a very near approximation to that of persons bred up in England. Before we came away, two fine boys, each of eleven years, were brought forward to recite as Brutus and Cassius. Their appear-

* The following simple Rules serve for the conversion of the Indian maund weight into avoirdupois and vice versa.

Rule.—To convert Indian weight into avoirdupois weight.

1.—Multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in lbs. avoirdupois.

2.—Or, multiply the weight in muns by 35 and divide by 49: the result will be the weight in cwt. avoirdupois.

Rule.—To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weight.

1.—Multiply the weight, in lbs. av. by 35, and divide by 72: the result will be the weight in seers.

2.—Or, multiply the weight in cwt. by 49, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in muns or maunds.

1 Ton = 37,528 muns or 27½ mun nearly.

1 Mun = 82.57 lbs. avoirdupois exactly.

ance was sufficiently interesting. Our little Brutus, Isore Chundra Chunder, was singularly handsome and of a very elegant figure and address, richly attired in purple (in that respect more like a satrap of Persia than a Roman patriot); while the little Cassius, Bhubany-prasad Dutt, was a smaller delicate looking boy, but with a very intelligent countenance. The manner of both was exceedingly graceful, and, young as they were, they spoke as if they felt the sentiments they expressed,

without the common defect of overdoing the part with too much action. It was without exception the prettiest recitation we yet witnessed among the many good things of this kind in Calcutta, and the room rung with plaudits when it was over. These two boys had been only three years in the school, and had a more perfect English accent than many of the older scholars.

The fête is to close with an exhibition of Fire-works in Wellington Square.—*Calcutta Courier*.

SUPREME COURT,—MAY 10, 1836.

THE MARTIN CASE.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice MALKIN.—The first question to be considered in these cases, and it is one on which the Judges unfortunately are not agreed, is the propriety or impropriety of proceeding any further with the causes in their present condition, when they are alleged to have abated by the death of the executors of General Martin.

They were originally parties to the suits, but were discharged by the decree of 1822 from further liability in these proceedings: and though the decree of 1832 expressed that, notwithstanding that declaration they may be liable to be again called before the court, it does not say that they are so liable in these suits, and in fact the decree was made without them, and so made expressly on the ground that they were not wanted, that their presence would be unnecessary and useless. Indeed, the court could come to no other conclusion consistently with the principle which they adopted, and on which they varied the decree of 1831, namely, that they were bound by the decree of 1822; for that decree had discharged the executors.

Now, there is no dispute, but that we are bound by these decrees, that we cannot now reverse or vary them. If so, they have, as I read and understand them, found that the suit may go on without the parties in question: and if so, it cannot, of course, be necessary to revive the suit for the purpose of introducing unnecessary parties. From this conclusion, I believe there is no dissent, though Mr. Justice Grant puts a different construction on the decrees, and does not think they are to be treated as amounting to such a declaration as I consider them to import. I do not feel it necessary to enter into any minute discussion of the question: for it is allowed that the natural construction of those decrees is that which I put upon them; and I confess that it appears to me to be so strongly conveyed that I cannot feel them to admit of any other.

If this be the case, I am bound to proceed on the footing of those decrees, and to consider the parties unnecessary, unless for that, or for any other reason, I feel the decree to be one which I ought not to be concerned in carrying into effect. In such a case, which in my opinion can only be an extreme case, I admit that I am obliged to go forward; I cannot proceed except on the footing of the former decisions; but I may hold my law, and thus force the parties to get those former decisions corrected in a regular way, if I feel that there would be real mischief in allowing them to continue. But I ought to be perfectly satisfied of this before I depart from the usual course of adopting and acting on what has been already done.

Now, I believe that none of the Judges who have at least during any of the more recent history of these cases, been occupied upon them, have failed to see

that they were involved in excessive difficulties, both with reference to the questions of substantial law on which they were to be decided, and to the mode of proceeding. With these difficulties fully before them, difficulties arising in some measure perhaps out of the earlier conduct of the causes, but probably insuperable at the time of any of the more recent proceedings, they adopted the course they took in 1822: so that we have either the opinion of the court at that time that the original declaration of the decree of 1822 was correct, or at all events that it was not so incorrect as to make them refuse to act upon it; whichever way it is to be understood, it is a great accumulation of authority in favor of now acting on it: an authority which I ought to see very clear ground for declining to follow. Now, no amount of mere irregularity even allowing it to exist, would in my mind furnish a sufficient reason for my so doing: if I saw that real injustice would be done, it would be a different question: but that is not contended with reference to the principal results of the case, and the points on which any dissatisfaction has been expressed are now said to be the subject of appeal, and will, therefore, be set right if they have been wrongly determined. It is, therefore, for the interest of all parties, and so indeed they all treat it, that the case should go forward: and I certainly do not feel it to be my duty in such a case to review all the proceedings which have taken place on mere technical and formal grounds. Without, therefore, minutely inquiring into the merits of these proceedings, I am convinced that it is for the interest of all parties that they should be upheld: and I feel myself at liberty, under these circumstances to submit to them as authority in this case, without considering whether authority be good or not. The whole circumstances are too peculiar to involve any danger of making a mischievous precedent: or probably any thing which would be treated in other cases as a precedent at all.

Proceeding then with the case, and proceeding on these principles, it is not necessary to discuss many of the points with respect to which further directions are to be given, and which are in substance merely the carrying into effect the provisions of the former decree, or the further postponement of such matters as are not yet ripe for decisions. But there is one open question, which involves considerations of very great importance, and appears, perhaps, to bear on others which it does not really and necessarily affect: and on which, therefore, especially with reference to former discussions, it is desirable that I should fully express my opinion. It will, of course, be understood that I refer to the question of the extent of lands in the Mofussil, on which the court was formerly divided in opinion.

I entirely concur then in the decision of the whole court on the last occasion, that the lands held by General Martin in Calcutta escheated to the Crown. It would hardly be necessary for me to state this, as on the principles I have explained, I should be bound in this cause by that decision, even if I did not fully agree in

it: but I can more clearly explain my views on the question now before us, by stating that as my opinion, than by merely treating the point as one decided. The question in Calcutta seems to me a clear one, resting not only on the King's sovereignty, but the undoubted introduction of the general English laws by the different charters of justice. The King's sovereignty seems to me, I confess, just as clear and undisputed in the Mofussil as in Calcutta. I am fully aware of the arguments by which this conclusion was impugned on the former occasion; but I cannot myself feel any serious doubts that the view of the question which was taken by Mr. Justice Ryan was the only one that can be supported. Even the statute 53, Geo. 3, c. 155, sec. 95, which was relied on as the first promulgation of the sovereignty of the Crown in the Mofussil, is so far from bearing this character, that it declares it to be "undoubted;" and independently of this legislative declaration of a sovereignty to which it is impossible to assign any commencement *after* the introduction of the British power, the whole course of legislation for many years preceding seems to me equally conclusive on the subject. The King's writ runs over the whole of the country; the King's Judges administer justice in cases arising every where within it, though only to particular degrees of his subjects, and the same charter which empowered them to do it in some, could have been equally competent to empower them generally: it was just as complete an exercise of sovereignty as it would have been if unlimited in its operation the highest local authority of the country, the Governor-General himself, is a Parliament's officer: and his whole powers and privileges from the commencement have been derived from Acts of Parliament, and those acts, it is to be observed, not citing mediately through the East India Company, and binding them to assign certain functions and prescribe certain rules to their officers, but directly confirming the authority and determining the duties. The whole frame therefore, of India government, at least from 1773, has depended on Acts of Parliament directly operative on this country; and this direct operation cannot be supported in any way that I know, except it be derived out of the sovereignty of the Crown.

To this extent, therefore, I treat the question in Calcutta and in the Mofussil as identical; but in Calcutta there is the further fact of the introduction of English laws by the charters. In the Mofussil, on the other hand, it is still the great undetermined question, whether this law has been introduced at all, except with reference to British subjects in the sense of the term. On this question I do not wish unnecessarily to give an opinion: and I wish to be fully understood as intimating no inclination of opinion when I say, that when introduced or not, the question there stands on grounds quite different from those applying to Calcutta. The result may be the same: but the argument is different.

I do not, however, think it necessary to discuss this question on the present occasion. There is no doubt of the general rule that in the case of a conquered or ceded country, the laws of the country remain in force until by proper authority the conqueror has introduced others. The position may be liable to modifications to meet particular cases: and the case of the British possessions in India may or may not be one where the general rule does not fully apply. But assuming it to apply fully and completely, it must in all cases be taken, I apprehend, with a reservation of every thing necessary to secure the sovereignty of the Crown. The Crown in taking by conquest or by cession, except as far as the terms of a particular capitulation or treaty may affect the question, acquires the absolute and complete right of sovereignty, and every thing incidental thereto: it does not merely step into the place of the supreme authority previously existing, nor is it bound by the constitutional or other checks imposed on such authority. It would be idle to contend that on acquiring territory from a republic

by conquest, the King of England becomes in such territory the elective, and probably temporary chief magistrate of a republic: or that if he found a co-ordinate legislative authority existing, he could only introduce a new form of government or of law through their instrumentality. Of none of these positions can there be any doubt since the great case of the island of Grenada, nor indeed I apprehend before it. That case indeed has been the subject of much discussion, but the only question has been as to the mode in which the sovereignty was to be exercised, whether by the King's proclamation, or by Act of Parliament, and whether the territory became strictly the territory of the Crown, or the territory of the state: there has been no doubt of the complete and absolute sovereignty of the conqueror, but only to whom that character was to be ascribed, or rather through what channel the sovereign was to exercise his power: for there is no doubt again. I conceive, that the sovereignty is in the Crown of England, whether it be to be exercised through the medium of Parliament or without it.

Now, one of the clearest incidents to this right of sovereignty seems to be that of preventing aliens from holding lands. The reason given in Blackstone's Commentaries 371, is conclusive on this head: "If an alien would acquire a personal property in lands, he must owe an allegiance, equally permanent with that property, to the King of England; which would probably be inconsistent with that which he owes to his own natural liege lord, besides, that thereby the nation might in time be subject to foreign influence, and feel many other inconveniences." It is to be observed that this reasoning is general, and independent of the particular law of England. It is independent also of any particular locality, though it refers in terms to the immediate realm of England, but the same mischief would alike apply to its colonies. If, however, authority is requisite on a matter where the reason of the case seems clear, it is to be found in abundance, in all the cases which have reason on the subject, and without entering into any deduction of authorities, where all authority is one way, I will merely refer to the opinion of Sir Fletcher Norton in 1764, 2, Chalm. 366, as conveying in the strongest terms the general result of all the cases, "that no aliens, except such as can claim the benefit of the definitive treaty, or being themselves within the sovereignty of his late majesty, are by law entitled to purchase lands for their own benefit and transmit them on others, either from the crown, or from private persons, in any of his Majesty's dominions in North America or the West Indies." The laws of these settlements were various; the opinion, therefore, general, for all must rest on the general ground of sovereignty, and not on the particular law of each settlement. There are abundance of other opinions to the same effect, in all of which the only question has been, who were aliens and who were subjects, not what the rights or disabilities of aliens were, which have been considered too clear for decision. But I know none in which the doctrine is more clearly or explicitly contained than in that which I have cited, and which I rather quote, because I think that Mr. Chalmers in his very valuable argument which follows it, and which support the same views, has not done justice to the distinctness and strength of Sir Fletcher Norton's opinion, when he says (ib. p. 388,) "the bill which he advised for quieting doubts was never passed, perhaps, never proposed as wiser men than Norton probably considered such advice as weak, the law being clear." I confess I cannot read Sir Fletcher Norton's opinion and recommendation as conveying any doubt as to the point of question; it is clear to me that the bill to be recommended was a bill for the benefit of aliens, who did not come within the protection of the treaty or statute referred to, supported entirely on grounds of justice or policy, and quite free from any consideration of existing doubts in law. It refers, as I understand it, entirely to

aliens who had resorted or were about to resort to the settlements, after their acquisition by the crown of England.

Treating it then as clear, that it is inconsistent with the sovereignty of the crown that an alien should hold land in its dominions, it must follow that the crown must have the means of preventing him from doing so. The only remaining question on this part of the case, and I confess it is the only one which seems to me to have much of difficulty, is to ascertain how this prevention is to take place. The right to prevent depends on the sovereignty and is general: that the mode of preventing may depend upon particular law, and it is accordingly different under the civil law of England. This Blackstone says in the sentence immediately following the already-cited "wherefore" (that is by reason of inconsistency with the sovereignty) "by the civil law such contracts were also made void, but the prince had no such advantage of forfeiture thereby as with us in England."

It is difficult to conceive any manner in which the disability of an alien to hold lands could be enforced, except one of those mentioned in the above passage; the avoiding the contract for their purchase, or the declaring their forfeiture when purchased. Now, it seems to me impossible to hold that the contract is avoided by the sovereignty of the crown: to do so would be to introduce a material alteration in the law of contracts between parties, which I have already stated to remain unaffected by mere conquest, and an alteration going beyond the evil it seeks to remedy, for it acts on the land-holder as well as the purchaser; it forces him to retain his lands and return the purchase money instead of merely preventing the alien from holding. On the other hand, by holding the doctrine of forfeiture, by asserting that the alien can purchase only for the benefit of the crown, the remedy is confined to the evil. The conclusion might, perhaps, be sufficiently supported by treating the remedy as merely incidental to the right, by saying where the crown for the protection of its sovereignty had a right to prevent the holding of land by an alien, it must introduce, in the absence of others, its own means of prevention, and thus that independently of any general introduction of the English law, this particular head of it would be introduced. But there are other arguments on which, as it appears to me, the same conclusion may be satisfactorily sustained. If the contract is not to be declared void, there must be a declaration of forfeiture to secure the rights of the crown, and the only question is to whom that forfeiture is to accrue? Now the forfeiture must surely accrue to the party aggrieved by its cause: and a forfeiture by subtraction of allegiance, as in the case of alien tenure, must go to the crown from whom that allegiance is subtracted, just as a forfeiture by non-payment of the land revenue goes to the Company from whom the revenue is subtracted. The two cases seem exactly analogous, for according to the doctrine of *Freeman v. Fairlie*, the Company or the Government have only a power of seizure for the non-payment of a tribute, not a right to resume a possession originally vested in them for the non-payment of a rent, and in conformity with this distinction, the great question has always been, not whether the land belonged to the Government, who have been admitted to have only this tributary right and the powers incident to it, but whether it belonged to the zemindar or to the rent.

I treat the question, therefore, as clear of any conflict between rights of the King and of the Company. If any such conflict is ever likely to arise, it would probably be on a question by failure of heirs, on which I cannot form an opinion when I say it is intermediate between the two cases of alienage and non-payment. With respect to the present case of alienage, even if, as has been often contended, the Company by the acqui-

sition of the Dewanny, acquired all the laws and rights of Government, they could only as British subjects, acquire them, as far as the rights of sovereignty were concerned, for the benefit of the Crown, and to the Crown their rights and powers would pass with all their incidents. The Company would retain the revenue, and the means of deriving it as their own; the Crown would take the sovereignty, and the means of rendering it available. If on the other hand, the Dewanny was a mere collectorate, the comparative rights of the Crown and Company would remain the same; those of the Crown indeed would no longer be denied through the Company, but this would be the only distinction. There might, indeed, in that case be a speculative and fanciful question between the rights of the King of England and of the Mogul sovereign: but that is not a question which could ever be entertained by a Court either under the King's charter, or the functionaries, acting under a Government erected by the authority of Parliament.

This question has been so fully discussed in the former decisions upon this case, that I have thought it desirable to express my opinion upon it; on the principle, however, already adopted, with respect to the land in Calcutta, the above will not ascertain any right of the Crown, in a cause where it has been avowed not to be fully represented, but will merely declare General Martin's incompetence to devise land which he was incapable of holding.

There remain the questions as to the allowance of interest or the sum appropriated to the building of Constantia house, and as to the application of the money intended for the void or impossible legacy in favor of prisoners at Lucknow:—

Or 1st. No reason for allowing interest, which might far exceed all that is necessary.

Or 2d. *Lecke v. Robinson*, and *Skeysheer v. Northcote* is conclusive to me, as to its falling into the residue.

Mr. JUSTICE GRANT.—Those who heard what fell from me when these causes were last before the court, will be prepared to expect that I should find difficulty in concurring in any order to be made in them in the state and condition in which they at present stand,—and that they must necessarily have received my best attention. I cannot agree that the question here is one of mere regularity or irregularity which might be waived by the consent or acquiescence of parties, or that it turns upon technicalities. It concerns most materially the essential principles of equity and justice. It is no light matter to subject this unfortunate estate to further proceedings at an enormous expense;—it is no light matter when I see the array of counsel at the bar before me, to permit these causes to proceed under circumstances wherein no object can be answered but to the costs to which it has been already subjected, when it is certain that no decree can be pronounced in these causes which will have any validity.

The learned Judge then gave a brief abstract of the proceedings in the causes from the commencement in 1816 to the 26th of January last, when they were set down for hearing. As this detail of the proceedings is embodied in the judgment of the Chief Justice, we have not thought it necessary to insert it here.

Mr. Justice Grant continued. When they came on, the Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Cochrane, appeared for himself as I understood, as informant in the first cause (entered as third) and defendant in the third cause; Mr. Prinsep for Godinot, Mayor of Lyons, plaintiff in the second cause; Mr. Osborne and Mr. Grant for Christopher Martin and others plaintiffs in the third cause, and defendants in the fourth or cross cause brought by the executors against the plaintiff in the third cause. There was no appearance for the two executors, Palmer and Devens, sole defendants in the first and

second causes, joint defendants with the Advocate-General in the third cause, and sole plaintiffs in the fourth or cross cause.

Mr. John Palmer being known to have died and to have been buried in Calcutta a few days before, and it being stated at the bar and by the officers of the court, that Deverine was believed to have gone to France out of the jurisdiction of the court, which is assumed to have been so on the 23d February, 1832, by the decretal order of that date, and that neither of them had appeared in these causes for many years. I confess being very much surprised at the course of proceeding proposed. I enquired of the Advocate-General whether he admitted that Palmer was dead, to which he answered that he did admit it. He nevertheless was prepared, as it seemed, to proceed on his information, and the learned counsel for such of the surviving parties as appeared, intimated no desire to stop the progress of a suit in which the two only defendants were, one of them dead and the other out of the reach of the process of the court, having no attorney, so far as I can learn, representing him on the record. I declared my opinion that one of the two executors being out of the jurisdiction, and not appearing by his solicitor, and the Advocate-General appearing not to deny this, and expressly admitting that the other executor, the other defendant is now dead, the suit could not proceed; that it had abated by the death of the sole executor within the jurisdiction, and could not proceed until it was revived. Upon which my learned brother, the Chief Justice said, that there was no objection made for want of parties, and that the cause must proceed; and my other learned brother, Mr. Justice Malkin said, that he concurred, that sitting here he did not know that Palmer was dead.

The cause accordingly proceeded, and the counsel were heard, the Advocate-General and Mr. Cochrane on the same side; but for whom they did or could appear in the shape in which these causes stood, it was very difficult to say. The Advocate-General, informant, expressly on behalf of the King, the Mavor and community of Lyons. Christopher Martin, an executor, who had proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, also a legatee, and other legatees under the will, all residing in France; and the two executors, Palmer and Deverine, were the sole persons who were or ever had been parties to these causes. The corporation of the East India Company were not, and never had been parties; and the Advocate-General could not appear for them, unless they had been admitted to appear *gratis* for their interest, or been made parties, of which there is no trace in the proceeding. To my surprise the Advocate-General did not claim the lands of the testator on behalf of the Crown. I asked if the Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the Crown, as informant; how it happened that he did not appear to claim these lands on behalf of the Crown? and if he did not or could not appear on behalf of the Crown, how the information could remain on the record? To these questions I obtained no answer. The Advocate-General proceeded to state that there was no Alien Law in India.

The Advocate-General here interrupted Mr. Justice Grant,—"My Lord, I could not have said there is no Alien Law in India. I have always contended the Alien Law does extend to India."

Mr. Justice Grant.—Mr. Advocate General I may have mistaken your words. But it is so in my notes, and they are usually pretty accurate. Of course, I took you only to mean with reference to the matter in hand. But the note I made was this:—"No Alien Law in India. If there is, then not the Crown, but the East India Company ought to take advantage of it. Whole exercise of sovereignty is delegated. Escheats form a part." I may possibly have mistaken your expressions, but it is certain that the Advocate-General then being the Advocate for the Crown, and the East India Com-

pany no parties in the suit, maintained with great zeal and ability that the testator's lands if they did escheat, escheated not to the Crown but to the East India Company. Whether the Advocate-General really appeared for the King under the existing decree of the court, it is very difficult to say. I do not mean to say whether by law the Advocate-General has or has not the right and duty to appear for the King in a suit of this nature; or whether this is a question of difficulty or not; I think the court, by the decree of 23d February, 1832, has decreed that he does not, i. e. I presume that he cannot, though how it was possible so to decree in a cause the basis and foundation of which is nothing else than an information filed by the Advocate-General, for and on behalf of His Majesty King George the Third, at and by the relation of John Martin Wilkins which has been going on ever since 29th June, 1816, in which there have been many decretal orders which stand on the record unrescinded: and which, notwithstanding what was so decreed in February, 1832, was not stopped by the court for want of parties, but under that decree, in pursuance of orders made by it, has been going on ever since, and is now proceeding as if all were quite regular, it is certainly very difficult to understand. But it is equally difficult to put upon the terms of this decretal order any other construction.

The decree distinguishes between the land in and out of Calcutta, within the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort William. As to the first, it says, that the testator, being an alien, they could not pass by his will. As to the second, that there were not the proper parties nor sufficient evidence to enable the court to determine whether they could pass by the will. As to the evidence, it is difficult to see what other evidence was wanting, it being ascertained that according as the court has decreed, that the testator was an alien, and that the lands were situated, in what is called the Mofussil. As to want of parties the decree explains its meaning. At least I think it contains sufficient to shew what was meant in the next sentence, giving as a reason for what it is about to do "inasmuch as the Attorney-General of our Lord the King is not resident within the jurisdiction of this court, and there is no party to these suits who has made any claim to any of the said lands, &c. on the part and behalf of the Crown," and then it orders that a receiver be appointed, &c. I do not say that this is very explicit, for it seems to imply that some other party to these suits not being the Attorney-General, might have made a claim on the part of the Crown, which I think can only have been meant of the Advocate-General. But then if the Advocate-General has merely neglected his duty, what has the non-residence of the Attorney-General within the jurisdiction to do with the matter? There is nothing in the 63d. Geo. 3. c. 855 giving the Advocate-General such powers as he possesses where the rights of the Crown are concerned, which makes them in any way dependant upon the Attorney-General. What the Court might be bound to do in discharge of its constant duty to the Crown upon any such case of breach of his duty to the Crown committed by the Advocate-General, I give no opinion. It were very unbecoming in me to suppose such a case, and as long as the office is in the hands that now hold it, I am very sure, it is impossible that it can intentionally happen; but if the case were to happen, if the Advocate-General has the right and duty under the statute to appear for the Crown, the objection would not be for want of parties; but that the Crown, a party, was betrayed by its officer.

The decree, however, says that these are not the proper parties, and it seems to intimate that if the Attorney-General were in Calcutta the defect might be cured. I must, therefore, take the decree of February, 1832, as purporting that the Advocate-General either does not or cannot represent the interests of the Crown upon this occasion. I do not say, whether this finding of the

court is right or wrong, but I find it, as I understand this decree so decreed—and this is a decree upon further direction. I do not know how this can be reversed if it be wrong except upon a re-hearing, and until this be done, I take it that nothing which is *against the foundation of that decree* can be done. I find it decreed that the interests of the Crown are most materially concerned in the causes before the Court. I am aware that decretal order of February, 1832, it is very difficult to reconcile with the decretal order of 2d November 1816, which was pronounced expressly in the cause, *Strettle Advocate General*, for and on behalf of His Majesty King George the Third, at the relation of John Martin Wickens v. Palmer and Deverine, before either of the bills in the two other original causes was filed,—and that of 16th August, 1819, which consolidates this cause with the other two, and expressly recognizes the account taking in it between the Advocate-General as such informant on behalf of the King and the executors, and makes the parties to the other suits, parties to this account, they consenting. These decrees are express judicial recognitions of the right and duty of the Advocate-General appointed by the East India Company to appear in this cause, and for and on behalf of the King. And whether the judgments be in this respect right or wrong, they stand upon the record unaltered and unreversed. Then comes upon the 23rd February, 1832, a decretal order which, notwithstanding this, finds that the said Advocate-General cannot and does not appear in this cause, for and on behalf of the King. I cannot reconcile these decrees which most certainly standing on the same record in the same cause are utterly repugnant, and cannot stand together. But I do not know any way by which any of them may be reversed or altered except upon a rehearing. There is no way that I am acquainted with of altering the record except recently for errors of the officer in engrossing or in miscasting, but upon rehearing, or if the decree is enrolled, upon bill of review. And how am I to know when the court has decreed one thing, and so recorded its decree in 1816 and 1819, and has decreed the direct reverse and so recorded its decree in 1832, which is the decree that ought to be rescinded and expunged from the record, and unless upon rehearing the cause? And one main ground for a bill of review is error apparent upon the record. Although, therefore, I think this decree of 1823 in this particular could not be regularly or validly pronounced as being repugnant to former decrees in the cause standing unreversed, I do not think there is any way in which this can be declared upon motion or petition, or *ex proprio motu* of the Judges, or otherwise than upon rehearing, or bill of review or appeal. But therein stands a decree that there are not the proper parties to the causes, that there is not before the court the proper officer to represent and protect the interests of the crown, and that these are largely concerned. What then ought to follow? that the causes do stand over. It may have been right enough with one executor out of the jurisdiction and the other adjudged insolvent, to appoint a receiver, and to have the money paid into court for the safety of the property, there to wait till the proper parties should be before the court, and till upon a rehearing the decrees finding that they should be reversed, if they ought to be reversed. But I think it much to be lamented that the court did not stop here, but should have proceeded to refer it to the Master to make enquiries which, as I think, could not but be nugatory,—and to frame a report, which in my opinion must be waste paper upon the very shewing of its own decree, and to make decrees upon *undry matters* not referred to the Master, which for the same reason, as it appears to me, could not be otherwise than equally irregular and without any possible legal ground to any one.

For the Mayor and community of Lyons I have said that Mr. Prinsep appeared. For Christopher Martin and the other legatees, and some of the next of kin of

the testators, Mr. Osborne and Mr. Grant appeared. For the two executors, the most essentially necessary parties of any, no one at all appeared, and for the reason which I have mentioned that one of them was out of the jurisdiction, and had not appeared in these causes, for many years, and that the other was dead. But it is now admitted that Mr. Deverine, who had been living out of the jurisdiction, is dead also. [The Registrar said, I believe my Lord he died about the year 1830.] Administration has been applied for, and we have granted it to the nearest of kin of Mr. Palmer the other executor. I was of opinion that the admission at the bar of the counsel for the plaintiff of the death of a necessary defendant was sufficient to compel the court to hold that the cause had abated. And I have never heard or read of any evidence being gone into upon the subject after such admission. Nor can I conceive a case in which any thing more could be necessary than the information of the council or solicitors, unless some extraordinary mystery hung over an event usually notorious to all the surviving parties, and the neighbourhood where the deceased parties have resided. If the suit has abated, the court has no longer jurisdiction in that suit, till it is revived by supplying the defect from want of parties, and it is *pari judicio* to see that he has jurisdiction. But now we are in a different situation. We have it upon the records of our court that Palmer is dead and administration granted of his effects.

Here then we are in this position. The Advocate-General whose predecessor filed the first bill in these consolidated causes in the year 1816 on the part of the crown as informant; and who now desires to appear in virtue of his office and of the statute in that character; the King being a necessary party both as *parens patrie* and as having a patrimonial interest in right of his crown, has been decreed by the court not to represent the crown by virtue of his office of Advocate-General in these causes. And that there is nobody here who does or can appear on the part of the King. The Advocate-General, therefore, is out of court. We have no informant plaintiff in the first cause, and according to this never had. The first cause, therefore, never had any legitimate existence. It has been decreed to have been a supposititious birth. But however this may be, it certainly has according to this decree no legitimate existence now. In the second cause there were only two defendants, the two executors, and they are both dead, and the cause has not been revived against their representatives. That cause, therefore, has totally abated, and no proceedings can be had in that. In the third cause the Advocate-General has been decreed to have no *persona standi in judicio*, and the two executors are dead, so that there are no defendants in that cause. The fourth cause is a cross cause brought by the said two executors the only plaintiffs, who as I have said are both dead, besides which there has been no replication ever filed in that cause, so that this cause has never been in a state in which any order could be made.

The three first form the consolidated causes in which it is proposed, we should decree, i. e. in the first without any plaintiff, or any defendant, and in the other two without any defendant. This is not a question of regularity or irregularity, or of particular persons whether by the rules of the court they are or are not necessary parties. Upon such questions if I had the misfortune to differ from the majority of the court, I should feel myself bound by the decision of the court, and it would be my duty if the cause went on to give my best attention and assistance to the decision of it. But in this case, where it appears to me, that the court has no jurisdiction, not because it has not some of all the necessary parties before it, about which there may sometimes be a difference of opinion, but that in one cause there are no parties according to what has been decreed. And in the two others there are plaintiffs but no defendants; and that

therefore there is in truth no cause at all before the court, for there can be no cause not judicial proceeding without two parties, plaintiff and defendant and a judge; and where there are not two parties there can be no judge; being in this case of this opinion, it follows that I ought not to take any further part in this proceeding.

I have expressed no opinion upon the question whether the Advocate General does or does not here, under the statute, represent the King to the same extent and in the same manner as the Attorney General in England. It is not necessary to decide that in these causes till the question shall be moved upon a re-hearing, when the suit is revived, if the parties, when there shall be parties to it, are so advised; but I think it proper that I should state one thing upon which I have no doubt, namely, that supposing the Advocate-General of the East India Company to have that representation to its fullest extent, he cannot at the same time represent or be counsel for both the King and the Company, where they have conflicting interests. No counsel can appear for conflicting parties. He must make his election. If his duty to the Company is paramount to that to the King—then he must elect accordingly, and the cause must stand over till some one shall be duly appointed who may appear for the King. If on the contrary, he appears for the King with the leave of the Company, and the Company have an essential interest in the suit, it must stand over till the Company shall be made a party and appoint some one else as their counsel.

Whether after appearing here upon the record as informant on the part of the Crown; supposing the Advocate-General to be authorized so to do, he can withdraw himself from that character in order to appear for the Company where their interests conflict, is another question. But I am very clear that in this case the escheat, if it falls at all, must fall to the King, unless there are peculiar circumstances arising out of the grant made to the Company of the Government of India, which vest it in the Company instead of the Crown. He cannot appear on the part and behalf of the crown to argue against the interests of the crown in favour of those of the Company under this grant. In this case the corporation having the local and delegated Government, and pretending to rights limiting or superseding the prerogative, by virtue of a grant from the King in Parliament or otherwise; and by virtue of such rights pretending to an interest in the estate of the testator, the administration of which was under adjudication in these causes before they abated, ought to have been a party and to have appeared by their own counsel totally distinct from the counsel for the crown, to contest with the crown its claims against the crown; but it never can be contended that its Advocate-General or any other person on its behalf can take upon himself to decide whether we shall claim a right which is in dispute for the King; or whether he shall not rather claim it for the Company. But where the King and the Company have both interests to be heard in any suit, and their interests as in the present case are conflicting, they must both be made parties and contest their rights in the King's Court, as the King and other corporation would contest them in any other suit. For there is nothing more certain than that the corporation of the East India Company under its delegated powers, whether of Government or now of Legislation, cannot through any of its officers, or by any means whatever, assume to itself any part, the most minute, of the prerogative of the crown, beyond what has been specially granted to it, or in any way limit or infringe upon that prerogative which resides inalienably. Though capable of being temporarily communicated in the person of the King, in trust for the preservation of the rights and liberties of his people, the adjudicating upon which prerogative in all cases, and the giving effect to it according to law, he hath wholly and exclusively devolved upon judges commissioned di-

rectly by himself who are, therefore, bound to see in all cases that come before them; that the rights of the prerogative whether patrimonial or other, that may come into question in judgment are duly advocated by those to whom this duty has been or may be assigned by the King. And he is very ignorant of the laws and constitution of England who thinks that the least part of the ancient and legal prerogative of the crown can be invaded with safety to the liberty of the subject.

I think it right also to say that the decretal order of 23d February, 1832, is one in which I cannot concur; that I think it a decretal order to which it was and is impossible to give effect consistently in my opinion with the best established and best known rules of a Court of Equity? that there is hardly any part of it, in which I can agree except that which says that the report of the late Master is exceptionable, though even with this it would be difficult, it having been confirmed, as I see stated, by consent, to deal, unless by the like consent; and that if the objection arising from there being at present no parties to the suit, but such as are all on one side, there being nobody to defend the estate itself, or against whom a decree can be made, nor that will assert the rights of the crown, nor that has any right to assert the rights of the Company, in whose favour no decree could be made in the shape the cause had acquired before it abated: that if these objections were removed, I could not concur in any order tending to give effect to this decretal order, but in my opinion before another step can be taken consistently with Equity, the causes being first rendered complete by the introduction of the necessary parties, must be opened up by general petition of re-hearing, and being carefully examined from the beginning upon the established rules of Courts of Equity freed from the errors and defects, which I am sorry to say, have infected and disgraced them from the decretal order of 2d December, 1822, downwards. Being of opinion that the court cannot lawfully or equitably take any proceedings in these causes in their present state, it is unnecessary that I should observe upon the particulars of the decretal order of February, 1832, or of the Master's Report. Indeed it would be inconsistent with my opinion,—that there is no cause at present before me to do so.

I have only to request of the Registrar, if he marks my presence at the causes being called on, that he will note that I am no party to the order which is about to be made.

It seems to me strange to cite authorities to justify my declaration of the law in matters which I consider so plain and well established as the following propositions:—

1st. That the executor is a necessary party to a suit which concerns the administration of his testator's estate, and that no such suit can proceed without him. For this I refer to 1. Eq. ca. ab. 73 and the modern case of *Lowe v. Parley*, 2. Mad. 101 and cases cited in both.

2d. That where a suit was abated, the consent of parties can enable the court to perform any further act, whether by process, order, or decree, except to pay money out of court or do some merely collateral thing until the suit is revived. For this I refer to *Wharam v. Broughton*, 1 Ves. Senr. 181 and *Beard v. E. Powes* 2 Ves. Senr. 399.

3d. That no decretal order can be reversed except upon re-hearing bill of review, or appeal, and that nothing can be done which is against the foundations of such decree until it is reversed. For this I refer to 25 Ves. 75 1 Ves. Jun. 93 and the *Prac. Reg.* 357 Wy. edition. I refer to the original book which is a book of authority. But

4th. That although where a decree signed and enrolled is capable of being executed by the ordinary process of the court, whatever its inquiry may be, the court till it is reversed is bound to assist it with its process,

that it may have its due effect by ordinary forms—for in this the conscience of the present judge is not concerned, because it is not his act, but rather his sufferance, and it is truly a merely ministerial act for which he is not responsible; yet that where even a decree signed and enrolled requires a further judicial act, as a new decree to have the execution of such former decree, and much more must this be so where it is a decretal order, remaining merely interlocutory which requires a further decree to carry it in execution. This obligeth the court to examine the grounds of the first decree before they make the same decree again, and there this court desireth to be excused in making it its own act to build upon such ill foundations, and charging its own conscience with promoting an apparent injustice; and for this I refer to *Lawrence vs. Bery* 2 Rep. in Chy. 127.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—This case comes before the Court for further directions on the Master's report, and under ordinary circumstances I should content myself with observing on the questions raised by the report, and on which the Court has to decide, and should not think it necessary to advert to the previous proceedings in the case. But after what has fallen from one of the learned judges, Mr. Justice Grant, I think it necessary to enter fully into all the proceedings, and to state accurately what has taken place, in certainly one of the most difficult and complicated suits that was ever presented to any Court.

These causes commenced on the 20th June, 1816, by Mr. Stretell, in his capacity of Advocate-General of the East India Company, filing on the relation of John Wickens and on behalf of His Majesty King George the 3d, an information against *Palmer and Deverine*, the executors of Claude Martin; in which information it was stated that in about September, 1800, Claude Martin, a Major-General in the East India Company's service, had died at Lucknow, possessed of large property, real and personal, and leaving a will which was set forth, and that the two defendants were then alive and within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that they had possessed themselves of the property, and praying an account, and that the Court would give effect to the charitable bequests contained in the will. An answer was put in on the 22d July, 1816, which admitted assets and generally the statements in the information, and alleged that Louis Martin, one of the executors, had obtained probate in the prerogative Court of Canterbury in England, and got possession of property in the English funds and India stock and other property to the amount of upwards of 30,000 pounds sterling, and that the defendant Palmer claimed to be indemnified against his liability incurred under a bond which he had been obliged to give in the course of legal proceedings in England.

On the 2d November, 1816, the information came on for hearing on the pleadings, and the Court decreed that the charitable bequests to the town of Calcutta in the 24th clause of the will, should be carried into execution; that two lacs of rupees, which was within the amount of assets admitted by Palmer to be in his hands, should be paid into Court, and applied to that purpose, that the master should prepare a scheme for the charity, and take an account of the personal estate of the testator from the hands of the executors, and of the debts and legacies, and advertise for creditors and legatees, and that a commission should issue, empowering the commissioners to receive the claims of creditors and legatees in England and France.

On the 26th August, 1818, a bill was filed by Monsieur Godinet, Mayor of the city of Lyons in France, in behalf of the community of the city of Lyons, against the same executors, *Palmer and Deverine*, setting out the will, and stating nearly the same facts as had been set forth in the information, and praying for the payment of the sums appropriated to charitable bequests in the city of Lyons, by the 25th clause of the will, with arrears of

interest, and that the immoveable property of the testator, not situated at Calcutta or Chandernagore, may be declared to be personal property applicable to the purposes of the will, and that the executors may account for the rents, and generally for the personal property, and that the residue may be ascertained, and the city of Lyons may be decreed to be entitled to one-third share thereof.

On the 22d October, 1818, a bill was filed by Christopher Martin, Maria Desgranges, P. Balloffet, and Claudine his wife, and Francois Martin, an infant, by Maria Desgranges Martin, his mother, against the Advocate-General of the Company and the two executors, in which Christopher Martin claimed as one of the executors of Claude Martin, and also as legatee and beneficial co-heir of Louis Martin, deceased, and Maria Desgranges Martin, a widow and usufructuary legatee of half the estate of Louis Martin, and P. Balloffet, and Claudine, in right of Claudine, as legatee of Claude Martin, and daughter of Louis, deceased, and Francois Martin, as a relative of Claude Martin, and the only other son and legatee of Louis Martin. In this bill it was alleged that Claude Martin was born at Lyons, but at the time of his death was domiciled at Lucknow, which was subject to a Mahomedan Court, and the complainants after stating the kindred of Claude Martin, averred that at the time of his death, Louis Martin, his only surviving brother of the half blood, was entitled by the Mahomedan law to take the whole of his property, and that Louis having taken out probate of the will of Claude Martin afterwards died, leaving a will whereby he bequeathed to all the complainants, except Balloffet, all his interest in the estate of Claude Martin, and appointed Christopher and Francois his executors, that all the rest of the kindred are out of the jurisdiction, and either do not claim any interest or were not entitled to any by the Mahomedan law; that the real estate in Calcutta was not disposed of by the will, and the complainants ought to be declared entitled to all the property not disposed of by the will, it was prayed that an account might be taken of the rents and profits of the landed property; and the landed property might be sold and the proceedings brought into Court, and that the executors should make good all losses occasioned by their fault, and may deposit securities and pay all money in their hands into Court, and that the complainants should be declared entitled to their respective legacies, and to the whole of the residue not disposed of by the will.

On the 19th Feb., 1819, the two executors filed a cross bill against Christopher Martin and the other complainants in the bill of the 22d October, 1818, charging that Louis Martin had got possession in his life time of assets more than sufficient to discharge all the legacies to the complainants, and praying an account of assets come to the hand of Louis Martin, or to those of the complainants since his decease.

On the 4th March, 1819, the executors put in an answer to the bill of Christopher Martin, and the others, co-complainants, whereby they denied that complainants were heirs at law of Claude Martin: admitted that Claude was born at Lyons, and was domiciled at Lucknow at the time of his death, and stated him to have left landed property at Chandernagore, a French settlement, as well as at other places, charged Louis Martin with the receipt of the sums mentioned in the bills: and also that Joseph, another executor, residing out of the jurisdiction, had obtained possession of assets.

On the 3d June, 1829, a return was filed to a commission which was issued under the decree of the 2d November, 1816, stating that the commissioners had published advertisements, that no creditors had come in, that the city of Lyons had made their claim, but admitted the payment into the Court of Chancery in England of pounds sterling 25,833-6-8, and that Christo-

pher Martin, Charles Xavier Marta Martin, and Catherine Charlotte Martin had put in claims on behalf of themselves, and the other next of kin to the residue; and it was further stated that the next of kin of the testator at the time of his death were Louis Martin, the testator's brother of the blood, Charles Xavier Maria Martin and Catherine Charlotte Martin, the children of Pierre Martin, another brother of the half-blood, who died in the life time of the testator, Fleane Martin, the wife of Christopher Durand Francois Martin, and Magdelene Martin, the three sisters of the half-blood of the testator.

On the 4th August, 1819, the executors filed an answer to the bill of Godinot, the Mayor of Lyons, wherein they allege that they had remitted a sum of two lakhs of rupees to a banking house in London, to be paid to the city of Lyons, and that there was a suit pending in the Court of Chancery between the city of Lyons and the bankers.

In August, 1819, the causes, in one of which Godinot was complainant, and in the other, Christopher Martin and others, were set down on bill and answer, and it was ordered that those two causes and the information filed by the Advocate-General, should be consolidated, and it was referred to the master to take an account of the rents and profits of the real estate of the testator living out of Calcutta, which had come to the hands of the executors, which was in the possession of the testator at the time of his death, and that all parties to the several causes should be parties to the account then going on in the master's office, and should be bound by it, and that 20,000 rupees should be paid to the attorney for the city of Lyons to be applied in the liberation of prisoners under the 25th clause of the will, and that the master should make one report in the consolidated causes by the next term.

On the 5th November, 1822, the master made his report, whereby he reported that there was then in the hands of the executor Palmer, in Company's paper and cash, 21,55,963 Rs., of which 3,489 Rs. were rents and profits of real estates out of Calcutta, and 3,60,115 of the real estate situate in Calcutta, including the price of a house sold, which was situate near Chandpaul ghat, that the usual advertisements had been made for crediture and legatees but none had come in.

On the 2nd of December, 1822, the cause coming on to be heard, the court decreed that the executors had fully accounted, that Palmer should pay the Accountant-General of the court the money found by the report of the Master to be in his hands, and that upon his doing so the two executors should be absolutely discharged and exonerated from the trusts and executorship of the will, and from all acts, deeds, receipts and payments concerning the same, and that the Accountant-General should be appointed receiver of the real estate, and that the Master should enquire respecting the bond against which Palmer claimed to be indemnified, and the Court decreed that interest was due on the sum already paid into Court for carrying into effect the charitable bequests to the town of Calcutta, from the 30th September, 1801, to 6th December, 1816, and the master was directed to enquire whether the estate was adequate to pay the additional bequest to Calcutta, 150,000 Rs., and if so the town of Calcutta was declared to be entitled to the same with interest from the time when the assets became sufficient to have paid the same, that the charitable bequests to the city of Lyons should be established and carried into execution, and that interest was due on the sum of 200,000, appropriated to that purpose from 30th September, 1801, to the 10th July, 1816, when that sum was remitted to Europe, and that interest was due on the sum of 50,000 rupees from the 30th September, 1801, until the same should be paid, and that the arrears of the annual sum of four thousand rupees should also be paid to the city of Lyons, and that these sums should be

paid to Mr. Abbott, the attorney for the city of Lyons, together with a principal sum sufficient for the annual payment of four thousand rupees, and that the Master enquire and report what rates of interest have been produced by the government securities held by the executors, and that such be the rate of interest where interest by that decree was ordered to be allowed, and that the Master report what will be a proper sum to set apart for securing the payment of the pensions directed by the will, and that the Accountant-General do pay the same, and what will be a proper sum to appropriate to keep up the establishment, house, buildings, premises at Lucknow, and to pay the salaries of the persons directed to be employed there and to keep up the tomb of the testator and two other persons named in the will, and that such sums be set apart from the estate, and that the Master enquire, whether the colleges directed to be connected with the establishment at Lucknow can be established and in what manner, and that interest is due on the sum of 100,000 appropriated to the college from 30th September, 1801, till it be paid, together with the arrears of the annual sum of 4,000 rupees, and that the Master ascertain what sum will be necessary for securing the payment of the said annual sum of 4,000 rupees for the release at Lucknow of prisoners for debt, and that the same be set apart, and that the Master do enquire and report what sums have been paid to, and received by, Louis Martin, one of the executors of Claude Martin, or the representatives of Louis, and to enquire and report who are the five poorest relatives, and that the Accountant-General set apart the sum of sicca rupees 20,000, with interest from 30th Sept. 1801, for the payment of them, and that the Master ascertain whether the will of Claude Martin was executed in the presence of three creditable witnesses, according to the statute of frauds, so as to pass the real estate in Calcutta; and the Court decreed that the house at Chandpaul Ghat, which had been sold, and which had been mortgaged to the testator, was of the nature of personal estate, and that the rents and profits and purchase money thereof are part of the assets; but that the real estate remaining unsold in Calcutta is freehold estate, and that the heir-at-law, according to the law of England, is entitled thereto, and to the rents and profits, if the will was not executed so as to pass it, and the Master was directed to report who was the heir-at-law by the law of England, by the Mahomedan law, and who are the next of kin by the law of England, and who by the Mahomedan law, and what was the domicile of Claude Martin at the time of his death, and how by the laws and usages there the inheritance and succession to the real and personal estates; and the Master was directed to ascertain and report whether there was any and what residue after providing for all the directions of the will, and that all the costs past and to come be paid out of the funds in the hands of the Accountant-General.

On the 7th July, 1823, a commission which had issued in August, 1820, was returned with the examination of witnesses in France on the claims of the city of Lyons, and also of Christopher Martin and his co-complainants, together with the answers of Christopher Martin and his co-defendants to the cross bill filed by the executors. These returns shewed the French law relating to public charities, the constitution of the city of Lyons, and who were the next of kin of the testator, Claude Martin, and Christopher Martin and the other defendants in the cross suit, admitted in their answers that Louis Martin, as executor of Claude Martin, had possessed himself of 45,707 pounds sterling English, out of which he had paid the specific legacies due to the family and relations in France, pursuant to decrees obtained in the courts there; they could give no account of what had been done with the remainder.

On the 26th October, 1826, the Master reported a scheme for the Calcutta charity, which on the 7th March, 1827, was sent back to the Master.

On the 23d June, 1828, the Master reported that the estate was competent to pay the additional bequests of 1,50,000 rupees to the town of Calcutta, and as to the rate of interest to be allowed.

That a piece of ground had been bought for the purposes of the charity and vested in a trustee, and a schedule was annexed, containing a scheme for the establishment of it.

This report was subsequently confirmed.

On the 11th of October, 1828, the Master reported that 3,36,000 Rs. would be a sufficient sum to set apart for the payment of the pensions.

On the 12th of March, 1828, it was ordered that there should be a change of trustees of the land purchased for the purposes of the Calcutta charity, and that he should advertise for plans and estimates for a building.

On the 9th July, 1829, 29th July, 1829, and 27th March, 1830, triplicates of the same report were filed, in which the Master reported that a sum of 311,300 was a proper sum to be set apart for the pensions.

On the 4th February, 1830, a general report was made by the Master, which on 1st March, 1830, was sent back with directions that the Master should report separately as to the sum to be set apart for pensions, &c.

On the 27th March, the triplicate report before noticed was made.

On the 12th May, 1830, the Master reported that 68,698 would be a proper sum to lay out for repairing the house in Constanja, and 201,000, a proper sum for keeping up the establishment and paying salaries, &c.

On the 17th July, 1830, the Master made a general report.

After the various reports and proceedings that I have mentioned, these consolidated causes came for hearing on further direction of the Master's reports in November, 1830. The argument lasted several days. On the 8th of February, 1831, the then Chief Justice, Sir Charles Gray, delivered at great length the judgment of the whole Court. This decree, it is necessary I should state, for after it was pronounced, petitions for a re-hearing were filed by both the next of kin and the City of Lyons; and these petitions came on for hearing in June and July of 1831, and counsel were again heard for several days. The Court took time to consider, and on the 23d of February, 1832, pronounced the decree under which the Master has made the report now before the Court, and on which the cause has been set down for further directions. That decree is different from the decree of 1831, in many important respects. One of the grounds for a re-hearing stated in the petition of the next of kin, (whom Mr. Grant and Mr. Osborne now represent) was that the decree of 1831 had varied and altered the decree of 1822, which the Court was not competent to do—and on which ground expressly some material alterations were made in the decree of 1832 to obviate that objection, it is singular part of the proceedings in this case that the council for the same parties at this hearing have strongly urged upon the Court the necessity of altering in the decree we are about to make the decree of 1832. With what consistency they make this request it is difficult to say. I will now state the substance of the decree of 1832, which the learned judge seems to think so erroneous, but notwithstanding the observations he has made, to make, I am satisfied was in substance a

The decree recites that it appeared at the hearing that the report of the master which was filed on the 17th day of July, 1830, which was confirmed without any objection, having been filed or any cause shown against the confirmation, was in some respect unreasonable. And that the two executors of the testator, Claude Martin, namely, John Palmer and Jacques Deverine notwithstanding the decree of the 2d

day of December, 1822, were liable to be called again before the Court by any of the parties to the suit. But that great expense and delay would be occasioned by now sending back the said report to the Master, and deferring all further directions until a corrected report should be obtained, and that no party had prayed for an order to that effect, nor for any further process against the said executors, or either of them, and it was alleged at the hearing, and was not controverted that one of the said executors, namely, the said J. Deverine was living beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the other, namely, the said John Palmer had been adjudged insolvent by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and it thereupon appeared to the said judges that the court ought not by reason of any of the imperfections in the said report, nor by reason of the said executors having been so discharged as aforesaid to be prevented from now declaring the intentions of the said testator, and the rights of all the parties now before the court so far as the state of the proceedings might enable the court so to declare now from making any decree respecting the disposal and application of the monies which have been paid into the hands of the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer of the East India Company, with the privacy of the Accountant-General of the Court, and are now standing to the general credit of these causes. The Court therefore declared that the testator, Claude Martin, was born a subject of the kingdom of France, and at the time of his death, which took place at Lucknow, in the month of September in the year of our Lord 1800, was an alien friend, and had acquired an English domicile during his service under the United Company and the British Government in India, which domicile he retained at the time of his death. And that all questions respecting the succession to his property and the disposal thereof, and the effect of the will of the said testator, must be determined with reference to the aforementioned facts of his having been an alien friend, and having had an English domicile at the time of his death.

And that the said testator at the time of his death had no relations of the whole blood, nor any heir-at-law according to the English law. And that at the time of his death the next of kin of the said testator according to the law of England were all resident in France, and where a brother of the half blood, named Louis Martin, a sister of the half blood named Fleurie Martin, married to Christopher Durand, another sister of the half blood named Francoise Martin, another sister of the half blood named Magdeline Martin, and Charles Xavier Marie Martin and Catherine Charlotte Martin, children of Pierre Martin, a deceased brother of the half blood. That Louis Martin had since died, having first duly made and published his last will and testament in writing, and leaving him surviving his widow, Maria Desgranges Martin, and his three children, Christopher Martin, Claudine Martha, married to Pierre Ballofet; and Francois Martin, all parties to these suits. And that the will of the said Louis Martin has been duly proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by his eldest son the said Christopher Martin, who also obtained in the same Court administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, to the estate of the said testator, Claude Martin. That the said Christopher Martin as such executor of Louis Martin, and as such administrator, de bonis non of Claude Martin on behalf of himself and others interested, and the said Charles Xavier Marie and Catherine Charlotte Martin stated their claim under the commission which issued on the 11th December, 1816, for the purpose of enabling creditors and legatees in Great Britain and Ireland or in France to prove these claims, and which said commission was executed and returned the 2d June, 1819, and that none other of the next of kin stated any other claims under the said commission, but that they all had by the said commission, and by another commission which issued in the month of August, 1820, and which also was duly executed and returned the 7th

July, 1823, due notice of the proceedings in these suits, and that none of the next of kin are now resident within the jurisdiction of this Court, nor in any place, where any proceeds of this Court could lawfully be served upon them. That the said will of the said testator, Claude Martin, as duly executed in the presence of three credible witnesses, and in such manner as to have been sufficient according to the English law to pass real estate. But that the said testator, Claude Martin, having been by birth a subject of the King of France, and having been at the time of his death an alien, the lands and houses in Calcutta alleged in the pleadings to have been held by the said testator at the time of his death with the exception of the interest of the said testator in the house at Chandpaul Ghaut, which previously to the decree of the second day of December, 1822, had been sold, by the said decree was declared to have been a part of the personal estate of the said testator, could not, according to the law of England, be devised nor pass by the said will of the said testator, and that there are not the proper parties to the suits, nor sufficient evidence before the court as to the lands or houses or other real or immovable property to which are alleged in the pleadings to have been held by the testator, and to be situated beyond the boundaries of Calcutta, but in the places which at the time of the death of the testator were within the presidency of Fort William or some of the provinces, subject to or forming a part of the said presidency, to enable the court to determine whether the said could and did pass by the said will of the said testator. And in as much as the Attorney General of our Lord the King is not resident within the jurisdiction of this Court, and there is no party to those suits who hath made any claim to any of the said lands or houses or other real or immovable property on the part, and on behalf of the Crown, it is ordered that the receiver appointed by the Court in those causes to receive the rents and profits of the immovable property as well that which is situate within Calcutta as that which is situate beyond the boundaries thereof, but in places which at the time of the death of the testator were within the presidency of Fort William, shall continue to receive the rents and profits thereof, and from time to time to pay the same into the hands of the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer of the Company, with the privy of the Accountant-General of the Court. That the rents and profits of the said houses and lands in Calcutta, with the exception as aforesaid of the said house at Chandpaul-Ghaut, so declared as aforesaid to have been part of the personal estates of the testator, which have heretofore been received either by the executors or by any receiver appointed by this court, together with the accumulations thereon arising from interest, ought to be ascertained, and the amount when so ascertained, ought to be set apart and placed to the credit of a separate and distinct account in the causes, to abide any claim respecting the same which may be hereafter made by or on behalf of the Crown, and that all the rents and profits of the lands and houses in Calcutta, except as herein before is excepted, which may hereafter be received by the receiver of the court as aforesaid, ought to be paid in and placed to the credit of the same account, and that in like manner the rents and profits, or the proceeds of any sales of any lands or houses or other real or immovable property situate beyond the boundaries of Calcutta, but in places which at the time of the death of the testator were within the presidency of Fort William or the provinces subject to or forming a part of the said presidency, which may have come to the hands of the said executors, or of any receiver appointed by the court, or may hereafter be received by any such receiver, and may have been paid, or may hereafter be paid to the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer of the East India Company, with privy of the Accountant-General of the Court, ought to be ascertained and set apart and placed to the credit of another separate and distinct account. That the intent and meaning of the said testator in the said will was, that payment of his debts and legacies

should first be made, and a sufficient sum should be set apart and secured for the payment of the several pensions, and for the completing and maintaining of the several buildings, charitable institutions, and establishments in the said will mentioned, or so many of them as could be lawfully and effectually established and maintained, and for the payment of all salaries, wages, and allowances in the said will provided for supervisors, servants, and other persons to be employed in and about the said buildings, institutions, and establishments, or any of them, and that after making all such payments and provisions, if it should be found that the sum remaining would exceed ten lacs of rupees, the whole of such surplus should be divided into three equal portions, which should be respectively appropriated and applied as far as they could be lawfully applied to the same charitable institutions, and uses at Calcutta, Lyons and Lucknow, to which certain other sums were bequeathed and made applicable by the preceding provisions of the will, and if it should be found at the time of the said testator's death, that the sum so remaining as aforesaid after making all such payment and provisions as aforesaid, should be less than ten lacs, then that it should be kept at interest upon Government Securities, until it should amount to the sum of ten lacs, when the whole should be divided and applied in the same way and for the same purposes as it hath been stated, that it was the intention of the testator in the aforementioned cases that the surplus of it should at first exceed ten lacs should be divided and applied. That legacy of forty thousand rupees to Pierre Martin in the said will mentioned, in consequence of the death of Pierre Martin in the life time of Claude Martin, became and was a lapsed legacy, and that all the other specific legacies to the several individuals in the said will mentioned, saving and excepting the monthly and annual pensions, salaries, or allowances in the said will mentioned, have been fully paid and satisfied. And that the sum of (1,50,000) one hundred and fifty thousand rupees, which by the 23d article of the said will, was bequeathed to the poor of Calcutta, Chandernagore, and Lucknow, and a further sum to provide for the payment annually of the sum of five thousand rupees, and of one thousand rupees directed by the 28th article of the said will to be paid annually for the release and relief of prisoners for debt at Calcutta; some time before the said decree of the 22d December, 1822, were paid by John Palmer, one of the executors aforesaid into the hands of the Accountant-General of this Court under a certain order of this court, in a cause in which Ralph Uvedale, Esquire, clerk of the crown, at the relation of Thomas Christenson, was informant, and the said John Palmer and others were defendants. And that a sum of Rs. 3,11,300 which with the accumulation of interest thereon, amounted on the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1830, eighteen hundred and thirty, to the sum of three lacs, twelve thousand, and ninety rupees, seven annas, eight pie, 3,12,090 7 8 being a sufficient sum to provide for the payment of all the monthly and annual pensions in the said will mentioned, except such salaries and allowances as are directed by the said will to be paid to servants, supervisors, and other persons to be employed in and about the establishment, tomb, and buildings at Lucknow in the said will mentioned, had been appropriated and set apart, and is now standing to the credit of a separate account in these cases in the books of the Accountant-General and Sub-treasurer of the Company and of the Accountant-General of this court under the head of Christopher Martin and others against Robert Spankie and others, and other causes for the payment of the monthly and annual pensions. And that the sums of two hundred thousand and of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees bequeathed in the twenty-fourth article of the said will for a charitable institution at Calcutta, together with accumulations of interest therein from the time of the death of the testator, have been set apart and placed to the credit of a separate account in these causes under the head of Edward Stretfield and

others against John Palmer and others; and, together with subsequent accumulations of interest, and after certain sums had been paid for the purchase of certain lands for the purpose of the said charitable institution at Calcutta, did amount in the whole on the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1830, eighteen hundred and thirty, to the sum of eight lacs, eighty-two thousand, eight hundred and fifty-six rupees, one anna and seven pice (8,82,856-1-7.) And that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand rupees bequeathed for a charitable institution at Lyons by the twenty-fifth article of the said will, together with all accumulations of interest thereon from the time of the death of the testator, and a sum sufficient to satisfy the bequest of four thousand rupees to be paid annually under the same twenty-fifth article of the said will for the liberation of prisoners at Lyons, together with the accumulations of interest upon the same from the time of the death of the testator, have been fully paid to the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Lyons, or to John Abbott, Esq. the duly constituted attorney of the said Mayor and Commonalty. And that diverse large sums since the death of the testator have been paid to or retained by the executors residing at Lucknow and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of being applied in making the tomb of the testator and after buildings, gardens, and establishments there, according to the directions contained in the said will of the testator. Further deuce and declared that the form of the Government of Lucknow and the circumstances of that country make it impossible that any effect should be given to the bequest of four thousand rupees directed to be paid annually for the liberation of prisoners at Lucknow in the thirty-third article of the said will, and that such bequest is consequently void. And this court is incompetent and unable by itself to give effect to the other bequests for charitable establishments and institutions at Lucknow, which is a place beyond the jurisdiction of this court, and not forming any part of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but that the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal has the means and is able to give effect to the same, and that the same ought to be carried into effect, and that it appears by the report of the master under an order made in these causes on the 25th day of July, 1831, and which report is dated the 5th day of November 1831, that the said Governor-General in Council is willing to receive and apply such sums as the court may decide to be lawfully applicable for those purposes. And for as much as the said testator Claude Martin, in and by the thirty-third article of his said will, hath expressed his desired intention that in case it should be necessary, the protection and assistance of the Government should be obtained for the purpose of giving effect to the said last mentioned bequests and testamentary dispositions. And that if the whole sum of two hundred thousand rupees bequeathed in the thirty-third article of the said will of the testator, Claude Martin, for the finishing of the house at Constantia, hath not been expended and applied for that purpose, whatever may remain thereof, ought to be set apart from the funds now standing to the general credit of these causes, and applied as a building and repairing fund for the house and establishment at Constantia, and ought for that purpose to be paid to the Governor-General in Council, or to some person duly nominated and appointed by the Governor-General in Council to receive the same. And that out of the same funds standing to the general credit of these causes, a further sum of one hundred thousand rupees for the support of a college and school at Lucknow bequeathed in the 33d article of the said will, together with accumulations of interest on the same from the death of the testator until the setting apart of the same, ought also to be set apart and the interest thereof, from time to time as the same shall accrue and be received, ought to be paid to whomsoever the Governor-General in Council for the time being shall duly nominate and appoint to receive the same, in order that the same

may be applied to the purposes in the said thirty-third article of the said will mentioned. And, that, out of the funds standing to the general credit of the causes the further sum of three lacs of rupees ought to be set apart, and the interest thereof paid to the Governor-General in Council, or to such person or persons as the Governor-General in Council for the time being shall nominate and appoint, in order that there may always be allowed and paid the salaries and allowances for supervisors, servants, and other attendants, and persons to be employed in and about the tomb, buildings, and establishment of Constantia in the said will mentioned, namely, in the 30th article of the said will the annual sums of seven hundred and twenty and four hundred and eighty rupees for two persons to take care and superintend the tomb, house, buildings, and gardens at Constantia, and in the 32d article of the said will the annual sum of two thousand, five hundred, and eighty rupees for divers servants to be employed in and about the said house, buildings, and gardens; and also the sum of six thousand, nine hundred, and sixty rupees in the same article of the said will directed to be paid annually for other persons to be retained and employed in and about the said house and tomb, and also the sum of one thousand and two hundred rupees directed in the same article of the said will to be paid annually for an European superintendent, and also the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight rupees directed in the same article to be paid annually for eight burkarras, amounting in the whole to the sum annually of twelve thousand, two hundred, and twenty-eight rupees; and it is further declared that if any sums of money should have been expended according to the intentions of the testator in and about the necessary care and superintendence of the said tomb, house, gardens, and buildings at Constantia, and should be now due and owing to any persons who may have acted for that purpose under the directions or authority of the Master or Accountant-General of the Court, or any former Master or Accountant-General, such sums ought also to be paid out of the funds now standing to the general credit of these causes. It was referred to the Master to enquire and report what part of the funds now standing to the general credit of these causes hath arisen from the rents and profits with the accumulations of interest thereon of any of the lands or houses situate in Calcutta, with the exception as before mentioned of the house at Chandpaul Ghat, declared by the decree of the 2d December, 1822, to have been part of the personal estate of the testator, and which in the pleadings are alleged to have been held by the testator, Claude Martin at the time of his death. And to enquire and report what houses, lands, or other real or immovable property situate beyond the boundaries of Calcutta, but in places which at the time of the death of the testator were within the presidency of Fort William, or the provinces subject to forming a part of the said presidency, was or were in the hands of the testator at the time of his death, and what was the nature of the tenure thereof, and the estate or interest of any which the said testator had in the same, and what regulations or usages have prevailed and now prevail in the said provinces beyond the boundaries of Calcutta as to the right and power of European aliens to devise or bequeath by will any lands, houses or other real or immovable property of which they may be possessed at the time of their death within the said provinces, and whether any lands, houses, or other real or immovable property situate within the said provinces which was or were in the hands of the said testator, Claude Martin, at the time of his death, hath or have been since sold, and the proceeds of the sale paid into the hands of the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of the Company, with the privy of the Accountant-General of the Court, and of what part is any of such lands, houses, or real or immovable property the receiver appointed by the Court is now in the receipt of the rents and profits, and what is the whole amount of any of the proceeds of any sales and of the rents or profits of any such lands, houses, or real or im-

moveable property, together with the accumulations of interest thereon which is now standing to the general credit of these causes. And to enquire and report whether the several sums hereinbefore mentioned to have been paid by the executor to the Accountant-General of the Court under and by virtue of certain orders made in a cause in which Ralph Uvedale, Esq., clerk of the crown, at the relation of Thomas Christenson was informant, and the said John Palmer and others were defendants, have been and are sufficient to provide for the charitable bequests and purposes for which the same were directed to be set apart and paid, or what further sum may be required to be retained and set apart for that purpose. And to enquire and report with greater certainty and particularity what persons entitled to receive monthly or annual pensions under the will of the testator are still living; and whether any and what part of the sum of six hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three rupees, which hath been set apart as aforementioned for the payment of such persons may now be transferred back to the funds which are standing to the general credit of these causes, and to state some plan by which the payment of the said pensions may be conducted so as to prevent all frauds, and to provide for the gradual transfer back to the general credit of these causes, as the pensioners die, of the whole sum so set apart and placed to the credit of a separate account as aforesaid for the payment of the said pensions. And to enquire whether the whole sum of two hundred thousand rupees allowed by the thirty-third article of the said will for the finishing of the house at Constantia hath been applied to that purpose, or what part thereof still remains unapplied. Add what sum will be sufficient to satisfy the bequests of one hundred thousand rupees for the establishment at Lucknow in the thirty-third article of the said will mentioned, together with accumulations of interest thereon from the time of the death of the testator, and whether any and what sums are now due and owing to any persons who have acted under the directions or authority of any Master or Accountant-General of the court for the necessary and proper care and superintendence (according to the intentions of the testator) of the tomb, gardens, house, and buildings at Constantia in the will of the testator mentioned, or for the necessary and proper salaries or wages of any servants who may have been employed in and about the same, and for that purpose to permit any person claiming any such sum to be so due to them as last aforesaid, to come in before him the said Master to prove their said claims and further to enquire and report what surplus doth now remain out of the funds standing to the general credit of these causes, after making provision for all the payments, reservations, and appropriations to separate accounts and other matters and things by this decree ordered, directed, or declared.

Since the pronouncing of this decree, the parties have been attending the Master on the matter referred to him. Separate reports have been made by the Master on some of the matter referred to him. Exceptions were argued on a separate report of the Master on July last, before Mr. Justice Grant and myself, and in November last this case was set down for further direction on the report which is now before us, and in January last counsel were heard at considerable length.

It is now necessary that I should advert to the questions that arise on this report, and on which the court is about to pronounce its decree. The decree of 1832 recites that there is no sufficient evidence as to the lands and houses which belonged to the testator at the time of his death, and which are situated out of the local limits of Calcutta, to enable the court to say whether they could and did pass by the will of the testator, and the Master was directed to enquire and report what was the nature of the tenure of these lands, and what is the usage as to European aliens making a bequest of lands beyond the boundaries of Calcutta. The Master has reported on this point. I consider at the time this direction was given, I had not any

great confidence that a report of the Master would throw any great light on this subject, and I do not think any very great assistance has been afforded to the court on this question. At the time of this direction being given, I did state my own views upon the power of the testator to dispose of lands in the Mofussil, although, unfortunately, at that time, on this part of the case, the then Chief Justice did not agree with me in opinion. It is not necessary that I should enter upon the reasons of the court for holding that the lands in Calcutta did not pass under the testator's will. I certainly agree with the opinion on that point, expressed by the Chief Justice. Doe on dem. Pordelet v. Humphrey, had decided that the common law of England as to aliens is in full force in Calcutta, and that, consequently, they cannot inherit lands on the principle accurately stated in Story's conflict of Foreign and Domestic Law. In page 363 he states, that it may be laid down as a general principle of the common law, that a party must have a capacity to take according to the law of the *situs*, otherwise he will be excluded from all ownership. Thus, if the law of a country exclude aliens from holding lands either by accession, purchase, or devise, a title becomes wholly inoperative, as to them, whatever may be the law of the place of their domicile. The question as to escheat in Calcutta rests on two grounds, that the law of Calcutta is the common law of England. That Calcutta is part of the territories of the Crown of England. I do not think it necessary to express any opinion, as to whether the common law of England does not extend over the Mofussil on the grounds on which I relied before, and which, with some very slight modifications I now repeat. I stated in my former judgment, that I thought it could not now be questioned, that all acquisitions of territory made by arms or by treaty, by the subjects of the realm, do of right belong to the state, and that necessarily, the sovereignty of the British Crown and legislature extends to all such acquisitions by the East India Company at the period at which they are made. From the period of the grant in 1765 of the Dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, including the administration of the public revenue and of civil justice, with the whole of the powers exercised by the subah under the Mogul constitution, it may be said that these provinces became the territories of the King of England, on the principle laid down by Lord Tenterden in Doe on the Claims of Thomas v. Acklam, 2d B. and Cresswell, 796, that a relinquishment of a government of the territory is a relinquishment of authority over the inhabitants of that territory. From this period, as has been accurately stated by the late Mr. Harrington, a most distinguished civil servant, and at the time the chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanny, the civil and military power of the country with the resources for maintaining it were transferred to the East India Company, and through their means to the British Empire. It is true, that it was not until 1772 that the Company themselves stood forth as Dewan; but in that year, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, the office of Naib Dewan was abolished, and the internal government of the provinces was committed to British agency. In 1773 the British parliament, after a long and laborious investigation into the whole state and condition of these provinces, passed an act by which they regulated and provided for the whole civil and military government of this presidency, and empowered the King to grant a charter for the establishment of a court, and having, as to British subjects jurisdiction throughout these provinces. The King by the charter granted in the following year, created the judges of this court justices and conservators of the peace throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The writs issued by the court were to be in the King's name, and the sheriff was empowered to execute those writs throughout the provinces. Whatever may be said of the time anterior to this as to the empire and sovereignty of the Mogul, brought down as Sir William Scott observed in 1800, from the

clouds, as it were for purposes of policy, and which hardly existed otherwise than that as a phantom, I am of opinion, that from this period at least, the territorial acquisitions of the Company in India, though permitted to remain in the possession, and under the government of the United Company, were part and parcel of the dominions of the King of England, and that the interference of the legislature and the King in the Civil and Military Government of the provinces, is the strongest assertion that can be made of undoubted sovereignty of the crown of the United Kingdom over the same. I think if it is conceded that from the period I have mentioned, the King of Great Britain held the British possessions in India in right of sovereignty, that it will be exceedingly difficult to find any satisfactory reason for saying that after that period an alien could acquire a permanent property in land in the Mofussil on the general principle stated by Blackstone, that if he could, he must owe allegiance equally permanent with that property to the King of England, which would be inconsistent with that due to his own liege lord. I cannot see any solid grounds upon which in this state of things it can be said that the law of alienage extends to Calcutta and not to the provinces. Upon a question submitted for the opinion of the Attorney-General Norton in 1764, whether the subjects of the crowns of France and Spain who remained in the ceded countries in America after the peace of 1763, were aliens or subjects; the Attorney-General after expressing an opinion that such persons were not to be considered in the light of aliens, added, "but I think that no aliens, except such as can claim the benefit of the definitive treaty, or bring themselves within the 7th of his late Majesty, are by law entitled to purchase lands for their own benefit, and transmit them to others either from the crown or from private persons in any of his Majesty's dominions in North America or in the West Indies." At the time that opinion was given in 1764, there were dominions in the West Indies acquired by the crown in every possible way; some by conquest, some by treaty, and some taken possession of when uninhabited. The opinion expressed by Sir Fletcher Norton was, according to my opinion, applicable here from the moment these provinces became part of the dominions of the crown. In all cases of conquest the previous aliens became subjects of the crown, and of course are virtually naturalized by the act and operation of law.

Upon this view of the subject, it does seem to me clearly established that aliens cannot hold lands in the Mofussil.

When this case was last, before the Court, Sir Charles Grey stated, that, in his opinion, the lands in Calcutta stood in a totally different situation from those in the Mofussil, and he rested this distinction mainly, as he contented, on the different footing at the time of the testator's death, on which all questions connected with the sovereignty of the crown stood as applicable to the Mofussil and to the town of Calcutta. I endeavoured to shew then in the same manner as I have done now, that as far as regards the sovereignty of the Crown, for the period I have named, no such distinction can be made. I am aware, however, that it may be contended, that although on the principle I have stated, it may seem clear that an alien cannot hold land or devise by will, that the incapacity to hold does not of itself decide, that the escheat must be to the crown, and that such right only exists in the King's dominions, where the common law of England is introduced. Now, if it follows, as I have endeavoured to shew, that the crown for the protection of its sovereignty has a right to prevent the holding of lands by an alien, it seems to me, that independently of any general introduction of English law, the right of prevention implies, that the lands must escheat to the Crown; for in what other mode can the preven-

tion take place? The Company, as I have shown, can only as British subjects acquire territory for the crown, and their right to the possession of lands forfeited for the non-payment of revenue, is only incidental to their possession of the dewanny, which the crown has permitted the Company to hold for a limited time. In no other way, therefore, as it seems to me, can effect be given to this incident of sovereignty than by holding that the lands escheat to the crown.

I need hardly add, that I entirely agree in the very clear and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Justice Malkin has treated this part of the argument.

The court now agreeing in the view I took of this question, we decree that the lands and houses which belonged to the testator at the time of his death, and which are situated out of the local limits of Calcutta, did not pass by the will of the testator. Further than this we do not think it necessary (on the principle adopted in the former decree) to make any declaration of the right to those houses and lands.

The sums reported by the Master to arise from the lands in the Mofussil will be placed to a separate account to which any application that may be made to the court on behalf of the crown, and the receiver will continue to receive the rents and profits as they shall accrue.

The next point arising on the Master's report, and which has been argued at the bar, is as to the allowance of interest on the sum set apart for the building of Constantia house. We are clearly of opinion, that it was not the intention of the testator that that sum should carry interest, and no interest, therefore, can be allowed. Another question arises upon the legacy of 4,000 rupees directed to be paid for the liberation annually of prisoners at Lucknow, and which bequest the decree of 1832 declared to be void. The next of kin have claimed this legacy, and argued that it cannot, on the authority of Skrinde and Northcote J, Sowston Reports, fall into the residue. The principle involved in this question was argued at great length on some of the former hearings, and all the cases bearing upon it were then cited. The principle established in all the cases on this subject is clearly this, that where the testator's view is confined to the sole purpose of establishing and supporting a particular charity, which cannot take effect, the particular mode will be considered as of the essence of the bequest, and the Court of Chancery will not apply the funds bequeathed to any other charitable purposes, but the legacy will be void.

The first clause of the testator's will expressly shows his intention to apply, after the payment of legacies, the residue of his fund to general charitable purposes.

I was at the former hearing, and am still of opinion, on the authority of Mills and Farmer, 1 Meriville, and Leake and Robinson, 2 Meriville 393, that this legacy falls into the residue, and must be disposed of with the residue according to the decree of 1832.

I have now noticed all the points that arose upon the Master's report, and to which the attention of the court were directed by the counsel at the bar.

It is true, that the counsel for the next of kin did argue at some length on matters on which the court had already decreed. I expressed at the time my opinion of the inutility of all such argument, to say nothing of their inconsistency. A decree drawn up, passed and entered, cannot on further direction, or by petition, or by any other bill, or in any way, be revised, altered, or explained, except on a rehearing. 2, Madd, 454.

This is well known and established law, and it is the only notice I think it necessary to take of that part of the argument of counsel which went to impeach the validity of former decrees.

The same answer might be given to what did fall from the junior counsel, Mr. W. Grant, for the next of kin,

but which was repudiated by his leader, Mr. Osborne, namely, that the suit could not proceed from the want of parties, neither the executor for their representatives being before the court. I expressly called upon the counsel for all the persons before the court, to know whether they took any objection to the case proceeding for want of parties. The counsel declared they did not, and what may have fallen from Mr. Grant unauthorised and disavowed by his leader, I cannot notice. But this point, though not taken by the parties before the court, has been observed upon at considerable length by one of the learned judges, and has been with him a sufficient reason for taking no further part in these proceedings. I am bound, therefore, to notice what I should otherwise certainly have passed over in silence.

My first, and I think decisive answer to this objection is, that to which I have already alluded. The court has decreed that it can proceed without calling the executors again before the court: that decree can only be reversed on a rehearing; none of the parties before the court have either sought or desired a rehearing on that ground. The court cannot of itself direct a rehearing contrary to the wishes of all parties before it, and all that the court in such a case could do, would be to stay its hands and proceed no further.

This, I for one, if I felt the force of the objection to be infinitely greater than I do, I am not prepared to do. For some 14 years the proceedings have been continued in the suits with the same defect as to parties,—large sums have been paid under the decrees and interlocutory orders that have been made,—a vast expense has been incurred in the costs of the different proceedings. The city of

Lyons received 5 lacs, the arrears of interest, &c. after decree of 1832. The decree of October, 1832, with the same want of parties, has established the school, and appropriated 8 lacs of rupees to its use. The decree of February, 1832, has led to extensive enquiries in the Master's office, of which we have now the report before us. At the time that decree was made, the Chief Justice delivered at great length the judgment of the court in which he declared for the court, that though the executors were liable, the court would not on that account stay its hands in proceeding to decree, feeling as we then did the great intricacy and difficulties of the case, knowing well the position in which the court had been placed by former proceedings, and deliberately satisfying ourselves that the best and wisest course was to proceed with the case.

The court thought then, as I think now, that nothing but some legislative provision could free this case from the technical difficulties which surround it; but we thought, as I still think, that we have done substantial justice to all the parties before us, and that in interpreting a will of no common intricacy and obscurity, we have showed out what was the intention of the testator, and have done substantial justice to all who were the objects of his benevolence.

I am now about to read that which the learned judge has pronounced to be waste paper, viz. the decree in this case, and before I do so, the learned judge must excuse me if I observe, that I think the designation he has been pleased to give to the solemn acts of this court, is expressed in language stronger than any occasion can warrant.—The decree will be inserted hereafter.—*Hurkaru.*

SUPREME COURT, MADRAS,—APRIL 20, 1836.

SECOND SESSION FOR 1836.

Reg. v. E. Daviot and others.

FOR FELONY AND PIRACY.

Counsel for the Prosecution.. Mr. Advocate General,
Attorney..... Mr. N. B. ACKWORTH,
Company's Solicitor.
Counsel for the Defence..... Mr. MICHAM.
Attornies..... Mr. J. WILKINS, and
Mr. J. W. BRANSON.

Emanuel Daviot, Edwin Simonds Allen, Jacobus Fize, Domingo Antonio, De Rozario, Gregory Lupus, James Cornelius Mutor, Carolus Pereira otherwise called Jacobus Domingo De Rosa Deo Gracie, Shunsheng Hyder Ally, Abdul Ally, and Attor were this day placed at the bar upon their trial for felony and piracy. The indictment charged that the prisoners and one *James Boyle Connett*, who was in Hospital in a dangerous state of health, and therefore not arraigned, on the 2d December, 1835, on the high Seas within the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, on board the *Bark Skimmer*, belonging to *John Richard Gillon*, a subject of our Lord the King, and of which Captain Gillon was master, did endeavour to make, and did make a revolt on the said ship. The prisoners upon being arraigned severally pleaded *Not Guilty*, and the following gentlemen were sworn upon the Jury.

Mr. E. C. Griffiths,	Mr. C. R. Martin,
W. Donelan,	A. J. Home,
B. Lacy,	J. Alves,
B. Johnson,	J. Raymers,
G. B. Shaw,	C. Goodall, Junior, and
J. C. Owen,	J. Fitzgerald.

The Advocate General opened the case on the part of the prosecution. The learned gentleman commenced with stating, that the prisoners were tried under the 11 and 12 Will. 3. c. 8; whereby it is enacted "If any Commander of any Ship, or any Mariner, shall in any place where the Admiral hath jurisdiction, betray any trust and turn pirate, enemy, or rebel, and piratically and feloniously run away with the Ship, or any board, ordnance, ammunition, or goods, or yield them up voluntarily to any pirate, or shall bring any seducing messages from any pirate, enemy, or rebel, or consult or confederate with or attempt to corrupt any Commander, Officer, or Mariner, to yield up or run away with any ship or goods, or turn pirate, or go over to the pirates, or if any person shall lay violent hands on his Commander, to hinder him from fighting in defence of his Ship and goods, or confine his Master, or endeavour to make a revolt in the Ship, he shall be adjudged a pirate, felon, and robber, and being convicted according to this act, shall suffer *Death*, and loss of lands and goods."

The learned Counsel conceded, that to constitute the crime provided against by this statute, there must be something more than disobedience or refusal to obey orders; and that to complete a revolt, there must be an actual taking of the vessel out of the care and power of the Commander. With regard to the jurisdiction of the Court in case of piracy, it did not matter who the parties were, for pirates are considered the common enemies of all mankind. The learned Counsel concluded by remarking, that the object of Government in causing their law officers to appear upon the prosecution was, that the whole merits of the affair should be laid before the Jury, and he was

perfectly assured that their verdict would satisfy the justice of the case.

John Richard Gillon sworn, examined by the Advocate-General. I am a Mariner, and have been so 43 years. I have had the *Skimmer* under my command; I built her in May, 1833, and launched her; I had the command on the first voyage, then Captain Randall, then Captain Hill, then myself; they were acting as Masters under my authority. I have lived principally at Calcutta; have done so from the earliest time; my family is now at Chandernagore; I was living in Calcutta when I took the command; my family lived at Chandernagore since I took the command; I went to Penang in April, 1835. I took in Allen there; I came to Acheen then to this Coast; I went to Tranquebar; it was in August last; I did not take Daviot on board at Tranquebar but at Negapatam. He came on board as Chief Officer; Allen was 2d Officer from Negapatam I went to Trincomalee; at Negapatam, I shipped Nestor, Shumseen, Abdoollah, D. De-Rosa, Gregory Lopez, the Manila man Deo Gracio, and Attoo the Chinaman; the rest of the prisoners came on board at the Nicobar Islands; I heard the Admiral was at Trincomalee; I saw a petition in the hands of the Judge; Gracio presented it; it was read over to me; the prisoners at the bar heard it read; they wanted the arrears of their wages; I heard people complain about their wages; the gunner was one, and Shumseen another; Daviot told me that there was a petition presented against me by all my crew; I went from Trincomalee to Nancowry Harbour; I arrived there on the 1st October; D'Acunyah came on board for service; I was gathering coconuts and beche de mer, and buying berclenut; stores were delivered to the Danish Government on my arrival; the cargo was taken in under my direction, and landed by me; all were under my authority; I put D'Acunyah in irons at the end of October; I did it in consequence of what I witnessed myself; I received and delivered cargo as before till December; I remember on the 1st December something occurred between Allen, Daviot, and myself; I said the people were getting sick and it is high time for us to leave the place; I said this to both; I said to Mr. Allen I had entrusted the affairs of the rigging to him for 45 days, to get the vessel into a sea-worthy condition that I might be able to sail at a moment's notice, and that I was sorry to observe that my vessel was not in a sea-worthy condition, and therefore to leave it to me, and I would undertake that part of the duty myself; Daviot had orders to get every thing ready on shore; at 12 o'clock I set Fuze a passenger, Hyderally, Abdoollah, and Shumseen about the rigging; Mr. Allen wanted to interfere; I desired Allen not to interfere, and told him I had taken the rigging under my own care; I spoke in a cool manner; I said to them all, I shall put to sea in a week; Daviot was on board; I went forward and called Shumseen; I asked if every rigging was completely forwarded; he answered yes, except the jib guys; I said can you begin upon and finish the main-mast next day, he said yes; no one heard this; I said can you bend the sails the day after; I then came aft, and I observed Daviot and Allen in close conversation on the larboard side; I called Mr. Daviot away, I told Mr. Daviot I am happy to learn every thing forward is done; to-morrow the tidal promises me he will finish with the mainmast, and the day after he, Mr. Daviot, might bend on the sails and water the ship so as to be ready to start on the 7th; Daviot said "the jib guys are not set up;" I said "it is no consequence," he said it was; I saw him speaking loud; I said Mr. Daviot speak slow; I am not accustomed to have Officers speak to me in that way; I said he knew nothing about seamanship; I said he should obey my orders. He said you promised me the command but you have not given it to me; I will stop no longer. He then said, "give me a boat and I will go on shore." I refused but said he might go the next morning. He again said in a violent tone for a boat, I said "do not think of going on shore you will leave me in distress for carrying on the duty; I can easily dispense with your services;

—you wanted to go on shore at Trincomallee, now you shall go." Daviot then said he would go; Allen heard all that passed; I heard them speaking loud and return from the cabin. I saw Jacobus, Jacob, and Domingo seated on the windlass. Mr. Daviot came up to me and shook his finger close to my nose and said "I am ready to meet you at any time;" Allen heard this; all heard it; D'Acunyah, who was in irons, heard it; I said to Mr. Daviot, "I consider you no more than a passenger; you have discharged yourself; if you were an Officer I would confine you to your cabin; you are taking advantage of my age; I will meet any man of my size." I said what will you meet me with? He said with pistols as a gentleman; I said pistols are dangerous weapons. See here are two cutlasses that will settle our dispute; take your choice; Daviot said he would not fight on board; Allen said take up one; if you won't I will fight the rascal. I then took up both swords and went into the cuddy and threw them on the table; I called the gunner to put them away; I lighted a segar and went out, Daviot ran up to me and seized me with both his hands, and said I was his prisoner; I thought he was joking; I said "are you a bailiff, the ship is my own, how can you take me a prisoner." Allen seized me by taking hold of my neck and hair, and gave me a shove. They said "you rascal, we will show you what we are going to do with you." I turned round and said Allen you have always stuck by me, why do you use "such language now." He said " whilst you used good treatment, I was for you, when you began to ill treat me, then I have done this." In a moment I was at the gang way; Daviot said "come here," and those three persons who were in the windlass flew on me like lions; Daviot spoke to those who were on the windlass, every body else was asleep, Domingo took my shoulders and pressed me down, Jacobus seized both my heels and gave them a pull; I fell on my back; Allen let me go; Daviot still held me when I sat up; Daviot pressed his knees on my back and held my arms, Jacobus held my thighs and legs; Daviot cried out "bring the rascal and put him in irons; I will be answerable for the whole." Allen cried out for Attoo the carpenter; Attoo came and he was desired to take the irons from the Malay man and put them on me; Attoo brought the irons. The men Gregory Lopez, Nestor, Abdoollah, brought the irons; Gregory, Abdoollah and Nestor fixed them on my feet, and the carpenter clenched them; I told Daviot "I was much tortured and begged him to ease me;" he said he would not; he made use of beastly language in English; I stopped quiet; the tears were flowing from my eyes; I addressed the crew; I said "I am an old man, you are treating me in a cruel way;" one of them took the cheroot, put of my mouth and Daviot called out for hand-cuffs, that is, the bar that was used, (identifies the bar) the key of the hand-cuffs was in my cabin; the butler made himself busy and took the key; I saw them taken off the ether man; Allen did it; Allen and Jacob brought them; Allen tried them on and covered them with rag and twine and fitted them on; my hands were fastened behind; Daviot went with Allen to the starboard side; they then ordered Shumseen, Hyder Ally, Nestor, Domingo, Jacobus and Pereira, to carry me into my cabin; Daviot gave orders; Daviot gave some orders "carry that rascal into the cabin in irons;" they lifted me up bodily and hurt my feet; I begged them to take the iron off and I would walk; Allen asked Daviot if he should, and Daviot ordered it; the people took off the irons from my feet, and I walked in with a drawn cutlass on each side; Jacob and Jacobus had each a cutlass; Allen went with me, the locker was high, so they took me up and threw me like a brute animal on the bed; they put on the irons and laid the bar across the cabin at an angle of 45, with the horizon my feet rested on it; the shackles were put on my feet; I was left in that state with two sentries three days and nights in that torture; I was fed by Jacob and Nestor; Daviot on one occasion said "stuff him" and they poked the yams

down my throat; I said to Daviot spare my life and put me on shore, and give me a suit of clothes; I will give my solemn oath in writing I will give up my ship and all; I was crying; he said he would put my hands before but he could not loose me; the crew would not let him; Allen came and took the irons off from behind; Connell came and unlocked the irons and I fainted away; I then asked for some water; they gave it to me; Jacob, Allen, Connell, and Nestor were there; I was put in irons and put on bed the first night. Daviot, Allen, with Nestor, Jacobus, Jacob and Domingo and Hyder Ally came in with a lantern; Daviot and Allen demanded my watch; I refused to give it; they said where is it; I would not tell them; Daviot asked the butler Bukshoo where it was kept and he said "under his pillow." Allen then took the watch and gave it to Daviot; I sung out, "they rob me now;" Daviot asked the butler and he gave them the keys; Daviot opened the liquor case and took out the brandy, and he and Allen took a glass and drank each other's health. I saw this through the venetian; I heard Allen give orders to call all hands. When the people were assembled, Daviot said "I am the Captain of the Ship; every one shall obey me; I shall see and have all the arrears of wages paid by the sale of the ship; I shall sail from here in three days, and deliver this rascal to the Admiral at Trincomalee." I heard the tindal and gunner say "we will obey you if you will give our salary." Daviot said "I will feed you better than that rascal did;" and gave orders that they should have a glass of grog a piece. The storeroom key was on the panels and Daviot opened it; I saw all this; I remained on the bed 37 days; for 15 days I did not go to the quarter gallery, afterwards I was allowed to go there, but no where else; I left Nancoury Island on the 1st January; I had my prayer book all the time, and knew it was 1st January; I guessed the wind was N. E.; I asked Domingo and he said it was, and told me the course the ship was sailing; I opened my large chart and told him we were going to Pondicherry and not to Trincomalee. The next day they took away my chart—the vessel lay at anchor at night and went on to Pondicherry at day light; I knew nothing about the cargo; Allen kept the log; the log is in his hand writing:

December 2d and 3d in Allen's writing.

" 4th and 5th in Allen's writing.

" 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d in his writing.

" 24th, 25th, 26th, also January 7th and 8th also,

On the 1st January the wind N. E. steering N. W. Trincomalee is almost E. S. W. of Nicobars; that wind was fairer for Trincomalee than Pondicherry; that book is Daviot's son's writing; Daviot on one occasion said "this fellow is in our way;" Allen said "it is easy to give this fellow a launch overboard;" Daviot said "we have a jolly crew on our side, but I am afraid the Danish sepoys will blow the gaff upon us.—This was a day or two before Christmas day. At Pondicherry, Captain Patton of the *Zoroaster* came on board and I was liberated by the French Master Attendant, who brought a guard of sepoys on board; I was then taken on shore; Allen after our arrival came in and wanted to shave me at night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin.—I was born in Dacca; I sailed from Calcutta in December, 1834; the *Skimmer* is registered as a bark; the ship was originally built as a schooner; she was carried to Calcutta as a schooner; I am the registered owner of the bark *Skimmer*; I am sole owner of her; I assigned the vessel by way of mortgage to Mr. Manook of Calcutta; the usual assignments were made by me; on that occasion I gave Mr. Manook a bond for 10,000 rupees; the assignment to Mr. Manook was the first assignment of my interest in the vessel; the Calcutta register was given to Mr. Manook to get the endorsement made upon it, and the same was returned to me; I have received notice to produce the register and ship's articles;

I received this notice at half past 11 o'clock yesterday—(Here Mr. Minchin put in the notice to produce the register certificate and ship's articles), I do not produce any register; the register is in with the ship, and she is at Tranquebar. There are no ship's articles; no one signed any ship's articles; on board every ship where the crew are shipped their names are entered in the log. Shumsheen was shipped at Madras, Deo, Gratio, Attoo and Gregory were shipped at Calcutta, Mr. Daviot, Nestor, and Abdoolah were shipped at Negapatam. Domingo the gunner was shipped at Calcutta. Two days after I left Negapatam I arrived at Trincomalee, when a general complaint was made against me by the crew; the Magistrate said "some of these days I will come on board and enquire." I got under weigh about midnight the same day; I did not wait for the Magistrate to come on board; I got under weigh just as the hour I pleased; I was off immediately and took my crew with me. The gunner was the first man who was flogged after I sailed. He was punished for improper conduct. The prisoner Attoo was also concerned; I brought out my catlass and put both of them in irons. The apprentice was flogged for writing the petition. The butler was flogged for disobedience of orders; I never used the words "Admiral's men;" the butler was not knocked down; I entered under English colours; I had No. 7 flying previously, after I anchored I had No. 7 and sometimes No. 8 up whenever I saw English flag; I never took the command of the Island; I did not live in the Government House; I never got the natives to swear allegiance; I never went on shore but once the whole time I was at Nancowry; D'Acunyah is here; he was a common dubash; I never loaded a musket to shoot him or any body else; D'Acunyah was not the assistant to the Governor that was dead; I did not demand the keys of the Government house from D'Acunyah; after I had engaged D'Acunyah, I ordered him to get the Government House prepared; I was in charge of Government stores and was consequently justified in so doing. The Government House is very small; only one room; D'Acunyah paid the natives for the repairs done to the Government House at my instance; D'Acunyah was so employed till Captain Snowball came there; D'Acunyah and Abdoolah were sent out by me to dive for oysters. It was in one fathom water; I sent Nicobarians to see if there were any gold and silver mines; D'Acunyah was put in irons by my orders. His hands were in front. His hands were not hand-cuffed behind; the lashings were taken off the following day; there were no lashings upon his arms next day or ever since; the ship's cook was not flogged for bringing a fowl on board; D'Acunyah was a month confined. He was confined for an attempt upon my life. When the irons were taken off D'Acunyah to be put upon me, he D'Acunyah was able to walk. He was kept on the deck in the day time under a shed. I went on shore twice at night; I did not take any liquor with me at night; I never insulted the natives of the Island; I did not cut at Mr. Daviot with a sword; I never brought out a musket or threatened to shoot any persons; I do not remember that I even held a loaded musket in my hand, I brought out an empty musket and presented it at D'Acunyah when he was pushing off from the ship and abusing me; D'Acunyah said it was Captain Snowball who had instigated him to the act and provided him with a creese; the gunner and Abdoolah had the watch; D'Acunyah was on deck at the time I was put in irons; it was not dark; I do not know whether there were sepoys on board at the time; Mr. Daviot said "we have a jolly crew—but these rascally sepoys will blow the gaff upon us." I did not tell either Mr. Daviot or Mr. Allen that they would commit an act of barratry if they did not proceed to Pondicherry and land the cargo there. I never represented myself to be a Frenchman; Domingo is a Macao man, Deo Gratio is a Manilla man, Shumsheen, Chittagong, Nestor Negapatam, Hyder Ally Chittagong, Abdool Ally comes from either Muscate or the Mozambique, Gra-

gory Lopes Bombay, Attoo, China, Domingo Rozario was a passenger,—he is not an Englishman.—Jacobus Fuzze was also a passenger, he comes from Colombo. Pereira is a foreigner, he was also a passenger. I don't know whether any cargo was brought on board; I was put in prison at Pondicherry with six pice per day; I would rather have applied to the Turkish flag than to the French; a part of the cargo brought from the Nicobars was delivered to defend the case brought against me by the crew for wages; the decision of the Court was against me and I appealed. I was sent under drawn swords to the Danish Government; every person that insulted me, that spat in my face, and treated me with indignity, was rewarded with grog and tobacco.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—I am not now under any investigation or charge of the Danish Government. Mr. Daviot was in chains at Tranquebar for flogging two sepoys. I have no knowledge of these prisoners before they came to me. Daviot's father was in the Court at Pondicherry, and I heard Daviot say his father was a person of so much consequence that the Governor could not do without him. I heard cloths tearing in the next cabin; D'Acunyah was put in irons about a month before this; there was often angry words between Mr. Daviot and me; the apprentice is 18, or 19 years old; he complained nothing about himself.

John Tayler sworn and examined by the Advocate General.—I was a passenger on board the *Skimmer*, and went on board at Nancowry. For two or three days there was no disturbance. I was below; I was very sick; I heard noise one night; I came on deck and there was a crowd of sailors; Capt. Gillon had irons on his hands and irons on his legs, I took provisions to the Captain; his food was sent to him previously to the 1st and 2d Officers taking their meals. Hyder Ally was flogged for stealing tobacco. Buddoo was flogged; the butler was struck with the gavel dawayn, a large thick rope, by Captain Gillon. Mr. Daviot said "as this man has done such a thing, we must take him and deliver him up to the Admiral;" previously to Captain Gillon's being put in irons, the men were fed on salt and rice and afterwards on beef, pork and tallow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin.—Captain Gillon was 13 or 14 days in command when I entered on board; I saw D'Acunyah in irons; he had irons in his legs, and both hands were ironed behind him; there were lashings on his arms; the lashings were on during the whole time; he was very near dying; his legs and arms were sore; during the day he was kept in the fore-castle and at night he was kept in the waist. Daviot used to help the Captain's provision with his own hands. If the Captain wanted more he used to ask and it was given him. He had coffee in the morning; at his break, fast, dinner and supper the irons were taken off and a spoon given to him at meal times. He was not allowed any knife or fork; he used to go to the quarter gallery; I saw him go with my own eyes 2 or 3 times; before the Captain was put in irons the natives used to bring 2 or 3 fowls and eggs once in 2 or 3 days, afterwards they brought provisions plentifully.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—I saw Captain Gillon drink his coffee with my own eyes; I saw D'Acunyah on the second day after he was released from irons. He was very weak and he was not able to walk. Here the witness underwent a long re-examination but he was clear, firm, and consistent throughout.

John Jacobs, sworn and examined by the Advocate General. Witness was a sailor on board the *Skimmer*; Gillon went inside the cabin, took a sword and pulled it out; saw it was not sharp and threw it down under the table. Then he took hold of two other swords and came out; he threw one of them on deck and pulled the other from the scabbard, and said to Mr. Daviot, "Do you think I am a coward; I have been to the Rangoon war," and then he said "come let us fight." Mr. Daviot

said "I did not come on board your ship to fight but to serve." Afterwards Gillon went in, came out again, Mr. Daviot came and took hold of his hand; one sword was lying on the deck. Mr. Daviot said "this man who came to kill me we can put him in irons;" then the irons were taken off D'Acunyah and put upon the Captain; I saw on that occasion Gregory and Abdulla; Mr. Allen was behind Mr. Gillon standing still. Afterwards Mr. Daviot said to the crew "you must tell the Admiral exactly what you now saw." We had a glass of grog on Christmas-day, and one on New Year's day, and occasionally when we got wet and worked hard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin.—There was a petition to the Admiral; Captain Gillon set sail the same night, so long as a vessel that we observed was in sight, nothing occurred; but on the second morning, when the vessel was not in sight, Captain Gillon called the butler, the Admiral's butler, and the cook, the Admiral's cook, and flogged the apprentice for writing the petition. Gillon took a rattan and flogged the cook, saying "you took my paper, my ink, and wrote against me;" the gunner, he called the Admiral's gunner; on one occasion the Captain desired the gunner to be seized, the gunner ran forward. Captain Gillon went into the cabin, brought out a sword; the Captain came sword in hand to stab the gunner, the gunner opened his shirt about his breast and said "stab me"—the Captain went into the cabin and loaded a gun; he brought out a cartridge and loaded the gun in my presence, and said he would shoot the gunner; the butler was flogged every day. On one occasion the Captain dragged him out by the hair, and beat and kicked him, and upon this treatment he was very sick and not able to work; we went into the Nicobars under Danish colours. D'Acunyah's both arms were fettered and lashed. He had an abscess under each arm; the flesh was rotten; the flesh on his wrists were raw. On one occasion Captain Gillon returned on board from shore at 1 o'clock at night. He was very drunk, not able to walk; next day, some Nicobarians came off well armed with lances, 6 or 7 in a boat and in several boats. This might be 10 or 11 days before Captain Gillon was put in irons.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—There were 6 or 7 armed men in the boats; the boats, also, brought cargo; there were about 20 on board among the crew; they left their arms in the boat and came on board; I never saw them do any harm to any body.

Buddoo sworn, examined by the Advocate General. I went before the Captain, and danced in woman's clothes. First I danced on the deck and then before the Captain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. This was on Christmas day.

The other witnesses whose names were upon the Indictment were here called, and upon their appearing, the Advocate General said he did not intend putting any questions to them.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Minchin now rose, and submitted the following matters of law to the Court; the learned Counsel contented in the first place, that the prisoners Domingo Rozario, Jacob Fuzze and Carolus Pereira having been passengers on board, they did not come under the meaning of the act; and 2dly, that the native prisoners and Mr. Daviot being foreigners, they could not be brought to trial in the Supreme Court under any statute of Great Britain, inasmuch as they, like all other foreigners, when not within British jurisdiction, were liable to their own laws or to the laws of the places they may be at, where the offence is charged to have been committed; the charter of the Supreme Court was confined to persons amenable to the Supreme Court in its ordinary jurisdiction; and 3dly, that no evidence other than the ship's articles can be produced to show that the prisoners were

Mariners; and 4thly, that the Indictment ought to have averred that the prisoners are British subjects and amenable to the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court.

The learned Counsel cited a variety of authorities, — and submitted that as against all the prisoners, save Mr. Allen, who was an Englishman, the Court had no jurisdiction and could not therefore entertain the Indictment.

The *Advocate General* was heard in reply.

His Lordship the Chief Justice said, he thought the objection on behalf of the prisoners Domingo Rozario, Jacob Fuze and Carolus Pereira, was valid. The act did not extend to passengers, and these prisoners were entitled to their acquittal; to Atto there was no evidence against him, and consequently he would have the same benefit as to the other points. His Lordship thought it was not necessary to produce the ship's articles; that the Supreme Court had jurisdiction to try the prisoners, and that the cause ought to go to the Jury.

Mr. Minchin then rose again, the Indictment charged the revolt to have been committed on board the *Bark Skimmer*, whereas the evidence went to prove that the vessel was called *The Skimmer*, and not *The Bark Skimmer*. — The learned Counsel contended that the variance was fatal.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, however, overruled the objection, being of opinion that the evidence sufficiently supported the Indictment in that respect.

The prisoners were now called upon for their defence, when they put in the following written defence.

May it please your Lordship, and Gentlemen of the Jury, — Our defence to this charge, as you may have collected from the line of cross-examination pursued by our Counsel, is based on the imperative necessity which existed at the time, that we for the preservation of the ship, the ship's company, passengers, and our own lives, should take upon ourselves the very great responsibility of depriving the prosecutor of the command of his ship, till we could bring him before authority competent to decide on the question of the propriety or impropriety of our actions; and, Gentlemen, we freely admit, that no trivial occurrence would have justified us in so doing; but when we show to you the conduct of Captain Gillon, on every occasion since we had the misfortune to join the vessel under his command, we are confident that your verdict will not only exonerate us from their charge, but will fully exculpate us from all criminality whatever on the subject.

Gentlemen, before we proceed to detail the circumstances immediately attendant on the confinement of the prosecutor, it will be necessary for us, as shortly as possible, to bring to your notice his conduct for some time previous; almost every act which will tend to shew, that the sequel which actually occurred was to be expected.

On the 10th of September last, shortly after we had joined the ship, we arrived at Trincomalee with a *Naig* and several *Sepoys* in the service of the Danish Government, destined to the Danish settlement in the Nicobar Islands. Captain Gillon had also in his charge about 800 rupees, and certain stores for the Governor of the settlement; at Trincomalee we took on board 400 *peculs* of ebony, belonging to Mr. Brook, on freight for Singapore, Captain Gillon receiving the whole freight in advance.

Shortly after our arrival at Trincomalee, a petition was sent to the Admiral from several of the crew, stating that their wages had not been paid, upon which coming to Captain Gillon's knowledge, he weighed from Trincomalee in the middle of the night of the — September and stood towards the Nicobar Islands.

Two days after leaving Trincomalee, he commenced a series of arbitrary treatment against those of the ship's company who had presented the petition to the Admiral;

among these were the gunner and carpenter, against the former of whom he ran with a drawn sword, and would have cut him down but for the interference of the Danish *Havildar*; he afterwards loaded a musket, and presented it at the gunner, when he was prevented by the second Officer, Mr. Allen.

In a few days afterwards we reached the Nicobars, and on entering Nancoury Harbour, which is the name of the Danish settlement there, Captain Gillon ascertained that the former Governor was dead: upon which he determined to proclaim himself Governor in his stead. He accordingly directed that a red flag with a yellow cross, which is used as No. 7 in Marryatt's Code of Signals, to be hoisted at the gaff peak, which bears a strong similarity to the Danish National flag. He desired the people of the settlement to cause the Government House to be repaired for him, and appointed a time for the inhabitants to swear allegiance to him, and upon D'Acunyah, the assistant to the former Governor, remonstrating with him, a quarrel ensued between them, during which he, Captain Gillon, threatened to shoot D'Acunyah and actually loaded a musket for the purpose, and afterwards caused D'Acunyah to be placed in irons, in such away as to cause him the greatest torture, in which position he remained till Captain Gillon was himself confined.

In the mean time the schooner *Bassin Merchant* arrived at Nancowry Harbour, upon which Capt. Gillon directed the British ensign to be hoisted; Capt. Snowball, the master of the schooner coming aboard the *Skimmer*, Capt. Gillon informed him he was Governor of the settlement, and offered to freight Captain Snowball's vessel and pay him from the funds of the Danish Government entrusted to him, and from which he had already taken the sum of 100 rupees; but Captain Snowball refused to have any thing to say to him, and cautioned him as to his conduct towards the natives, as if he offended them they would surely cut off the vessel.

After the departure of the *Bassin Merchant*, Captain Gillon again hoisted the same red flag and continued to act as if he were the Governor, but from the circumstances of his having used the British ensign while the schooner was in the harbour, the natives became distrustful of him and refused to have any thing further to say to him, although he had advanced goods in exchange for copra and beetle-nut, and cocoanut; the more especially, as when any of the natives did come on board, he treated them in the roughest manner, and frequently threatened to put them in irons, so that at last they refused to furnish us with any provisions at all; the officers and crew were reduced to use rice and salt fish.

About 11 o'clock at night of the 29th of November, Captain Gillon, who at the time was quite intoxicated, ordered the boat to go on shore to drink with the natives; and, accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Allen, who went with him at the request of Mr. Daviot, the Chief Officer, for his protection, he went on shore taking with him a considerable quantity of liquor; when he got on shore, he commenced knocking at the doors of the native houses and requesting them to drink; and drinking himself at the same till he got excessively intoxicated; he then commenced using indecent familiarities towards the native women, which so irritated the natives that they would have murdered him, and one actually took a spear for the purpose, but was prevented by Mr. Allen, who after great difficulty got him on board the ship.

The natives were so much incensed at the general conduct of Captain Gillon, that they vowed they would be revenged on him, of which he was aware, as on the following day he gave Mr. Allen a spear, telling him he knew how to use it, in the event of the rascals, meaning the people of the Island, making an attempt at his life.

The foregoing details will tend to shew (and many more could be brought forward if necessary, amongst

others his making his crew dive for pearls in 13 fathoms water where no oyster was ever heard of) the arbitrary and violent conduct of Captain Gillon, we shall now proceed to the circumstances which were the proximate cause of his confinement.

On the night of the 2d of December, at about half past 10, Captain Gillon went up to Mr. Daviot and commenced abusing him about the rigging of the ship; and upon his remonstrating, Captain Gillon called Mr. Daviot a coward and made use of other abusive language—Mr. Daviot replied I am not a coward, but I do not wish to make any disturbance on board the ship.

Captain Gillon then ran into the cuddy and brought out two swords, one of which he threw down on the deck, calling upon Mr. Daviot to take it up and defend himself, and upon Mr. Daviot retreating, he rushed at him and struck at him with the sword, which Mr. Daviot avoided by running forward among the crew; after some time Captain Gillon returned into the cuddy, but shortly afterwards again came out with one of the swords in his hand, looking for the scabbard which he had thrown away; Mr. Daviot was at the time standing near the gangway; upon Captain Gillon seeing him he again flew at him, and would have cut him down but Mr. Allen drew him out of the way.

Mr. Daviot in his own defence then, with the assistance of the crew, disarmed Captain Gillon, who was exceedingly violent, so much so, that it was necessary to confine him in irons to prevent his having again recourse to similar conduct.

On the following morning one or two of the people of the Island came on board and upon ascertaining that Captain Gillon was confined, stated that it was very fortunate as the natives had determined, if he pursued the same conduct towards them, that they would cut off the ship and murder every person on board.

In the course of the morning we held a consultation as to what was to be done, at which the whole crew declared that if Captain Gillon was set at liberty their lives would be in danger, and that they would desert the ship; upon which we determined, under all the circumstances of the case, that we would continue Captain Gillon in confinement and sail to Trincomalee and deliver him up to the Admiral, to be dealt with according to law, which we considered the only course we should be justified in adopting.

In order, however, to show that we were not actuated by any spirit of hostility towards Captain Gillon, we determined before leaving the Nicobars to collect the cargo which he had purchased there, which we accordingly did, and during all the time he was in confinement we supplied him with the best food that could be obtained; taking care that he should be served before ourselves, and making his confinement as easy to him as possible; and to shew that we had no idea of concealing what we had done, we caused the circumstances attendant on Captain Gillon's confinement to be entered on the log of the ship.

Upon Captain Gillon understanding that we were about to sail to Trincomalee, he declared that it would be an act of barratry, as he had cargo on board for Pondicherry; we therefore, on the 1st of January, 1836, sailed for that port, intending to land the cargo there and afterwards proceed to Trincomalee; but on our arrival at Pondicherry, and on reporting the circumstances to the French Government, Captain Gillon was taken on shore.

These, Gentlemen, are the simple facts of the case as they actually occurred, and it will be for you to say whether under all the circumstances we were not fully justified in our conduct.

You will perceive that so long as Captain Gillon confined himself to mere threats against the crew, we did not interfere; that when he assumed a power to which he had no right, we did not interfere; and that notwithstanding his tyrannical and arbitrary conduct towards the natives, by which he put our very lives in danger, we only endeavoured to avert its effects; but, Gentlemen, when he went far beyond this—when he attempted to make his own quarter deck a scene of bloodshed, if not of murder, we considered that he had forfeited all claim to further forbearance, and that to put him in confinement till we could hand him over to a competent tribunal, was the only alternative left for the preservation of our lives and the safety of the vessel.

Captain Snowball sworn, examined by Mr. Minchin. I am Captain of the *Bascien Merchant*; I went to the Nicobars; there was there the bark *Skimmer*, Captain Gillon. I remained at the island 8 or 10 days; Captain Gillon said he had come there as Governor. The natives came on board my ship and told me (here witness was interrupted and informed, what the natives told him was no evidence)—I did not communicate to Captain Gillon what the natives had told me. I did not give Captain Gillon any advice. The natives came off and told me—(here witness was again reminded that that was not evidence) I did not tell Captain Gillon what I had heard.

D'Acunyah sworn, examined by Mr. Minchin. I am the second Governor, watching nutmeg trees. The Governor was dead; witness went into a long statement of Captain Gillon's doings at the Nicobars; witness was in irons, and in a dreadful state of suffering; saw the acts which led to Captain Gillon's confinement, and spoke of his violent conduct. The natives would not give him assistance, but when he was put in irons they supplied the ship with every thing.

Jacobus Hughes, sworn, stated the whole of the facts, that Captain Gillon once went ashore accompanied by witness; that he was in a state of intoxication; that he attempted to take indecent familiarities with the wife of a native, who took down a spear and was on the point of having it through Captain Gillon's body, when he, Captain Gillon, was saved by the interference of Mr. Allen; that he was taken on board in a state of utter inebriety; that he flourished his sword at Mr. Daviot and returned with a sword in one hand and a cegar in his mouth; that the crew had wretched treatment and food during the time he was at large, and the natives refused to assist the ship; and that when the Captain was in irons, the natives came and brought with them abundance of every thing the crew could want; and they had abundance of good and fresh provisions; that if any complaint was made to Captain Gillon about their fare, his reply was—"What—do you come on board my ship to eat *kubbaub*?"—that his conduct towards his crew was violent and utterly unbecoming.

John A. Arbuthnot, Esq., sworn, stated that he had some knowledge of Mr. Daviot, and knew him to have been in command of ships himself—ships that have been consigned to the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., witness never heard anything against Mr. Daviot; witness had not any knowledge of Mr. Daviot other than such as he derived from the circumstance of Mr. Daviot being in command.

J. Rodgers, Esq. sworn. Witness stated he knew Mr. Daviot from the year 1819—always knew him as Commander of vessels—never as mate; Mr. Daviot is a humane and altogether well meaning man.

Mr. Allen here addressed himself to the Jury and said he was a perfect stranger at Madras, and it was therefore not in his power to offer evidence of character.

This was the case for the defence.

His Lordship the Chief Justice commenced summing up about 20 minutes to 10 o'clock. His Lordship went through the whole of the evidence, and concluded a brilliant charge at about quarter past eleven.

The Jury retired for 3 or 4 minutes and returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*—the prisoners were thereupon immediately discharged.

The Court House was literally crammed as full as it could hold.—*Madras Herald.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

In the matter of William Fairlie Clarke and others.

Mr. Clarke shewed cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Advocate General on a former day, directing that the Bank of Bengal be admitted to prove their claims, as creditor against the estate, of Sa. Rs. 6,52,156, and that it be entered on the schedule accordingly. The facts were, that the late firm of Alexander and Co. having become much embarrassed, a deed had been executed, bearing date 15th February, 1832, by which the firms of Cluttonden and Co., Mackintosh and Co., Colvin and Co., and Fergusson and Co. had agreed to accept accommodation bills for Alexander and Co. to the extent of twenty lakhs of Rupees, and very extensive real property was conveyed to trustees to indemnify the firms. Colvin and Co. declined acting under this deed, and were therefore no parties to the present question. On the 13th of September, 1832, a letter was addressed by Alexander and Co. to the three firms, announcing an error in the deed, and that the Union Bank had a prior lien over the property: this was admitted by the mortgagees. Other transaction having taken place, on the 17th of September, 1832, a similar deed was executed to indemnify the same three firms for acceptances to the extent of Sa. Rs. 18,25,947, mortgaging the same property to them with the rent, profits, &c., excepting two sums of Sa. Rs. 1,16,000 and 69,000 of Indigo of the ensuing season, which had been sold. These acceptances had been discounted at the Bank of Bengal to the amount of Sa. Rs. 17,730,49, and were due to that establishment when Alexander and Co. failed on the 2nd of December, 1832. The Bank applied to the three firms for payment, and the latter solicited time, and as a security assigned to the Bank the whole of the property which had been mortgaged to them, by an instrument dated 18th December, 1832. On the 18th November, 1833, the Bank of Bengal sent to the assignees of Alexander and Co. a valuation of the property, and also consented to advance them Rs. 7,11,500 for the purpose of carrying on the factories. This was done without the consent of the other firms or their assignees. On the 5th of April, 1834, the assignees of Alexander and Co. proposed to redeem the mortgaged property at price much lower than the debt due; and there was a letter from the assignees of the three firms, giving a guarded and conditional assent to this redemption. The Bank were not to lose any claim they might then have by permitting the assignees to redeem, nor were the estates of the three firms to lose any defence they might then have against the claim. In short, the redemption being

for the benefit of all parties, was agreed to by some and not opposed by others on the express understanding that the legal position of all parties was not to be in any way affected by it. The difference between the sum realized and the amount due for principal and interest was what was now claimed by the Bank. The learned counsel contended that the law and facts were both in favor of his clients; he argued the law on the ground of the Bank having traded with the property, made large advances for indigo cultivation, and treating it as their own instead of immediately selling it, and all this without the consent of the guaranteees. He cited *Nisbit v. Smith* 2. Bro. 579; *The Bank of Ireland v. Beresford* 6. Dow. 235. *Rers v. Berrington* 2 Ves. jun. 542 and *Burke's case* 6 Ves. 809, and on the common law side, *Canty on Bills* 411. He admitted that there was no case in point, and that these were cases of giving time; but he said that the principle on which all the decrees and judgments proceeded both at equity and in law, immediately applied, and that the Bank could not be let in but in opposition to these principles.

Mr. Advocate General and Mr. Prinsep were then heard in support of the rule. They admitted that the assignees of Fergusson and Co. had acted prudently in refusing to pay so large a sum unless by the direction of the court. That there had been an error, and too much indulgence on the part of the Bank, who should have proved against the three firms in the first instance, and then sold the estates for the deficits. Mr. Clarke had not shewn that the estates had been injured by the advance of the Bank; the fact was the contrary, and no time had been given but what was for the benefit of all parties. This put the question on a different footing from the cases cited by Mr. Clarke, who had proceeded on the ground of the parties having been damaged by delay or improper indulgence.

Mr. Justice Malkin thought the question was too important for him to give a decision without further consideration.

In the matter of W. and G. A. Prinsep.

Mr. Prinsep presented a petition from the insolvents, praying that the court would proceed to a hearing on the 25th of June next, the date to which the matters stand adjourned, and then regularly adjudicate the case, or dismiss the petition altogether.

Mr. Justice Malkin ordered that this petition, and that of the same parties for a release should be taken into consideration on the 25th of June next, and that the insolvents then hold themselves prepared for examination.—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

PYROTECHNICAL EXHIBITION AT HOWRAH.—There was a grand pyrotechnical exhibition and a *nautch*, on the night of the 6th May, at the residence of the Baboos Mullick, at Howrah, in honor of the marriages of the sons of Baboo Sreenauth Mullick and the late Baboo Hurraynauth Mullick, the former to a daughter of Baboo Ramdhun Mitter. There had been a great illumination and *nautches* for three days previously; and the *tamasha* terminated on the 7th May. There

were a great many respectable ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. The fireworks were very beautiful and admirably managed, and reflect great credit on the native *artiste* who prepared them. There was a native fort, which was stormed in a gallant style by a body of British soldiers, and ultimately blown up, victors and vanquished being sent whirling into the air in a blaze; and the flights of rockets and thousands of stars shot up were really splendid. The *nautches* were stupid enough, and no sooner did the first rocket an-

nounce that the fire-works had commenced, than Bebee Bunnoo and her daughters were almost entirely deserted, and left to waste their *graceful* exhibitions for the entertainment of a few greasy Baboos and Portuguese *ayahs*. The crowd of natives was so great, that it was with difficulty we could thread our way through them; but we believe, nevertheless, that with the exception of a few huts being set on fire by a rocket, the flames of which were quickly extinguished, and a gentleman receiving a slight burn, no accident of any kind took place. About half past eleven, some of the ladies were conducted by the Baboo to a house at a little distance from the bungalow in which the *nautch* girls were exhibiting, where refreshments were laid out for them; but they were not long allowed to remain there uninterrupted, for some hungry gentlemen, who had collected in a crowd at the door of the house, forced themselves in—despite the resistance of the sepoys placed at the entrance, and the remonstrances of the Baboo—and *sans ceremonie* seized upon the wines and viands, which speedily disappeared under their vigorous attacks.

COLONEL DUNDAS.—The general court-martial held on Col. Dundas at Nusseerabad, has fully and honorably acquitted him.

THE LADY GRANT.—The *Lady Grant* has been examined in Messrs. W. S. Joy and Co.'s dock, and found to be uninjured by grounding on the Sumatra sand.

THE SYLPH.—OURANG-OUTANGS.—The *Sylph* has been minutely examined by an eminently qualified surveyor, who has pronounced her repairs to have been completed in the most perfect manner, and that the vessel has not been in the least strained, or is in any way less valuable than before the accident which befell her. She is now thoroughly repaired, new coppered, and ready to depart for the Straits again. Two ourang-outangs have been brought round in the *Sylph*, a full grown female and a young male.

NEW STEAMERS.—Official intelligence has been received relative to the two steamers building for the Company in England. Their engine power is to be that of 200 horses for each vessel. They are both destined for Bombay, under restrictions not to be employed as packets.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—Letters received from factories to the eastward report a fine shower on the 28th April, in Myzaming, Dacca, and as far as Rajeshye; so that for the present the indigo planters are in no distress for want of rain. At Moorshedabad, however, the Junghipore concern is suffering severely and complaints pour in from almost every other part of the country, of the want of rain. The plant is generally reported to be very stunted in growth and actually dying in some places. It is expected that the crop this year will be considerably less than that of the last season.

Favorable accounts have been received from Tirhoot.

MR. JOHN BELL.—Mr. John Bell has been appointed Inspector of Customs, on a salary of 800 rupees per month.

THE NEW MAUND.—The merchants and traders of Calcutta, it is said, intend to adopt the new maund, consisting of forty seers of eighty tolas each, as the measure of weight, as well as the Company's rupee as the measure of value and account, in all their dealings.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.—His Majesty's Ship *Andromachs* proceeds immediately to the Straits, and such ample powers are entrusted to Capt. Chads, that it is hoped something effectual will be done for the suppression of piracy.

WOMANS.—At Comartoles, in Calcutta, a native of respectable family, who had been deranged for many years, wounded his own mother, sister and brother (with whom he was living) with a tulwar, so severely that the brother died from the wounds he had received.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Library subscription list is now on the increase. There are fourteen first class subscribers, five subscribers of the second class, and two of the third class. The Library is to be open from sunrise to sunset every day for the future, Sundays excepted.

OBILITERATION OF SIGNATURES FROM BANK NOTES BY COPPER.—A number of bank-notes without signatures, were presented *bonâ fide* by a native, who stated them to have been kept for sometime in a copper box, but was unable to explain how they came without signatures; but he declared his belief that they bore the usual signatures when put into the box. None of the printing appeared defective, and there were several native endorsements upon the notes in Bengalee ink, but no English writing whatever. The Bank registers showed that notes of corresponding numbers and amounts had been regularly issued and were still in circulation; but the Secretary refused to pay them without the special authority of the directors. The Assay Master has been requested to enquire and report upon the probability of the signatures being erased by damp or other means. In an experiment tried by Mr. Prinsep, writing traced on a piece of paper with common ink, being placed between two plates of copper, was soon entirely obliterated.

AFFAIRS OF BARRETTO AND SONS.—The liquidation of the debts of the estate of Barretto and Sons, is going on satisfactorily. The sale of the docks for 204,000 rupees, which there was at one time an idea of cancelling for want of the required security, has been rendered effective, and the instalments are in progress of realization during the ensuing twelve months. From Fergusson and Co.'s Assignees dividends have been received to the amount of about 48,000 rupees, and as it is expected that estate will make another dividend of ten per cent. next year, there may with interest and dock-rent arrears be about three lakhs in hand twelve months hence. At present all the receipts are paid into Court to wait the issue of two equity suits, which, however, will probably be determined by that time.

MR. JOHN TYTLER.—It is said that Mr. John Tytler is a candidate for the situation of Agent to the upper Orphan School; and that if he succeeds to the appointment, he will resign the medical service in England.

WET DOCK IN CALCUTTA.—It is said, that a plan for a wet dock in the heart of Calcutta, has been submitted to the Governor-General by Capt. Johnston, which is estimated to cost forty lakhs of rupees.

THE APPEAL-RESCINDING ACT.—The reply of the local Government to the petition recently sent in, requesting to be reformed as to the law under which British-born subjects residing in the Mofussil, shall live, after the contemplated Appeal-Rescinding Act shall be passed into law, was published on the 7th May. The Government state, that the proposed act will make no alteration whatever in any part of the substantive law; that the Company's Courts will decide according to equity and good conscience, only in cases in which no other rule exists; and that the English law of inheritance, marriage, and succession, as now in force with respect to British subjects residing in the Mofussil, will still continue in force after the passing of the proposed act.

The Black Act, despite all remonstrance, has been perpetrated—the proposed Act, No. XI. of 1836, rescinding the 107th section of the 53rd Geo. 3rd admitting of appeal from the decisions of the Mofussil Courts to the Supreme Court, was passed into a law by the Governor-General in Council on the 9th May, and published in the Official Gazette on the 11th. British-born subjects are now made over to the tender mercies of the magnates of the Mofussil, to be judged by their consciences and sense of equity. A meeting has been summoned by the Sheriff of the Town Hall on the 18th June, to petition Parliament against the Act.

ATROCITIES AT KALEE GHAT.—A priest of the temple of the goddess Kales, it is said, waited on the Editor of the *Durpan*, and stated that he was shocked by the atrocities he had seen perpetrated there and was resolved to bring them to light. He put down upon paper, that on several occasions individuals, dwelling in the immediate vicinity of the temple in unsuspecting confidence, have been seized in the dead of night and put to death, as an offering to the goddess; that some of these cases have been brought to the notice of the magistrate, but that through the great wealth and influence of the priests, and the Hindu partialities of the native officers deputed to investigate the matter, the enquiry has been stifled, and such report made as was calculated to lull suspicion asleep. A Serjeant and his party have since been posted at Kali Ghaut in order to put a stop to the revolting acts which of late have been perpetrated at that shrine of villainous notoriety.

GOOMSTUN.—Eight Staff Officers of the Madras army, under orders of the Supreme Government, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Madras Commander-in-Chief for employment with their regiments on field service at Goomsun. This looks as if a protracted contest was anticipated in that quarter.

THE COINAGE.—Complaints still continue to pour in from the Mofussil about the inconvenience and annoyance concomitant on the introduction of the new currency, from which we derive that the nuisance is unabated.

Government issued an act on the 25th May, intimating that from the 1st January, 1838, the sicca rupee shall cease to be a legal tender, and that from the 1st of June, 1836, the trisoollee pice shall cease to circulate in any place, except Benares and Furruckabad, at par with the Calcutta sicca pice.

CHANGE OF EDITOR.—Another, and another, still ever changing! Once more the management of the *Oriental Observer* is said to have passed from the hands of the sapient Editor of the *Englishman*.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—The Committee formed to take measures to establish a Fever Hospital, met on the 6th May, for the purpose of ascertaining what progress had been made during the past year in carrying into effect the object in view, and to determine upon the course of proceeding for the future. The Committee have been most active and judicious in all their measures, but all their efforts to move the native community to exert themselves in the cause, have proved almost fruitless. The whole sum that has been raised is rupees 24,050, of which sum 19,000 rupees have been subscribed by the Rajah of Burdwan, Dwarkanauth Tagore, Rustomjee Cowasjee, Rajchunder Doss, Prosannocomar Tagore, and Madab Dutt, under these circumstances, the Committee have been induced to depart from their original resolution of not soliciting subscriptions from Christians, and have determined to ask the aid of the European community. Sirs E. Ryan and J. P. Grant have already subscribed, the former five hundred and the latter three hundred rupees, as donation, in addition to annual subscriptions of fifty and one hundred rupees.

ACCIDENTS.—Thirteen men were recently picked up from a drift-log in the river, by the *Forbes*. They were the crews of two boats that had left Saugor with fifteen men on the commencement of the flood and had been capsize on the Spit sand off Mud-punt. They had been in the water seven hours, and the two of their number that were missing, had lost their hold from exhaustion and been drowned.

Mr. C. N. Phillips, Surgeon of the *Victory*, suddenly disappeared on the morning of the 12th May, while bathing alongside of that vessel. It is supposed that he was seized by a shark.

HURRY RAO'S VAKEL.—The Vakeel deputed by Hurry Rao to Government, has arrived in Calcutta with a large retinue, and is located at Baligunge.

FORGERY.—A native of respectable connexions, who by his own dissipated extravagance has reduced himself from affluence to penury, was detected endeavouring to pass a forged promissory note, purporting to be drawn by Baboo Shamlal Tagore and accepted by Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. He has been confined in the Town Guard, and the police are investigating the case.

ROBBERIES, &c.—Another very impudent robbery was committed in the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. A sum of rupees 6,250, brought from the Bank of Bengal in notes, by one of the sircars, was left upon his desk for a moment while he went to speak to the Baboo who called him. On the sircar's return, the notes were missing; he in consequence immediately went to the Bank, where he found they had already been presented and changed for small notes and cash, by one Cossinath Chatterjee, a writer in the office. As the man was known to live on the other side of the river, he was immediately followed by the sircar, who had the good luck to catch him just going off in a boat, and thereby recovered the whole amount. The thief has been sent to the police.

Several robberies, it is said, have also recently taken place in the environs of Calcutta. About half a dozen have been perpetrated on the Chumputollah road, eight miles from Calcutta, and in one instance two men were killed. People have now become so much afraid to pass in that direction, that they prefer making a circuit of three or four miles.

Mr. Commissioner Pigou's house in Allipore, was also entered by a gang of thieves on the morning of the 10th May, who carried away a large side board from the house to the back of Mr. Justice O'Hanlon's premises, where they broke it open and escaped with plate and other articles of considerable value.

Some of the thieves have since been detected and been committed by the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs; and twelve cart-loads of non, which had been regularly cleared out of the Custom House, but never heard of afterwards, have been found buried in the yard of a house in Allipore.

Mr. Dyson, Serjeant of Entally, was robbed on the 15th May, of jewels to the value of 1,400 rupees and 122 rupees in cash. The robbery was perpetrated early in the evening while Mr. Dyson's family were at Divine Service.

A dacoity is stated to have occurred on the 12th May, at Bouree, in the jurisdiction of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs, to investigate the circumstances connected with which, an European officer, assisted by a body of native police, has been deputed, with directions to arrest the perpetrators, if possible. The robbery was attended by torture, but no lives were sacrificed on the occasion. The dacoits are supposed to be from the Hoogly zillah, and are suspected of having been concerned in former outrages of a like nature.

About five o'clock on the morning of the 20th May, a robbery took place in the house of an opulent native female residing in Harcata Gully near Potulidanga Thannah. Three or four men went to the door of the house, and having knocked at it, enquired for the owner, and were answered from within by a female servant, that it being the *Dashorah* her mistress had gone to the river side in order to bathe, and that she could not open the door until she returned. The party outside on this replied that they had brought a present of mangoes from a Baboo to whom she was well known, and on this representation the fastenings were unloosed. This had no sooner been done, than the thieves laid hold of the servant, and after binding her

hands and feet, stuffed a cloth into her mouth, in order that she might not be able to cry out for assistance. They then proceeded into the rooms of the house, and took away property in silver and other articles to a considerable amount.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An attempt to rob the house of a gentleman residing in the suburbs of Calcutta, was made by a gang of thieves on the night of the 22d May. The gentleman, however, was fortunately awakened by the barking of his dogs, when the thieves ran away, but not before one of them was wounded with a dirk with which the gentleman had armed himself. From the quantity of blood left on the spot, it is conjectured that the thief has been severely hurt, and it is expected that his wound will lead to his apprehension.

MURDER.—An old woman, who led a secluded life in the Burra Bazaar, was found dead on the morning of the 12th May. A piece of cloth was fastened round her neck, which had obviously been used to strangle her. Jewellery and other articles to the amount of two or three hundred rupees were taken away by the murderers from the dwelling of the unfortunate woman. Five of the villains who murdered the old woman have since been detected through the praiseworthy exertions of the police, and are in confinement. It is expected that some others who participated in the perpetration of the horrid deed, and have hitherto baffled the exertions of police to detect them, will soon be apprehended.

THE STOLEN BUGGIES.—The Chief Magistrate has been engaged investigating a charge brought against two of the Mysore Princes, in which it was alleged that they had received two buggies, recently stolen in Calcutta, under circumstances of a not very creditable description. The buggies were found in the possession of the Princes who had purchased them at a low price, and shortly afterwards made some very material alterations in their build; but as there was nothing in the case, that connected them with the offence of stealing in Calcutta, and the receiving the stolen property not having taken place within the jurisdiction of the Chief Magistrate, the case has been handed over to the Court in the 24-Purunnahs.

BRIBERY.—One of the native Amlah, a Moonshie of the Ainbala Circle, was charged with several cases of bribery, but the proof not being sufficiently strong to admit of severe punishment, he has been dismissed.

The investigations of Mr. Officiating Commissioner Gordon into the charges preferred against the record keeper of the Hooghly Collectorate, have also terminated in a similar result—that officer having only been displaced from his situation for want of direct legal evidence to substantiate the charges. He has either appealed or is about to appeal to the Supreme Government against the decision of the Sudder Board.

LAND RESUMPTION.—It is stated that a gentleman of the Civil Service is about to visit Singapore on a land resumption expedition, that is, he is to enquire into the nature of all the grants that have been made in that settlement, and to see whether the revenue cannot be increased on behalf of the Company.

DR. VOS.—This meritorious public officer, who was for many years Police Surgeon of Calcutta, died on the 16th May.

CIVIL SERVICE.—The adopted son of Rajah Rammohun Roy has been appointed to the Civil Service by Sir J. C. Hobhouse.

MILITARY PENSIONS.—The new regulation for the army pension is arrived. It gives to officers at twenty-five years' service the pension of a Major, &c., yet does not prejudice those officers who by good fortune may have attained a higher grade in the same period.

RESTORATION OF A FINE.—GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR ORDER.—The case of a fine recently levied upon an Englishman by a Magistrate of Monghyr, for refusing to answer the official enquiries relative to his authority for residing in the district, has occasioned the circular order of Government to be revoked which required annual lists to be furnished containing particulars of Europeans residing in the Mofussil—this revocation being limited to those districts in which Englishmen are now permitted by the Charter to reside without license. The fine of twenty-five rupees levied by the Magistrate on a gentleman at Monghyr, has been ordered to be returned.

HAJA PRATAP CHUND, BAHADUR, OF BURDWAN.—It now appears that there is some truth in the reports of the re-appearance of Rajah Pratap Chund, Bahadur, of Burdwan. Enquiries have been made by various native as well as European gentlemen as to their truth, by personal conferences with the individual representing himself to be the Rajah,—who has been imprisoned with about one hundred and fifty of his followers, on an allowance of two pice a day,—and the result has been such as to leave little doubt of the individual identity. Mr. Shaw has had a conference of three hours' duration with the putative Rajah, and is persuaded that he is not an impostor. Government have sent peremptory orders to the Commissioner of Burdwan, to investigate promptly into the case and have also written a letter to Prannauth Baboo, calling upon him to report minutely and without delay, as to when and at what age Pratap Chund died, where his body was burned, whether there has not been a report since the time that the Rajah's demise was announced, that he did not actually die, and how that report originated, and whether the person now claiming the title is or is not the real Pratap Chund. The investigation by the Commissioner is now going on.

ICE AND NOTIONS.—The *Warsaw*, with 250 tons of ice and other articles, left Boston on the 26th of December last, and another ship was to be dispatched in all February. The *Warsaw* arrived on the 17th May. The ice received per *Warsaw*, is advertised for sale at the reduced rate of three annas per seer. The apples and other notions have all turned out bad.

REPORTS ON QUALIFICATION OF SUBORDINATES.—The Court of Directors have ordered the discontinuance of the reports required from Boards and other superior local authorities on the character and qualifications of subordinates.

DEPUTY MASTER ATTENDANT.—In consequence of the decease of Captain Collic, the late Deputy Master Attendant of Calcutta, Captain Clapperton has been appointed to officiate in that grade during the absence of Captain Harrington, on leave—Captain Robinson to officiate as second assistant as before. It is understood that the Deputy Master Attendantship will not be filled up, but referred for the Court's orders.

NATIVE EDUCATION.—"The native gentlemen resident at Benares, His Highness the Nuwab Ekbul-ud-Dowlah, Raja Kaley Shunker Ghosaul, and Baboo Rajindro Mitter, have been appointed by Government, Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at that station."

FREE SCHOOL.—Capt. R. J. H. Birch has been appointed to a Governorship of the Free School vice Major Taylor resigned.

MENAGERIE AT BARRACKPORE.—It is said that the Menagerie at Barrackpore is being revived. Rajah Rajnarain last week made an addition to it, by presenting the Misses Eden with a porcupine, a couple of sloths, four peacocks, a couple of monkeys, a parakeet, a parot and a loorie.

SIR C. METCALFE.—A letter from Allahabad states, that Sir Charles Metcalfe intend to proceed to Agra by steam, on the 16th of June.

CRUTTENDEN AND CO.'S ESTATE.—The indigo shipped to London last year by the late Assignee of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., it is said, will yield a surplus of £7,000 or £8000 above the advances made on it.

SPORTING.—The following resolution has been passed by the stewards of the next Calcutta Races:—"That maidens at the Hadjepore Meeting be considered as maidens at the Calcutta Races, provided sealed nominations and subscriptions be received by the Calcutta secretary before the first day of the Hadjepore Meeting.

It is said that Lord Auckland, with the view of promoting the revival of the Calcutta Turf, has intimated his intention of presenting a cup, to be run for at the next races.

OUTRAGE.—On the evening of the 25th May, a palanquin, containing the female members of the family of a native gentleman of respectability, was attacked on the road leading from Chitpore to Colotollah, and close to the Police Constable's house, by a gang of ruffians composed of Europeans and East Indians, with the intent of robbing the inmates of their jewels, &c.; the villains were however frustrated in their attempt by the intrepid conduct of the bijobassees attending the palanquin, who seized one of the ruffians and held him fast until he obtained assistance, although he was assailed and severely beaten by the rest of the parties.

MOFUSSIL.

MURNAUL.—One of the privates of the 13th Light Infantry, without any known cause, loaded his musket with three pice, and deliberately and coolly shot one of his comrades.

MUTTRA.—The Raja of Bhurtpore arrived at Muttra on the 13th April, and after remaining four days, in consequence of the indisposition of his mother, continued his route to the Ganges. His majesty distributed alms to the Brahmins and purchased some genuine relics.

ALLROHUR.—A new and large gunge has just been built in the town of Coel, and settlers established by the exertions of the Collector.

UGGOREE.—The Uggoree affair, it appears, has not yet terminated. The Magistrate of Mirzapore, who had gone out to apprehend the people of the Rajah of Burhur, was obliged to halt at the Soan, on whose opposite bank five or six hundred men were ranged in hostile array, armed with bows, arrows, &c. The rabble was soon dispersed, and their ringleaders fled and took refuge in the Kewah Rajah's territories. The Rajah has refused to give up these men; and the Magistrate has returned with the loss of five or six of his party, and applied for an increase of force and a couple of guns, with which, when granted, he will recommence hostilities.

RUNJEET SINGH.—It is stated that Runjeet Singh is about to make a strong appeal to the British Government against the sinfulness of slaughtering horned cattle.

AGRA.—Two murders were committed on the 27th April in the 45th regt. N. I. A sepoy and the head native doctor of the regiment were killed by being struck on the head, it is supposed, with some heavy instrument, as both their skulls were dreadfully fractured. A heavy dumbell was found in a well with marks of blood upon it; but, although every effort has been made to trace the murderers, they remain undiscovered.

AURA.—Mr. Laing, it is said, has resigned the Company's service, and Mr. Blunt has succeeded to the appointment vacated by him.

It is reported that Col. Lumley will soon vacate his present appointment and be succeeded by Col. Dunlop.

CANNFORD.—A considerable sensation has been excited in the society of this station, by the arrest of Captain Ford, paymaster of H. M. 16th foot, under a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of Rs. 50,000.

A report has reached Agra of the murder of the Sergeant Major of the 69th and his wife, by some sepoy of that regiment. The cause assigned for the act was the detection by the murdered officer of some irregularities among the sepoy, and the subsequent report of them to the Regimental Staff.

BRIGADIER HAMPTON.—It is said that Brigadier Hampton is about to prosecute the Agra Ukhbar for libel, for stating that he was about to be removed from his command at Neemuch and appointed to a subordinate situation more suited to his temper and talent.

DR. HENDERSON, THE TRAVELLER.—The friends of the late doctor John Henderson are exerting themselves to raise a monument over his remains by subscription, to bear a suitable inscription.

PRIME.—A report prevails in the city, that immediately Sir Charles Metcalfe shall have established himself at Agra, Wulley Ayud, the heir apparent to the throne of Delhi, will be vested with regal authority, and allowed to hold his court in the town of Agra.

The inmates of the Great Mogul's palace have been thrown into great consternation by a late order of the Sudder, prohibiting the payment of muzzers out of the public treasury, to any but the Commissioners.

Two sepoy stationed in the fort at Hansi, recently had a dispute about the room the beds of each should occupy, which climaxed to a combat with swords, and was terminated by one of them being put *hors de combat* with two severe wounds. The victor attempted to make his escape but was captured and imprisoned by his comrades. The wounded man has been sent to hospital and is expected to recover.

The valuable live stock of the late Nuwab Shumshodeen Khan, has arrived at Delhi, preparatory to being put up for sale. There are about seventy-five Klash horses, among which are some of the most splendid specimens of that noble animal. People are congregating from all parts to make purchases, and it is expected bidding will run very high. Almost all the independent chieftains have commissioned their vakeels to make unlimited purchases. The proceeds of the sale, it is supposed, will amount to about five lakhs of rupees. One of the Klash horses alone sold for 3,100 rupees.

The question regarding the jagheer of Ferozepore, still forms a topic of debate among the natives. They are only now recovering from the panic occasioned by the extreme measures adopted towards Shumshodeen, and scruple not openly to question the justice of his sentence.

The Tehseldar of Hisar has been convicted of bribery and other mal-practices, by the Magistrate of that place, and made over to the sessions court at Delhi.

Three travellers were lately murdered while passing through the territory of the Jujurr Nuwab, who has been called upon by the Commissioner, to give up the murderers and restore the property of the travellers.

Mortality, to a most alarming extent, is said to prevail all over the country. In one small village alone the deaths are estimated at seven hundred. In Delhi there is scarcely a native family that has not had a bereavement.

The shroffs are said to be in great consternation, at the high price paid for hoondies on Jeypore, which has continued now many months.

Suroop Sing, the claimant of the Jheend Jagheer, has passed through Delhi on his way to Allahabad, whither he is proceeding to plead his cause in person.

A party of dacoits recently entered the town of Soonput, at dusk, and pillaging the shop of a bunsah and the house of a courtesan, of property to the amount of five thousand rupees, walked off with lighted torches. Two women who attempted to give the alarm were killed.

A serious affray took place between the brother and nephew of the head man of Rewarris, which ended in the former being severely wounded. The quarrel is said to have arisen out of some dispute, regarding the right of possession to a village.

MERUT.—An attempt to murder Mr. Troup, one of the gentlemen in the late Begum's service, took place at Sirdanah. One of the discharged sepoy having failed in obtaining service at Lahore, returned, and in a fit of desperation, determined to sacrifice some of the Europeans to his disappointment, with which intent he rushed into a billiard room and made a blow with a drawn sword at Mr. Troup, which that gentleman contrived to ward off with a billiard-cue, when the infuriated man was surrounded and confined by the other persons present. One gentleman is said to have suffered severely in the struggle. The man was perfectly undecided as to whom he should attack.

A Serjeant of Suppers was found dead in a valley under Captain Thompson's house; he is supposed to have fallen down, when drunk.

The Government have ordered the balances, out standing, at Bahdshapoor, to be recovered by their officers, and paid over to the heirs of the late Begum.

NATIVE STATES.

OWALAH.—Col. Jacob and the Minister are said to have become very repulsive to each other. A sepoy of the Colonel's having been killed by the inhabitants of a village, the Colonel to satisfy the clamour of his troops for revenge, sacked the village and plundered it of every thing.

It is stated that a plan hostile to the interests of Hurree Rao, was set on foot by the old partizans of Martund Rao Holkar, but it was timely discovered and thwarted by the former. Martund Rao Holkar has gone to Poona.

HYDERABAD.—Intelligence from Hyderabad up to the 6th May, intimates, that a serious disturbance had taken place in the city between the Arabs and Rohillahs, in which lives were lost on both sides. The Rohillahs were then outside the city, but threatened to burn down the Begum's Bazaar if they were not allowed to fight out their dispute with the Arabs, who, being fewest in number, endeavoured to evade the conflict. The whole Bolarum force had moved towards the city, and it was expected that the affair would be soon settled.

JERPORE.—It is stated that some discontent has been excited among a body of horse who were directed by Beree Saul to place themselves under the orders of Major Forster, a step they refused to adopt in consequence of the strict discipline maintained by that officer. They have consequently had their pay stopped until they think proper to succumb.

JOODPORE.—Chymun Sing, the refugee Chief of Sabewar, had arrived at the Court of Maun Sing of Joodpore, who, being unwilling to involve himself again in a quarrel with the British Government, refused him shelter; but, being overcome by the solicitations of the thakoor, he has tacitly consented to his remaining at Joodpore.

LAHORE.—Runjeet Sing was encamped on the 15th April at Vapang. Payund Khan, the bandit chieftain, is again committing serious depredations; an encounter took place between his gang and Runjeet's troops, when ten or twelve men were killed on either side. The Zindadars are beginning to evince a spirit of in-

subordination which Runjeet finds it difficult to suppress. Dost Mahomed, it is thought, is endeavouring to create as much opposition to Runjeet's sway as he can.

Runjeet Sing is daily making acquisitions to his enormous possessions. His encroachments are looked upon with a jealous eye by all the other chieftains, who yet have not the power to check them. Payund Khan, the noted bandit, has been so hotly beset by Runjeet's forces, that he has been compelled to make proffers of submission, which have been accepted. He is to be rewarded for his services with a jagheer. The Chiefs of Durray Klubur, indignant at his cowardly submission to the Sheik, and alarmed at the power the possession of Doorbund (Payund Khan's stronghold) would give to Runjeet over their actions, have written to Dost Mahomed Khan, calling upon him to make common cause with them, and reduce the Seiks to their original nothingness.

ROUDE.—Accounts from Lucknow give a very unfavourable picture of the King: his time, it is said, is entirely spent in the *zenana*, where his chief amusement consists in disciplining the body of amazons he has raised and divided into three regiments, the one consisting of unmarried, and the other two, of married women; and to these he has committed the care of his person. All business is transacted by his Minister, and much satisfaction prevails. Enquiry is being again instituted into some circumstances connected with a certain transaction, which has occupied much of the public attention of late.

MULHAN.—Sultan Mahomed Khan has been already acting the tyrant in his territory: his zameendars disgusted with his severity, invited Mahomed Ackbur Khan, the son of the Cabool chief, to assist them; and he, with a few followers, has already succeeded in obtaining one of the forts of Sultaun Mahomed, who has sent out his son to oppose the intruder. Mooltan is in a very disturbed state: the ryots are up in arms, and pay little or no obedience to their Seik chief, Dewan Sawun Mull.

TONE.—It is expected that if not prevented by the Resident, a fratricidal war will shortly break out between the Nuwab Wuzer Moolhummud Khan and his brothers, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the latter with the unequal distribution of territory by their father.

MADRAS.

STEAM PETITION.—The steam petitions have been sent to England via Ceylon; that to the Lords bearing 1,141 signatures and that to the Commons 1,161.

THE BREAK-WATER.—The Break-water is progressing; stones are now being conveyed from the Adyar in catamarans, some of which are said to be of a large size.

SUPREME COURT, APRIL 22.—On the 22d April the Chief Justice proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners who had been found GUILTY during the sessions.

Sentence.—Henry De Bells for stealing a watch, &c. from the warehouse of Mr. Pharoah:—Transportation to New South Wales for SEVEN YEARS.

Govindoo, Narrainan and Hyder Sahib:—Transportation to the Tenasserim Coast for FOURTEEN YEARS.

Manyatty Vayarasamy, Palleattan Venkatesan, Chima Vencutaramon, Paria Vencutaramon, and Khader Sahib—ditto ditto SEVEN YEARS.

Chavry Mouttoo for larceny:—Imprisonment with hard labour for one year.

Appannah for stabbing his wife—DEATH; to be hanged.

PLAN FOR CLEANING THE TOWN.—A plan was submitted to the Justices in session on the 27th April, for

cleaning the town of Madras and preventing the accumulation of filth, which is expected fully to answer the purpose contemplated, but it is doubtful if the Government will sanction the cost.

THE HAMANSHAW.—Little hopes are now entertained of getting the *Hamanshaw* afloat again. She is so formally fixed on the beach.

THE MINT.—It is said that the Supreme Government have determined on giving no instructions for the re-establishment of the Madras Mint, until they receive further despatches from England in reply to their communications of June last.

FIELD HOSPITAL OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION.—The Medical Board have advised the appointment of a Staff Surgeon, Deputy Medical Store-keeper, and three Assistant-Surgeons to the Field Hospital of the Northern Division. It is said that Mr. Macdonell and Dr. Cumming have been recommended to fill the two Staff appointments. A plentiful supply of Hospital comforts have been lately forwarded to Gumsoor by sea, together with most liberal instructions from Government as to their distribution.

THE COINAGE.—Great inconvenience is felt for want of small coin of the new currency; change can only be procured with a great deal of difficulty and considerable loss.

ACCIDENTS.—Major Claridge, commanding the 43d Regt. N. I., was killed by a fall from his horse on the evening of the 28th April. Mr. Blanchard, a midshipman of the *Earl of Balcarras*, was accidentally drowned on the 1st April, while bathing in the Adyar river.

GOOMSUR.—The news from Goomsur is very unsatisfactory. It appears that only a few of the Petty-Chiefs have been taken, and that the principal leading men of the zemindary are still at large. A combined movement of detachments from several regiments for the capture of the principal chief had entirely failed. The chief dispersed his followers and escaped by passing between the combined force and the main body of the Army. The number of sick at head-quarters amounts to 1,500, and one regiment has only 75 effectives.

FAILURE OF A HOUSE OF AGENCY.—The firm of Messrs. Guichard and Co., General Merchants, stopped payment on the 5th May. Their failure is supposed to have been caused by their large cotton speculations.

COURT-MARTIAL.—It is said that Captain Fitzgibbon, of the 5th Light Cavalry, is to be tried by a Court-Martial, on charges founded on disclosures made before a recent general Court-martial, of an indelicate nature.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH AND DR. STOKES, &c.—Captain John Smith, of the Madras Cavalry, who was suspended last year by Sir F. Adam, has been restored by the orders of the Court of Directors. Dr. Stokes has also been restored, and the transportation of Captain Dickenson has been commuted.

RETIREMENT OF THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—The present talented editor of the *Madras Herald* will resign the management of that paper by the end of the present month.

SIR JOHN KEANE.—It is currently reported, that Sir John Keane, the present Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, is to succeed Sir Robert O'Callaghan in the command of the Madras Army.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.—An alteration has lately taken place in the regulations of the Madras Civil Fund, by which the widows of deceased Civilians will be allowed the sum of £300 per annum, without reference to the property of which their husbands may have died possessed; nor will any deductions be made in future from the pensions of children, unless they have property beyond £50 a year.

LAND WINDS.—The land winds have set in, and the heat has become insupportable. The thermometer in a well-shaded room stood at 89° for several hours during the middle of the day, and has been above 90° on one or two occasions since that time.

BARA REGIA.—The supposition that the bark *Regia*, bound from the Malabar Coast to England, had been cut off by a refractory crew of Manila-men, is not correct: that vessel's arrival at the Mauritius has been announced.

SIR JAMES LYON.—It is said that Sir James Lyon, K. C. B. and G. C. H., is likely to succeed Sir Robert O'Callaghan in the command of the Madras Army.

OFFICER'S RETIREMENT.—The following orders has been issued by the Court of Directors regarding the retirement of officers:—

"In consequence of the unequal operation of the Regulation prescribed in our military letter to Bengal of the 25th November, 1823, para 64, we have resolved to substitute for it the following rule, viz. officers retiring from the service shall be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire, or from the expiration of two years and a half from the date of the commencement of their furloughs, whichever shall first happen; and casualties by death in this country, after the expiration of the same period of two years and a half from the date of the commencement of their furlough, shall be considered to have occurred from the date when that period expired, notwithstanding in both cases the officers may have received from us an extension of furlough.

THE HON'BLE MR. MACAULAY.—It is said, that instructions have been brought out by the *Mulcilm* for the return to England of the Honorable T. B. Macaulay, Esq.

BOMBAY.

COURT-MARTIAL OF ENSIGN CHADWICK.—A general Court Martial was assembled at Bombay on the 26th of March last, for the trial of Ensign David Dempster Chadwick, of the 8th regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, &c. &c., in writing and causing to be published, a letter signed EQUITE, addressed to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, commenting on and holding up to public reprobation and contempt, the conduct of Major Robertson, of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, and for denying the authorship of the letter and endeavouring to attach other officers of his regiment with it. The court found the prisoner guilty of having written the letter and endeavouring to hold his commanding officer up to public reprobation, but acquitted him of having endeavoured to fix the authorship on other officers of his regiment, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay and allowance for six calendar months, and to be severely reprimanded.

TANK AT GOREGAUM.—It is said that Government have sanctioned a sum of six thousand rupees to be laid out for the construction of a tank in Goregaum, a large village twelve miles distant from Mahar, where the scarcity of water is very severely felt at present.

MARRIAGE OF SUYAJEE RAO'S DAUGHTER, &c.—Grand preparations are making at Baroda for the union of the daughter of Suyajee Rao to the son of Khanvelkur.

Veneram, the Dowan of the Guicowar, is also preparing for the nuptials of one of his children at Ahmedabad.

THE VOSNUTHOLE.—Proclamation has been made by beat of tom-tom, that Vosnuthole shall not be carried in procession any more. The procession is, that the Lingayets, with a view to affront the Brahmans, suspend an artificial hand of Vas, the founder of their sect, to a pole. This procession has created a great many broils, to prevent which the Government proclamation has been issued.

A MONSTER.—A male dwarf is paraded about the streets of Bombay by his father, with a view to obtain alms, who has been born without arms, but has his legs so constructed that he can hold every thing that is given to him with his toes.

PIRACY.—On the 22nd April a large battilla, bound from Bombay to Tankaira Bunder, with passengers and goods to a large amount, was attacked by pirates off the harbour of Damaun and plundered. It is said that the pirates had a lady and gentleman imprisoned on board of their patimmar.

NATIVE LIBERILITY.—The narrowness of the two principal gates of the fort has long been a great nuisance, and to the lower classes of natives it has proved even dangerous. The expense of widening the entrance, however, was so great that little or no prospect existed of any attempt being made towards it by Government, restricted as it is from expending more than the sum of 100 thousand rupees upon any one work of public improvement without the sanction of the Supreme Government or the Court of Directors. In this state of things, some of the leading natives came forward and offered to raise twelve thousand rupees towards the expense of the undertaking, provided Government would advance the remaining sum. A correspondence ensued, and the result, as might have been expected from the desire manifested by the present authorities on all occasions to promote the interests of the public is, that the contemplated improvement has been sanctioned, and is about to be commenced.

ATTACK ON THE DAK.—The southern dak, dispatched from Deesa on the 25th April, was attacked near the village of Chandkana, the packets torn open and several letters destroyed or carried off.

CEYLON.

THE TRADING OF CIVIL SERVANTS.—It is stated that instructions have been recently received by the Ceylon Government in reference to the trading of Civil Servants, directing them to cause all persons appointed in future, to make solemn declarations, that they neither are, nor will whilst in colonial employ, be connected with commerce.

BARK REGINA.—Considerable anxiety exists respecting the bark *Regina*, Nunn, which a short time since sailed from Colombo for England. The *Regina* was chartered for the voyage at Cochin, by a gentleman from Bombay, who advanced a large sum of money to Captain Nunn. The last accounts heard of the vessel say, that when on her way to Colombo she was driven back to Quilon, and that the crew, composed mostly of Manila men, was in a very disorderly state; but that the commander was determined on making them put to sea, which he did on the 1st of March, since when no intelligence of the vessel has been received. As the character of Captain Nunn stands high both as a seaman and man of honour, and as the *Regina* is perfectly new, great apprehensions are entertained as to his safety, lest he should have been compelled to submit to the usurped authority of a mutinous crew.

BURMAH.

THE BANDITTE.—The robbers who have for some time past infested our provinces and caused so much harassment and annoyance to our troops, have at last been completely discomfited and dispersed, by the judicious proceedings adopted by Lieut. Macgrath. This Officer having succeeded in dis-attaching the hill tribes from the robbers, and induced them to come over to the Company's interests, the brigands were constrained to fly from our territories towards those of Ava. They were, however, overtaken a day's march from the frontier and completely defeated: one of their Chiefs was taken prisoner, two men were killed, and eleven muskets, a double barrel detonating gun, a quantity of ammunition, twenty spears, eight dows, forty thou-

sand rupees' worth of gold and silver, and several other articles, fell into the hands of our sepoy's.

PENANG.

PIRACY.—A prow laden with 5,000 bundles of rattan, bound from Kuala to Penang, was pursued by a fleet of ten pirate prows off Pulo Punkour, and the crew finding that the pirates were fast coming up with them, and dreading the consequences of being captured, got into their sampan and escaped, leaving the prow to the pirates.

NOBBERY.—On the 4th April a gang of fifteen robbers made an attack on the house of a Malay man named Loongh Kitchce and carried off several gold and silver ornaments and some clothes, and would perhaps have stripped it of every thing had not Loongh Kitchce, after being severely wounded himself, stabbed one of them in the breast, and the neighbours came to his assistance. The robbers fled with their wounded companion to within a short distance of the Muda river, which divides the Company's and Siamese territories, where he died, his body having been discovered covered with long grass, wounded in several parts. A coroner's inquest was held over the corpse, and a verdict of justifiable homicide returned.

By advices from Penang, up to the 26th April, we perceive, that the inhabitants of that island had been thrown into a considerable degree of excitement and consternation, in expectation of being attacked by a fleet of near fifty boats, containing about one thousand four hundred pirates and other Malays collected by the young Rajah of Perak for the purpose of invading Quetlah and reinstating the ex-Rajah, who has declined proceeding to Dalhi in the Island of Sumatra, and is aiding and instigating the armament to the invasion, by his presence and persuasions. It was supposed that the pirates in the fleet, if allowed to pass through Penang harbour, would make a dash on the shipping and town and plunder them, as they would stand a chance of reaping a richer booty by so doing than they could possibly do by following the ex-Rajah; the Sheriff had in consequence of this expectation, convened a meeting of the British inhabitants to take into consideration the best means of repelling the attack, and a despatch had been forwarded to Singapore to the Commander of H. M's. ship *Wolf*, for assistance.

SINGAPORE.

PROPOSED DUTIES.—It is stated that the Penang Government have transmitted to the Supreme Government a schedule of the duties proposed to be levied at Penang, Singapore, &c., and that the prevailing opinion was, that the impost was inevitable and would not long be delayed.

STEAM ASSOCIATION.—The shares for the proposed scheme of a Singapore and Penang Steam Navigation Company, are not being taken with that avidity which was anticipated. The repairs of the *Jardine* had nearly been completed.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A Temperance Society has been established at Penang, and the first report shews, that the labours of the society have been attended with greater success than could well have been looked for so immediately after its establishment.

SIR E. J. GAMBIER.—It is said that Sir E. J. Gambier, the Recorder, has been appointed to a Puisne Judgeship at Madras and was expected shortly to leave Singapore for that presidency.

PIRACIES.—Very many acts of piracy have been committed in the Straits on native craft; in fact we seldom take up a Strait's paper now without meeting with some record of the sanguinary depredations of the ruthless corsairs who infest the neighbourhood of the Straits. Surely the British Government should, for the safety of the lives and property of their subjects, adopt some more efficacious measure, and exert themselves more strenuously than they have done, for the suppression of piracy.

To send a man of war or two occasionally to cruise about the Straits, is mere trifling. The Editor of the *Singapore Free Press*, speaking of the encounter the boats of the *Wolf* and *Zephyr* recently had with a fleet of pirates says:—"It seems that the 'rousing out' which the boats of the *Wolf* and *Zephyr* gave the fleet of pirates at Point Romania, as noticed in our last, has injured and intimidated them so little that they recommenced operations the moment these cruisers returned to harbour, and have ever since been reaping a harvest of booty stained with blood, from defenceless native traders. The result of the last cruise only points out more forcibly the necessity of employing light-armed steamers on expeditions against pirates; as it is well known that these fellows out sail or outpull our boats, and laugh at the praise-worthy, but over-laborious and futile attempts of our tars to do them any great injury. We are of opinion, that the constant employment of steamers alone, will effect the desired extermination of the pirates.

PERSIA.

Letters have been received from the Persian Gulf, giving very gratifying accounts of the commerce of Bushire. Indigo was in great demand, and sugar was supposed to yield a good profit. Every thing was quiet at Bushire, and all disaffection on the part of the native chieftains almost entirely abated. Preparations were going on in the Court of Tehran for an expedition to

Herat. The young King is remarkably brave, and seems to be averse to keeping his troops idle. He is well contented at the establishment of his ascendancy in the country, and appears to be confident of success in his present undertaking. Important despatches were daily expected from England at Tehran. Isfahan has been subjected to a peculiar visitation of Providence. The small pox was making ravages there, and hundreds of children had fallen victims to it. Notwithstanding the existence of a small vaccine establishment there, maintained by the Residency of Bushire, casualties, resulting from the prevalence of the small pox, were lamentably numerous. An experienced Armenian has been employed in the vaccine establishment, whose operations are attended with the greatest success. Another Armenian of great intelligence, who was in the Indian Army during the administration of the late Marquess of Hastings, is stationed at Isfahan as a physician to the Governor of the place. The merchants of the caravansary of Golshan were all on the *qui vive* to receive the shipments of indigo arrived at Bushire. Bills of exchange were given by them at the rate of 175 *mahib curius* per 100 *macca* rupees. A report has been bruited about that the young King of Persia contemplates issuing a new coinage immediately after his return from the intended expedition to Herat. The roads from Isfahan to Shiraz, and from Shiraz to Lushire, are represented to be at present safe and undisturbed by the depredations of marauders.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From A. E. Kuhn's *Monthly Price Current*, May 31, 1836.)

Government having received a Memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, proposing some alterations in the Tariff, the measure has been re-considered in Council, and promulgated by Government in the Gazette of the 24th instant.

It is the intention of Government to adopt the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce to substitute fixed rates for ad valorem duties, and that the proper department will be directed to prepare tables for that purpose, subject to occasional revision.

The continual dry and hot-weather has since the last 10 days been varied in some parts, by rain accompanied by strong north-westerly wind. The rivers continue still to be closed, our market offers consequently no great variation since our last number.

Freights for England are gradually becoming more available, and this facility, added to the opening of the rivers, which is expected in a few weeks, will doubtless impart new activity to our market.

INDIGO.—During the greater part of this month the advices from the factories represented the plant as suffering from want of rain, and in some places almost destroyed. About one-fifth of the estimated cultivation for the season was then unsown in Bengal; since the last 10 days we have had several strong north-westerns, and the latest advices from the interior report some partial rains, but even allowing abundance of rain before the 10th June, we doubt that under existing circumstances the produce of the next season could range above 100,000 mds. and should rain continue to hold back, it may fall considerably below this estimation. The accounts from Jessore leave no doubt that the low ground will be overflowed by the rivers before the plant is fit for cutting; the volume of water will be in all probability greater than has been known for many years owing to the melting of the great accumulation of snow in the Nepal Hills, and the country beyond, the oldest

inhabitants of these districts declare never to have seen the surface so deeply covered as is the case this year. In Peshnagur the sowings are much retarded, and in many places the ground will have to be re-sown. From Dacca and Purneah the accounts are more favourable. About 1000 chests of the last season are still in the market, in the hands of speculators. 110 chest of Hills, White and Co. bought during the season at Sa. Rs. 157-8 were re-sold in the past week at Sa. Rs. 180 for England.

OPIMUM.—Great activity has been observed during the whole month in the Bazar, and shipments have continued heavy. During the last week there has been some increase in prices, owing to a rumour in the bazar of bad quality of the Metwa drug and purchases to great extent have occurred.

RAW SILK.—The extraordinary duration of the dry weather and the intense heat have considerably injured the mulberry trees and the cocoons of the April bund are reported small; the worms having derived but little nourishment from the leaves. These account from the interior, combined with favorable advices from England, continue to keep up the demand, and prices are tending to advance.

The total shipments to England averaged for the 5 years previous to 1835-36 12311 mds. while they amounted during 1835-36 to only 11527.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—The market is bare of good qualities of Corahs; the demand continues active and orders are executed directly from the depôts in the interior. The stock of Choppahs and Bandanaces is much reduced, and the Americans have during the year purchased largely thereof. Prices have experienced some advance. The amount of the shipments to England both of Honorable Company and private of the 5 years previous to 1834-35 amounted to 276,408 pieces, whilst the exports to England of 1835-36 were 303,891.

RAW COTTON.—Production is greatly on the increase, and from the eagerness of the natives to improve this cultivation by the use of foreign seeds, an improvement in quality may also be expected.—The crops of this year is now commencing to arrive and is estimated at 550,000 bazar mds. During 1835-36, 531,203 bazar mds. were brought from the interior to this market, while the import in 1832-33 was only 10,000 mds, 1833-34 215, mds, 218,626, and in 1834-35 387,991.—The exports to England of this article have also considerably increased, and amounted in 1835-36 to bazar mds. 113,968, whilst the average of the exports of the 5 years previous 1835-36 is only 19,247 bazar mds. To China the exportation has also increased considerably and amounted during 1835-36 to 439,996 bazar mds. whilst only 107,991 bazar mds. appears to have been the average export of the five years previous to 1835-36. Shipped to China some time in active progress, but sales are slow.—Tonnage for England becoming more available, we may expect active business for the next month in this article. Prices remain steady.

SALTPETRE.—Advices from being favorable and freights more abundant, may expect some improvement in prices. The market at the present time has of fine qualities; the accounts from the Haze-pore districts are not favorable, the violent rains in February and March having much injured the earth, and prices of the rough product experienced a considerable increase. Our export to England during the last year fell short of the average of the five years previously by 55,868 bazar mds.

SUGAR.—The late favorable advices from England have improved the market, and the supply is expected during this month for the home market may receive some further increase. Our crop is small owing to the injury done to the cane in the Ghazepore districts during the last rainy season. The average export to England of the 5 years previous 1835-36 was 2,671,000. During 1835-36 our exports amounted to 5,504, showing an increase of more than the double. Several parcels have been sold of the finest Benares at Rs. 9.2 and 9.0 without drawback and subject to the then anticipated duty of 3½ per cent.; in the other districts some few parcels inferior and old Sugar are selling at Rs. 8.2½; this apparent disproportion is accounted for by these latter enjoying the drawback, having paid the inland duties under the former transit regulations.

LAC.—*Lac Dye.*—Our supplies are small and the old stock having been cleared, the parcels as they arrive are taken freely. Our exports to the United States have considerably increased, during the years, being 4,417 bazar maunds against an average of 357 of the 5 years previous 1835-36. The exports for England during the last year remain at about the same figure as the average of the years previous, being about 7,500 maunds.

Shell Lac.—Our exports to England in this product have also increased, but without an improvement in prices. Our stock continues heavy and prices are on the decline. The average export to England of the 5 years previous 1835-36, is 12,736 bazar maunds. The export of 1835-36 is 17,836, showing an increase of 5,063 bazar maunds during 1835-36.

RICE.—Our shipments to England during 1835-36 have fallen considerably short of the average of the former years, being for the last year 1,96,523 bazar maunds against 2,67,139. This decrease of 70,616 bazar maunds is owing to the discouraging accounts from Europe and to the high rates of freight. The crop is reported to have been full 50 per cent. above that of an average year, and prices continue to be lower than ever was known before.

WHEAT.—The new grains is still detained by the lowness of the rivers; however, vessels from New South Wales begin to arrive, and as the harvest in that colony

is reported to have been a total failure, we may expect some vessels to arrive from those parts.

HIDES.—Our supplies from the interior continue large; the demand for England is limited and the purchases chiefly on American account. Freights becoming more available, the demand of this article for England will probably revive.

LINSEED.—Continues as reported in our last. The crop is expected in June and July with the opening of the rivers, and is said to be equal to the last.

SPICES, DRUGS & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.—Market as usual in regard to sales during the season.

MIRZAPUR.—*Copper.*—The market continues to be in a healthy state, and prices have every tendency to a further improvement. The stock of the Mirzapore Depot is reported to be very small, and our stock in Calcutta is not excessive, and may be estimated at about 40,000 mds. of Slab and Tile, and 10,000 mds. Braziers and Sheetings. The exports to the interior of the last year, are about the average exports of the 5 years previous 1835-36. The importation in Tiles during 1835-36 has fallen short of the average import at 16 years previous by 16,801 bazar mds. while on the contrary there is an increase of 7086 mds. in Braziers and Sheetings.

Importation having been limited during the present month, prices experienced a slight improvement, and may now have further support, as the high price in Calcutta of the article will probably restrain any large shipments. Our exports to the interior during the past year have fallen considerably short of the average of the five years previous, which amounted to 54,738, while the exports of eleven months of 1835-36, amount only to 23,362. The abolition of the town and transit duties having taken effect on the 1st April, the Customs Revenue ceased on that day, and we are therefore only enabled to give extracts of the goods passed to the Interior during eleven instead of the whole 12 months.

Lead.—The market continues dull of sale; prices are however supported. The imports of Pig were rather heavy during 1835-36, being 21,572 baz. mds. against an average of the 5 years previous of 17,763 baz. mds.

Copper.—We have already stated in our last number, that excessive imports from England have met with an increased consumption for the Interior, which sustained our prices beyond expectation. The imports from England in 1835-36 amount to 263,163 baz. mds. while the average of the five years previous was 152,888. Our exports to the interior are for eleven months of 1835-36 149,075 bazar mds. against an average of 101,263 bazar mds. of the 5 years previous.

Tin Plates.—Without alteration since our last; the market continues depressed and the stock is considerable.

Quicksilver.—The late arrivals have occasioned a decline in the price.

TWIST.—The market has not improved since our last, and the late arrivals have caused a further decline in the prices. The demand for Coloured Yarns is limited at present.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The demand continues active in Chambrics, Lappets, Jacquets and Book Muslin; but prices are depressed by the late heavy arrivals in Satinings and Longcloth the consumption being considerably extensive, the prices are upheld; our stock being rather small. Mull-Mulls, stock heavy and prices declining; on the other hand our stock of Book Muslin is very moderate, the same may be observed in regard to Lappets. In coloured Piece Goods consumption is increasing and our stocks are limited, and present prices are likely to be maintained.

WOOLLENS.—Market inactive, stock moderate and prices likely to improve as soon as the demand for the interior shall be renewed by the opening of the river.

PUBLIC MEETING, — SATURDAY, JUNE 18th, 1836.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, convened by the Sheriff, took place on Saturday evening last, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against Act XI. of the Legislative Council, repealing the 107th section of 53d Geo. III. ch. 153, whereby British subjects are deprived of their right of appealing to English Courts of Law against the decision of the provincial tribunals. There were about 800 persons present. At 8 o'clock the Sheriff opened the business of the meeting by reading the requisition, of which the above is the substance, after which, on the motion of Mr. Dickens,

THE SHERIFF WAS CALLED TO THE CHAIR.

Mr. R. H. COCKERELL, the Sheriff. Gentlemen, it is quite unnecessary for me to enter into an explanation of the business for the consideration of which I have convened this meeting in compliance with your requisition. Its importance is deeply felt by every person not only in our immediate neighbourhood but in the remotest corner of the Mofussil. As a merchant and a party to a circular recently published and sent into the Mofussil, I state for your information, that out of three hundred persons to whom it has been forwarded six or seven only have objected to sign it. Having stated this, I leave the business in your hands, earnestly requesting as your chairman that a fair hearing may be accorded to every person who may address the chair, be his opinions in accordance with those of the requisitionists or be they otherwise.

Mr. TURTON spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—It may to some appear a matter of objection to my support of the objects of the present meeting, that I belong to the profession of the law, and practise that profession in his Majesty's Supreme Court at this presidency. This objection, which however I shall take occasion to prove to you is altogether nugatory, even though it did apply in as far as it might infer an interest to exist on my part in maintaining the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, yet supposing that such even were the case, why should I be required tacitly to sacrifice my birth-right, because advantages would result to me from its maintenance, independent of its own intrinsic and incalculable value? We meet here for an object which is the common cause of all,—we meet to consider resolutions upon the basis of which we may go in a firm but respectful manner to the Legislature of our country and ask them to reconsider this act, and if it be opposed to all the better feelings both of Europeans and of natives, all of whom will be thereby deprived of rights, which they have so long enjoyed, earnestly to pray for remedy of this general grievance; I call upon them all to join me in making known their real sentiments upon this occasion. I do not believe the act will be popular with any class. I ask for no separate or distinct rights for the class to which I belong; I wish for political rights to be extended in respect of all classes, and the object of the present enactment is to contract the rights of all. (Cheers.) I do not believe that any class will be benefited by this act. Does the native derive any advantage from it? Neither native nor any one else can discover it. (No, none, and cheers.) But it is said this act will only operate to place a handful of foreigners on the same footing as the great body of the natives in respect of the law. Looking at the numbers of Englishmen throughout India, looking at the numbers here, at Madras and Bombay, a population which may not be estimated at less than 500,000 who have been deprived of their rights by this act, I think it is rather too much to consider them an indifferent and insignificant handful of foreigners. It has been said in a

quarter, which was the last place where it ought to have been said, that here there must be a pure despotism. Why, I should wish to be informed? There never yet has occurred in this country a single instance of what may be truly denominated rebellion. Why then must there be a despotism? The various classes of the natives of this country may sigh for the restoration of the dynasty that have passed away, but never with even a distant hope of their wishes being accomplished. (Hear, hear.) It has been represented in various quarters that I am hostile to the Company's servants. Far from it, nor will they think so themselves if they rightly consider this act. They are not flattered by it, and I am myself aware that many of the most respectable of that service themselves look upon it with horror. That outward respect which they are compelled to maintain towards the rulers of this country, may prevent them from expressing their sentiments openly, but none even of the Company's servants think at heart, that this enactment will conduce to their elevation in the scale of character as Englishmen. This question has been represented a mere contest between the Courts, a dispute only involving the interests of practitioners. I deny that such is in any degree the case. The right of appeal was given in the year 1818, and since that period there have been two, and only two cases of appeal under the act now locally rescinded; and where was the great source of profit or advantage arising out of this power of appeal, to the Courts or the practitioners therein? Of the money expended on these two appeals, I can assure you, gentlemen, my portion has not been very large. (Laughter.) From this, however, an argument may be deduced, that a power so rarely exerted is superfluous and useless, and consequently to complain of its abrogation is mere idle clamour. But it is not so. It is not the exercise but the existence of this power that is useful. In proportion that every case is well considered by the inferior jurisdiction, will there be less likelihood of occasion for appeal; and the mere apprehension that a decision will be subjected to the examination of a Court that will examine it rigidly, will produce the very care and caution, which is likely to render appeal unnecessary. Can these two appeals then furnish grounds for this act of the Indian Legislature? In my apprehension quite the reverse. But we have a Law Commission appointed under act of Parliament, whose duty is to examine into and amend the Laws, and to whose suggestions of improvement the Local Government is bound to pay some respect. This commission is directed by the act under which it is appointed, to frame laws for this country, due consideration being had to the feelings, prejudices, and religious creed of the several classes of inhabitants. But let me not be supposed to consider this act as the act of the Law Commission, I believe they never would have recommended this act. My purpose in coming here is not to blame, it is to remedy a great evil affecting directly a large class of the community and indirectly the whole; but when I look to the purpose for which the fourth ordinary member of the Council was appointed, when I take into consideration what that honorable gentleman has publicly declared to be his opinions as to the mode in which India ought to be governed, I do attribute to him the recommendation of this obnoxious measure. It was his duty in the situation in which he was placed, to watch every enactment and to take care that it did not infringe, not only upon the rights of British-born subjects but upon the rights of any class whatever. I do not consider that Lord Auckland is primarily responsible for this act. There can be no doubt that the whole Council, one and all, are responsible for this measure; but chiefly he whose duty

and office it was to watch over the rights and liberties of all and to see that those rights and liberties were invaded in no particular. I impute to him having acted with reckless disregard of the rights and liberties of every class and of every individual in India. Such conduct originated in a mistaken notion on his part of how this country ought to be governed. I blame him as the party who could tell the British Parliament that in India absolute despotism must be established. This was the doctrine of the pseudo Whigs, men who had left the ranks of Toryism and who in 1833 conferred upon the Company's Government the power of Legislating in the manner of which we now complain. There is thus to be said in extenuation of Mr. Macaulay, that at that time he knew little of India, or of those he should find in this country, whether he has learnt something more by this time I will not say. I find in a certain paper circulated in Calcutta, a criticism on my public conduct and public assertions. I court criticism on my public conduct, but I am here represented as inconsistent, because, as is alleged, I have contended that Government have no power to pass this act, whereas in 1835 I stated at a public meeting that the new India Act had, with the consent of the Court of Directors, the power to abolish the Supreme Court. I say so still, they have that power under the New Indian Act, but still I deny their authority to pass the present Act, seeing that it directly interferes with the prerogative of the Crown. It cuts off all appeal in cases of claims not above four thousand rupees, the amount must be fixed thousand before an appeal will now lie. A great deal has been said upon the subject of the defects and expenses of the Supreme Court, and I would not have it understood that I am here to apologise for those defects or to defend those expenses, but we must consider what is the object of the constitution of the Court, that object is to give the suits the great benefit of English Law, English Judges, English Counsel and English Attorneys. If you are satisfied to entrust your rights and properties to the Native Omrah, why you certainly can get the work done cheaper, and I advise you at once to get rid of Court, Counsel and Attorneys altogether, but when you sick me out I have to request you to perform the same kind office by Mr. Macaulay. (Much laughter.) Cannot you get a native to do his work cheaper? He would have to look about him a long while in England before he could get £10,000 a year for his utmost services, there he got 1,500 a year as Secretary to the Board of Control, here his services are valued at £10,000 per annum. I do not deny that the expenses of the Supreme Court are great, more than they ought to be, and I believe more than they will be, but my little experience in Mofussil Courts goes to convince me that these last are neither less expensive nor more expeditious. In a case of my own in one of these Courts, brought on by dint of execution prematurely, I obtained a decision after seven years litigation, and it cost me through my valuer three thousand rupees, and some pice to recover a debt of 8,000 Rs. In our Courts six or seven hundred rupees would have been the utmost to which the costs would have amounted. So that here I paid four or five times as much in the Mofussil Court as I should have paid in the Supreme Court. I never wished to enter into comparison between the two Courts, they are forced upon us, but I had always understood that the Supreme Court was originally established agreeably to the request of the Company themselves, in order to protect their own subjects, against their own servants. There is it is true, a marked difference between the Company's servant of the present day, and the Company's servant of the time when the Supreme Court was established. I can myself bear testimony to the high conduct, character and talents of many individuals of the Company's service, and it is not of them as a body that I complain, but that they have to work a bad system. In reference to the comparative degree of expensiveness between a Company's Judge and a

King's Judge, the estimate is made and very well stated in the *Westminster Review*. Mr. Turton here referred to the following comparative estimate in the *Westminster Review* for July, 1833.

"The items of the charges of the Company's judge, recapitulated are as follows.

Haileybury College..	£.
Simple interest on the same, for 27 years, at 5 per cent	804	
Calcutta College and salary ..	920	
Simple interest on the same for twenty six-years ..	1,196	
Salary as Judicial Assistant ..	3,240	
Simple interest on the same, for twenty years ..	3,240	
Salary as Register, one half ..	2,400	
Simple interest on the same, for fifteen years ..	1,800	
Judicial Services, for fifteen years ..	69,000	
Value of a Life Annuity of 500 <i>l</i> at forty-seven years of age	4 905	
		<u>£88,205</u>

The salaries and charges of several of the Judges sent by the Crown to India are represented in the following table —

OFFICE	15 years salary.	Pay-money to India	Value of annuity	Total £.
Puisne Judge of the King's Sup Court at Bombay	62 500	1,000	10,668	74,168
Recorder of Bombay..	60,000	1,000	8,890	59,890
Recorder of France of Wales Island	45,000	1,000	8,890	54,890
Recorder of Singapore, &c	53 000	1 000	8 890	62,890

"It appears from this statement, that a Company's judge without a professional education costs nearly twenty per cent. more than the highest class of King's judges exhibited in the table, and sixty per cent. more than the lowest class, that is to say, an individual without legal reputation, or education, advanced to the bench at the premature age of 30 is much more costly to the state than a judge of reputation and character, promoted from the expensive bar of England at the mature age of forty. If the comparison be made with the Judges sent by the Crown to the colonies, it will turn out to be still more unfavorable to the system pursued by the Company. Thus in Ceylon there is a King's Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice with a salary of 4,000*l* per annum, the first Puisne Judge of 2,000*l*, and the second of 1,500*l*. Their fifteen years' services therefore cost respectively 60,000*l*, 30,000*l*, and 22,500*l*. There is not of necessity, and by stipulation, any pension. A Company's Judge therefore costs 20,000*l* more than a Chief Justice of Ceylon, nearly as much as three first Puisne Judges, and nearly as much as four second Puisne Judges. It is hardly necessary to inform the reader that a King's Judge in Ceylon must be a barrister of five years standing. This may be taken to be conclusive of the whole affairs of an exclusive service for India."

The Government of Ceylon is of all the British Governments of the British possessions in India, that which approaches the nearest to the English system. There is enjoyed the benefit of trial by jury—and a system of administrative justice under the control of King's Judges. Will any body say that that system has not worked well?

Again let me say, that all I ask for is equal rights for all—I should be ashamed if I could ask for any thing else. Again I will say that I consider English Law to be my birth-right; but if we must have a pure despotism, let it be so declared; let Turkish Law be the Law of the land, and let a Turkish Can administer it; but if so, let us be made acquainted with the fact in order

that we may know that this has proved to be the land in which Englishmen can live. (Hear, hear.) It is no longer the country for us. I would not consent to live in it on such terms, whatever were the emoluments or whatever prospect of advantage a residence here could hold forth. (Hear, hear.) No temptation of profit should induce me to remain here on such conditions. I would leave it with disgust to be enjoyed by those who are content to hug the chains that bind them, and kiss the rod by which they are scourged. (Much applause.)

Mr. Turton then proposed the first resolution.

41.—That in consequence of the passing of Act XI. of 1838, the Government has declared an intention of abolishing all appeals to the only Courts of justice in India independent of the executive Government, whereby the rights and property of British subjects resident in the interior are rendered insecure, and the application of British skill and capital to the improvement of the resources of India will be checked—and it is therefore expedient to memorialize the Court of Directors and Board of Control to repeal or to allow this act.

Dwarkanauth Tagore.—Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in rising to second this resolution, and I do hope that may doing so may be the humble means of removing an impression that the natives of this country are indifferent to the subject of this discussion. When we see assembled a set of intelligent gentlemen, among whom I perceive a number of natives who I may say are not ignorant now though they were so, under the rule of the Mofussil Courts. But no, the *Central Free Press* will say, that we are a set of ignorant Calcutta Baboos; and why will the *Central Free Press* say this? Because we will not run out of our houses on the approach of a civil servant's palankeen and fall prostrate in the street before him (laughter.) If we are not so ignorant as our brethren in the Mofussil—and who will say that we are not better informed than they are?—to whom are we indebted for it? To Englishmen. Twenty years ago the Company treated us as slaves; who first raised us from this state but the merchants of Calcutta, and the first among them was the late much lamented Mr. John Palmer. All that time the Government servants never took any interest to improve the condition of the natives; though there might have been a few honorable exceptions. It was to those who were called interlopers. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) It was to the merchants and agents, and other independent English settlers that the natives of Calcutta were indebted for the superiority they possess over their countrymen of the Mofussil, and to the lawyers, who are ever ready to defend the rights threatened to be infringed, they are also under particular obligation. Are the learned gentlemen who thus come forward to defend the rights of the people at every public meeting ever paid for their trouble? No; on the contrary their services are always gratuitous, and thus are they deserving the warmest thanks and the sincerest gratitude from the people. Instead of their receiving anything, I know that in some cases they have paid out of their pockets for the expenses attending public meetings. We are told the Government wish to equalize Englishmen with the natives. But what equalization do they put in practice? The natives have hitherto been slaves, are the Englishmen therefore to be made slaves also! This is the kind of equality the Government are seeking to establish. They have taken all which the natives possessed, their lives, liberty, property, and all were held at the mercy of Government, and now they wish to bring the English inhabitants of the country to the same state: they will not raise the natives to the condition of the Europeans, but they degrade the Europeans by lowering them to the state of the natives. (Hear, hear.) If you (addressing himself to the Englishmen present,) do not come forward to defend your rights at this juncture, you will repent when it is too late; you will suffer what we have suffered for these last sixty years. Little is to be expected from our countrymen. They are timid in the extreme, and very reluctant

to come forward in asserting their rights. They fear that those who rule them will be displeased, and would ruin them by a stroke of the pen; but, gentlemen, the fear is not without cause, for numbers of them have suffered for no other crime than displeasing a Civil Servant or unintentionally omitting to make a *salam* when they were passing on the road. This is the character of the generality of them,—the few exceptions are confined to those who, like myself, have been spoiled by the interlopers! (Laughter.) The majority of my countrymen say;—"if I have lost one eye let me take care of the other," and thus they keep themselves back from public meetings and are tardy in the assertion of their rights. Do not be surprised, gentlemen, that there are so few natives present on an important occasion like the present; their absence is not unaccountable, for they do not understand the merits of the question we are considering. But a time will come when the case will be quite different. Let the Hindoo College go on as it has gone on for three or four years more, and you will have a meeting like this attended by four times your number of natives. My friend, Mr. Turton, has brought to your notice one case which he had in the Mofussil and has shewn the badness of the system pursued in the courts there. My experience in those courts is extensive: I have frequently been engaged in the management of suits in the Mofussil courts, having property of my own, or relatives of mine, in almost every district of Bengal, and well know the system adopted there; I have also some experience in the Supreme Courts, and am therefore qualified to speak upon the merits of both. The costs of the Supreme Court are heavy; but heavy as they are, they are incurred openly and with proper authority; so that when a case is decided the winning party gets back all the costs he has incurred. The case in regard to the Mofussil courts is very different. There the suit costs—the bribes to the corrupt *amlahs* amount to twenty times the authorized charges, and there, too, the costs when once given are gone for ever. I am not so great a friend to the lawyers of Calcutta as to sacrifice my own interest for their sake. If I believed that the Mofussil Courts were preferable, I would not be such a fool as to pay more for justice here when I could obtain the same justice for a far less amount in the Mofussil. The fault, however, is not in the persons who preside over those courts; it is in the system which needs reform. To this the Law Commission should direct their attention. Why does not Mr. Macaulay correct the abuses of the present system? Can any one find fault with the justice of the Supreme Court? If its expenses are high they should be lowered. I beg, gentlemen, to call your attention to the evidence given by Ram-mohun Roy before the Committee of the House of Commons. That experienced and respected gentleman had nothing to say against the justice of the Supreme Court: its expenses were all that he found fault with. The first and principal judges of the Mofussil courts are the *amlahs*, who lead the inexperienced judges as they please. There is scarcely any law for the realizing of money decreed by the Mofussil Courts. The Collector, perhaps the brother of the Judge, is the person to realize the money; but this functionary has more to do than he can well get through in the way of his immediate duties in the collection of the revenue, in attending to the resumption cases, and several other duties which fully occupy his time, and you may go on presenting petitions all your life, but get no money out of the Collector's treasury without difficulty. I have now decrees to the amount of 4 lakhs long standing unrealized. What would you think, gentlemen, of such a court of justice, where after all the trouble and expense attending the suit you cannot get the fruit of your labours. How had it been in the Supreme Court? Could the Sheriff delay the proceeding? If he refused or delayed to do his duty, I would have my friend, the Sheriff, put into jail. (Laughter.) These observations, gentlemen, are not the result of mere theory, they are

the lessons taught by every day's experience. In the Mofussil courts a distress of property for rent occupies a couple of years. There are no common law or ejectments in the Mofussil, every case must be heard like a regular equity suit. In the mean time should you let the Government revenue fall into arrear, your estate is sold by the tax gatherer without any mercy or consideration. Whether we look to the expenses, the unfair and secret costs, or the delay in the proceedings of the Mofussil courts, in comparison, the Supreme Court will always be found far better. There is no doubt that the Court of Directors are desirous of exercising absolute and despotic power in this country. I would call to your attention the case of Mr. Courtney Smith, one of the most upright judges the civil service ever had. He, it is well known, refused to accept Company's paper as security in a certain cause, because he conscientiously doubted whether it could afford sufficient and certain guarantee. For this he was threatened with suspension. Even in the times of the Mahomedans a Cazi could not be removed for far greater supposed transgressions; without conviction he could not be condemned. Such, gentlemen, is the system pursued under this Government; yet there are some who uphold it. I will let them enjoy those precious blessings, and thank God that my person is in Calcutta, within the Marine Ditch, where my life is secure, (Hear, hear.) I have property in the Mofussil which the judges there if they chose may take away, but my person they cannot injure. I have seen no reason why natives ought not to support a petition to Parliament on the present occasion. I have gone over the comparative merits of the Mofussil and the Supreme Court, and said that the latter is far preferable. I have pointed out the desire which the Court of Directors have to rule India with absolute power, and that these attempts to infringe upon the rights of the people are in conformity to that wish. It now only remains for us to give our hearty support to such measures as may be adopted to defend those rights and to preserve us from the threatened despotism. Gentlemen, if I go to give you the particulars of a few cases, and detail how they are decided by the Judges who pretend to decide according to justice, equity and good conscience, it will take me some time to finish. But as the business of the night must be got through, I must conclude by seconding the resolution so ably moved by Mr. Turton.

(The speaker sat down amidst loud applause.)

The Sheriff now put the resolution, and it was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. STOCQUFLER. I rise, gentlemen, to propose the second resolution, and I do so with very great pleasure, because I entertain a strong confidence that the appeal which it recommends you should make will be attended with successful result. It is a great and a happy thing for us, gentlemen, that we have at least one appeal left to us (hear)—an appeal of which no local, distant, or dependent government can deprive us—and to a tribunal whose purity and impartiality few men have been bold enough to question, and to whose well considered fiat it is the duty, as it is the pride and pleasure of every Englishman, to bow (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I believe there are many among my fellow citizens who entertain an apprehension that an appeal to Parliament will fail of producing the anticipated effects; the same view, I believe, cherished by our enemies, but under far different feelings, and this arises from the result of the debate on the 43d clause of the Act. A little examination, however, of the temper of the Parliament when the clause in question was discussed, will, I think, serve in some measure to lay the apprehensions of our friends, and to abate, if not destroy, the over-wearing confidence of our foes. I find on referring to the debate on the 43d clause of the Act that the enemies of arbitrary power were left in a minority of thirty-three in a

house of, I think, 100 or 115 members. But I contend that this is no criterion by which to judge of what may be the feeling of Parliament hereafter. Recurring to the speech of Mr. Halcomb. It appears that he complained that a clause of so much moment should be disposed of in a house of thirty members, that is to say, there were but thirty members actually present and sharing in the debate—the remaining 80 or 90, constituting the sum total of the ministerial majority, being in the adjoining apartments or Bellamy's coffee house, discussing their chops and reading the newspapers, until the minister's cry of "divide" like the huntsman's "tallyho" should summon them to give their "most sweet aye's" in favor of a measure for or against which they had not heard one single argument!—(Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, if this was the state of the house and the temper of Parliament when the authors and originators of the Indian Act were present to accomplish their views through the agency of official and ministerial influence, have we not reason to hope for the success of our appeal now that our enemies are no longer on the spot to whip in their majorities, while our friends still remain to do battle for us with the confidence strengthened by the present demonstration of feeling? (Hear) Recurring to the debate to which I have just alluded, it appears that those men to whom we are mainly indebted for the clause under which the Governor-General acted, and who spoke in its favor, are for the most part out of Parliament, but those who protested against the extension of arbitrary power are still upon the spot! We have no longer, gentlemen, to fear the influence or eloquence of that member who scoffed at the idea of suffering Englishmen to move about in an atmosphere of liberty of their own? (Hear) We have no longer to encounter the opposition of him who thought that the despotic power given to the Governor-General of India "was absolutely necessary," that gentleman is now ruling the people in the Bombay territories. Neither have we to apprehend much from the exertions of that nobleman (now translated to the Upper House and never very remarkable for his activity) who thought that the Europeans in India should be sacrificed to "a principle." (Hear.) But we have with us that extraordinary man whose exertions have obtained justice for millions of his persecuted countrymen, and who said of the proposition to equalize the India laws, that "all revolted at the idea of debasing Englishmen to the level of the Hindoo." We have with us that not less valuable servant of his country (Mr. Shiel) who said "Give to the natives what privileges you please, but do not deprive Englishmen of their privileges." (Hear, hear.) I say, we still have the support of him (Mr. Wynn) who declared that the power now given to the Indian Government was vast and monstrous and rendered it absolutely despotic! But I will not trespass on you, gentlemen, by quoting the various sentiments of those on whose powerful support we may still happily calculate. It is sufficient to have shown that there are grounds for confidence in the resolution I have the honor to submit, and if there could be any doubt of the probable success of the appeal, after what I have stated, they will be considerably lessened by our appointing an active and skilful agent who will muster our friends and keep our enemies out of the way. But much as I depend on these circumstances, more than all, gentlemen, I rely for success on the justice and integrity of OUR CAUSE (Hear, hear.)

"Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Gentlemen, I conclude by moving the second Resolution,

II.—That it is also expedient to provide for the chance of the failure of such memorial and to petition Parliament to repeal the said act.

Mr. DICKENS briefly seconded the motion.

Mr. WYBORN now rose and was received with mingled disapprobation and applause—the latter from a very few individuals. The Sheriff entreated the meeting to allow a fair hearing to every person, and at length the learned gentleman was permitted to proceed.

Gentlemen,—In addressing you, I do not contemplate any subject calculated to excite a difference of opinion, inasmuch as what I have to say is in favor and in furtherance of what appears to me to be the main object of your wishes, namely, the “preservation of the rights of English Christians, to be tried by the English Christian Judges.” So far I conceive no Englishman can oppose you, or wish to exclude the natives of this country from an equal advantage; for according to my view of the rights of that nation in which Christianity is part and parcel of the law, and in which only Christians can hold office of trust. Every Englishman’s life and property ought to be confided to the care of those only who agree with him in what forms the bases of his laws, all future ameliorations in the political state of the Hindoos, must be derived from the contact with and the example of Christian Europeans. To encourage the settlement—by ensuring the safety and comforts of Europeans here,—ought to be the first object of the British Legislature. Any system, which reverses that position, which deters, or disinclines them from such residence and settlement, is a vicious system and ought to be amended. But the worst parts of such a system are those which tend to render the existence of English colonists here positively insupportable, by placing their lives and fortunes at the mercy of Hindoo judges,—men immersed in the abysses of the most abject and hideous superstition, who consider the Christian religion to be false and dangerous to the present and future prospects of its votaries. We are met to discuss the propriety of that law which renders every Englishman subject to tribunals—the judges of some of which are now Hindoos, and under an Act, which renders Hindoos eligible for the posts of judges of the highest courts of appeal. Are the Hindoos now in a fit state to sit in judgment over their conquerors of a different religion? I ask of you, who have lately witnessed the Churruck Pooja, one of their hideous and disgusting festivals and processions, at the aspect of which my blood revolted, and I blushed for the degradation of the human race, under the tyranny of their spiritual guides. I saw the frantic and crawling populace of all ranks and ages and sex—enjoying this spectacle of human abasement. I saw (amongst thousands of such fanatics) a naked, dishevelled figure, his face painted with various grotesque colours, his long hair and whole body besmeared with dirt and ashes. Bamboos were carried by four men, which passed between the integuments of his bleeding arms. His protruded tongue was pierced with an iron bar about four feet long—in front his breast was scorched by the fire from the burning altar which rested on his stomach—behind his back was pierced by a quantity of fish hooks held by cords from the end of a pole. In this manner he danced through the streets of Calcutta. I am told the highest natives seek to propitiate their divinities by these penitences, and this nation is now considered fit to decide upon the destinies of civilized Christian Europeans, nay, this revolting figure, covered with ashes, dirt and paint, and bleeding voluntary wounds may, should the system be carried out, the next moment, in the ardor of his so obtained additional sanctity, ascend the bench of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and in a suit between a Gentoo and an Englishman think it an act of additional sanctity to decide against law in favor of the professor of the true faith (cheers.) And what is the audacity of these benighted individuals? I hold in my hand the report of a meeting, held in this Hall, on this subject on the 5th of January, 1835, extracted from the *Bengal Hurkaru*. At that meeting, in a Christian assembly on the question of an addition to the grant of money for religious education and worship, a native publicly declared that

the natives (he being one) felt the Christian religion to be destructive of both their temporal and eternal happiness. He denied, on the authority of what he called our sacred book, the justice and the right of the Government to tax the inhabitants in support of the Christian portion of it. I regret to say that these sentiments were received by the assembly, not with reprobation or even silence, but cheers. There was not one Christian present, who thought it his duty to tell the infidel, that if he thought contumeliously of our Redeemer or disbelieved the truth of our scriptures, that this Hall, and that audience ought not to be profaned by his sneers at or blasphemous declarations of his opinions against what they think and the law holds sacred, and that he should reserve such remarks for his own conventicles.

[Here the Sheriff called Mr. Wyborn to order. He said that this was a general meeting composed of inhabitants of all religions, and that nothing ought to be said which was calculated to give pain to any class.]

Mr. WYBORN maintained that he was in order, and that any fact, tending to shew that the present Moslem Native judges were in such an abject state of subjection to their priests, was an argument in favor of the motion, viz., that the Parliament should be petitioned to repeal the Act.

But the Sheriff persisting, Mr. Wyborn out of personal respect, yielded and proceeded as follows.

Gentlemen,—You have an object to attain, and the question now is the fittest mode of attaining it. This certainly, but for what I regret to say has passed in this hall, would have experienced more favor in the quarter which it is now proposed to address. The act complained of is by the Governor-General in council—the appeal proposed is to the Directors. In the report from the *Hurler*, which I hold in my hand, the proposer of that petition to Parliament, speaks of the future Governor-General as a mere puppet of power, and says that he has always thought an appeal from the acts of such a puppet to those who sent him, i. e. the Directors, is a farce, and that it has always been found so. That same gentleman and others, doubtless from conviction and the best motives, but I think unfortunately and erroneously, have declared that the patronage of the Directors—in other words the Government by its Governors—ought to be divided, with others whom they do not name; but they exclude from any additional power the crown and the Board of Control. Others declare that the Court of Directors ought to be abolished. That the Company ought not to be retained as an instrument for governing India at all, whilst Messrs. Turton and Dickens declare that they have never held the doctrine that Parliament can effectually legislate for India—and the petition complains of too much additional power being given to the Board of Control. One styles the Governor-General, who should act according to the authority of the statute, constituting him a colossus of despotism, either to be a bold, bad man, or a weak, wicked and arbitrary man. That the addition of the 4th Member in Council is no security for the better government of India, but the reverse, and that the task imposed upon the Law Commissioners no man can perform, and the execution of which is a wild chimera; and Mr. Turton complains that the 4th Member may, by the statute assist in discussing a Law, but cannot be said to assist in passing it. Mr. Turton declares that the act of Parliament is the worst passed by any Parliament, reformed or unreformed, does not contain one provision in favor of India, which is not an illusion, and cheers the native, who has the audacity to say to the assembly that the motives of those who passed it, King, Lords and Commons, was not the benefit of India, but their own interests, and that it disgraced the British name and character in India. This self-interest in the Legislature is defined to be the presentation of the dividends of the stockholders. How could the King, Lords and Commons be

personally influenced to pass any law injurious to India, by such a motive? Are they generally India stock holders? very few, I believe; but on the contrary I am credibly informed, many and perhaps the greatest part of such proprietors are the rich *Rajahs* and *Bahads* of Calcutta. [Here there were great denials on the part of the Bar, but Dwarkanauth Tagore admitted the fact.] Gentlemen, it is easy to vilify the motives of public men, but I think unfair, and at any rate imprudent. The hearts of men are known only to him who made them, and by imputing the worst, you deprive them of the greatest and best motive to purity of conduct—the desire and hope of your good opinion. What is now your situation? You have found your prediction fulfilled and you are now compelled to ask for assistance, and make, if you cannot find, friends—and all who can serve you, have been by turns involved in the same category of delinquents. Do you seek the Governor-General? He is the puppet in power, the bold, bad, or the weak, wicked, and arbitrary man, and not the wise man who refrains. Do you seek the Parliament? That is a dishonest one, whose motives have been to defraud and impose upon you, for their own interests, under pretext of bettering your condition. The Board of Control? You complain they have already sold you to the Directors for an addition to their own power. To the Court of Directors? You tell them, they will err in the exercise of their power of appointing a single individual to any office in the Civil, Military, or Medical Service, however, great may be his claims, and that their mode of appointments is obnoxious in principle and injurious in practice. This general censure would be wrong even if you had reserved some powerful quarter upon which you might rely, and in turn support by the moral influence of the hardship of your situation, the error of the Government, and the view which may be fairly taken of the true interests of the Europeans and natives of India. But at this meeting I find denials of the right, nay, of the power, of all the constituted authorities of India: of the Court of Directors; of the Board of Control; nay, even of Parliament itself. It is now declared that the act of the Governor-General is illegal, at that meeting, Jan. 7, 1835, the grievance complained of was, that the law as it stood, constituted him a colossus of despotism, and that the whole power was given to him; that he had a council, but that council was subordinate to him; and this declaration is true to the letter. It is vain now to complain of the illegality of an act which you then properly admitted to be legal, and threw the whole blame on the Legislature.

[Here there was a great confusion, a loud cry of chair, chair, order, order, question, and the Sheriff declared that nothing which passed at that meeting, was relevant to the present subject.]

Mr. Wyborn declared that it was the same identical subject, and that it was necessary to try the present repeal act, by the test of its legality or illegality. The Sheriff complained that this was the second or third time that Mr. Wyborn had disturbed the public meetings by this species of conduct.

Here some conversation took place near where Mr. Wyborn was sitting, and it was understood that several gentlemen thought he had not had a fair hearing. Mr. Stocqueler asked Mr. Wyborn how long a time what he had to say would probably take up? Mr. Wyborn answered "about ten minutes." This was intimated by Mr. Stocqueler to the meeting, and Mr. Wyborn was then allowed to proceed in quiet; many gentlemen, however, taking out their watches to see that he did not exceed the stipulated period.]

Mr. Wyborn.—I was upon a point of the most vital importance to this question, namely, the legality or illegality of the act of the Governor-General, because if a high functionary has acted illegally, the petition should not be confined to disallowing the enactment,

but that he may be recalled and impeached, whereas if the act be legal, though inexpedient, the present is the proper mode of proceeding. Now, gentlemen, in opposition to the authorities of those, who are certainly well qualified to instruct you, I venture as a lawyer to say, the act is strictly legal. It has been said it is illegal, because it affects a Court established by acts of Parliament, whereas the powers of the Governor-General are limited to the Courts established by Charter. Gentlemen, the Supreme Court is not established by act of Parliament, but it was established by charter, the *Charter* only. (Here was a violent tumult, a general cry of "no, no.") Gentlemen, I was prepared for this denial, and I hold in my hand a copy of the charter establishing the Supreme Court. Statutes have been passed, limiting and defining its powers, but the Court itself exists but by the charter of 1773. By force of the 13 Geo. Sec. 3, c. 63, p 13, by which the King is empowered, after reciting a previous patent in 26th Geo. 2d, it is enacted that his Majesty Geo. 3d may by *Charter or letters patent* under the great seal, erect and establish a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, aforesaid, to perform all civil, criminal, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Another point has been dwelt upon by Mr. Turton and others, and which is equally misunderstood, and by those who ought to know and teach you better. It has been said you have been accustomed in the Supreme Court to be governed by *English law*. You have been so when *only Englishmen* were concerned, but were a Mahomedan or Gentoo was concerned against an Englishman, and the Gentoo refused to fulfil his contracts, the Supreme Court was and is obliged to decide according to the laws of the Gentoos, whereas if the Englishman refused to perform his contract, the Gentoo was forced to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court according to the laws of England. (No, no, no.) Gentlemen, I was prepared for this denial, and hold in my hand the clause in the act of Parliament, which cannot err; it is the 21. Geo. 3, c. 70, s. 17. The Supreme Court shall determine in such manner as is provided in the said *charter or letters patent*, all suits against the inhabitants of Calcutta, their inheritance, succession to lands, rents, and goods and all matters of contract between party and party:—in the case of Mahomedans by the laws and usages of Mahomedans, in the case of Gentoos by those of Gentoos, and where only one of the parties shall be a Mahomedan or Gentoo—by the laws and usages of the defendant. Thus, gentlemen, hard as your case may be at finding yourselves dragged before an infidel judge, considering you, as belonging to the beasts which perish, yet as far as relates to your security of British law, even in the Supreme Court, if opposed to a *Gentoo defendant*, you never had such an advantage over the natives. And those who told you so have (I say it with all respect for their talents and characters) misled you.

Mr. W. P. GRANT.—Before the question is put I wish to say a few words, briefly premising that it is not my intention to reply to what has just fallen from Mr. Wyborn, the greater part of which I am sure I much regret to have heard. In one remark of his I perfectly agree,—I agree with him in reprobating the taste of any person who in an assembly of which Christians form a part, insults the religion which they profess to believe. I leave it to the learned gentleman to conjecture what the feelings are with which I regard the conduct of that Christian and educated man who in an assembly like this, employs the powers which his talents and experience and education give him, to insult the religious feelings of the people by whom we are now surrounded (*Cheers and Question*.) I have no intention to wander from the question, but I cannot silently permit these people, many of whom cannot speak for themselves, to be insulted in my presence, and I should disgrace my character as an Englishman if I were not to repel attacks on those who are unable to defend themselves. (*Cheers*.)

Having said thus much I will follow Mr. Wyborn's remarks no further; and leaving him and the disquisitions he has indulged in regarding certain proceedings here in the year 1835 to their fate, I shall address myself to the object of our meeting to-day, viz., this act No. XI of the year 1836. I greatly lament that in some of the opinions which I entertain I shall not have the good fortune to agree with gentlemen now near me, and whom I respect so much, and I feel anxious to show that I dissent from them only on the prudence of the course they have thought proper to adopt, not on the principle of the measure we are now met to consider. To their zeal and ability I bear my humble and very sincere testimony, but I think it a duty to repeat here what I have said to them elsewhere, that a petition to Parliament asking to repeal this act is not in my opinion the most likely means to forward the objects which I believe we all have in view. I will assist them to the utmost of my power in endeavouring to obtain that repeal, or if that cannot be, I will assist them in holding up to scorn, contempt, and obliquely, the men who have polluted their authority by endeavouring to make so disgraceful a law as that which we are met to protest against. I will go all lengths in committing myself against the principle which has conferred upon us that act. Perhaps I have expressed myself ~~earlier~~ more warmly than I should have done, had I felt that there were no differences of opinion between us, but I am really most anxious to shew that those differences relate only to the means and not to the end, which we contemplate. As far as regards the putting an end to this act other means might secure our success, for, should the Board of Control be favourable to our views, the act of Parliament has given them the power to disallow it. I say Parliament has virtually given that power to the Board of Control, for though the Court of Directors are mentioned in the act as the persons who have the power, I thank God that they can now send no despatch to India which the Board of Control disapprove of, and that the Board of Control may now compel the Court of Directors, whether they like it or not, to send out under the seal of the Honorable Court whatever they are ordered by the Board. I have no fears therefore of the Court of Directors, while we have an honest Board of Control, and though I am not over sanguine that the Board will make use of their power in this instance in the way which we may wish, I think it due to them and to Parliament not to appear to distrust the justice of those to whom Parliament has referred us for redress. Upon these grounds, I cordially voted for the last resolution expressing our sense of the propriety of presenting memorials to the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. It appears to me that it would not be a wise measure to send those memorials home without showing the dangers to which the New Act will expose us, and which I am willing to believe the authorities here were ignorant of when they framed it. I would bring the same dangers to the notice of the House of Commons, but with a different intent, and the prayer of my petition to them would be different, and far wider in its extent. I freely admit that I am unwilling to lose this opportunity of shewing to Parliament the feeling with which the Inhabitants of Calcutta regard the powers in my opinion most improvidently granted to the Legislative Council, and the way in which the Legislative Council have not in this instance alone abused those powers. When I look at the numbers of which this meeting is composed, I must feel grateful to those gentlemen who have by their power of mind and strength of their writing roused so many to a sense of the importance of the matters before us, and to a resolution to make public their well founded complaints. I assure those gentlemen that it is with no factious intention that I recommend the petition to be varied. I would make the prayer of it a humble, temperate, but urgent remonstrance against the powers conferred upon the Legislative Council, respectfully asking

Parliament to consider the extent of their authority and to define their power, showing the dangerous feelings that will arise among people otherwise well disposed if the rights of man are thus to be trampled on. Here let me notice an assertion which I never will hear in public or in private without contradicting. I seek not to be one of a favoured set, I seek only for that which is at this moment enjoyed, and for long before the English acquired a footing in India was enjoyed by the only classes of inhabitants, which were recognised in the country. I say that the Hindoos and Mussulmen have, and always had their particular laws administered to them by judges to whom their particular laws were familiar; I say that we the British-born inhabitants of India are in no better condition than the Mussulmans and Hindoos, when we like them, have our laws administered by people to whom our laws are familiar. I say that we cannot be charged justly with an attempt to uphold exclusive privileges, when we protest against the anomaly of having our differences, determined by a law which the people who are to determine them do not understand. I need not say that from the earliest period of our establishment in India, the law to which British born subjects in the British parts of India were subject, was the law of England. Am I to be told that if so, it is so still, that the only alteration is in the tribunal? That the substantive law remains the same? I know it does. I know that not even the Legislative Council of India has power to alter this, and therefore I cannot say that I ever believed that such could be the effect of this act of 1836. But at the same time I perfectly understand the apprehensions of the memorialists who addressed the government on this subject, for I believe this is the first instance of a government handing over disputes to a tribunal to be tried avowedly by laws with which the tribunal must be totally unacquainted. Another thing of great importance is to keep in view that we have been told all the opposition against this law has been made by a handful of foreigners. The best answer to this will be the fact that the great body of those joining in these petitions are not British-born; but people of every class and tribe in the East, who come forward to resist an encroachment upon the powers of the only Courts in India, under whose protection their persons and their property are secure. It is well known that the King's Court is the only Court for the inhabitants of Calcutta; are they composed only of British-born subjects? Do British-born subjects bear any proportion to the rest? Is this not the place where foreigners of every sort congregate, and take up their abode, gladly seeking the protection of British law administered by British lawyers? Is it not the same at Madras, and at Bombay? Can I forget the proof which was given at Bombay of the attachment which was shewn lately by the native inhabitants there to British laws and British Courts of Justice, at a time when it was thought the rights of the Supreme Court there were invaded by the servants of the Company, an attachment proved by a petition to Parliament with 6,000 signatures and to which no British-born subject was allowed to fix his name? Can I forget the testimony which was given of this attachment at Bombay in the case of a learned relative of mine, a judge superseded by the power of the East India Company, — a testimony which made the day on which he was condemned to leave that place the proudest of his life, when his house, the largest in the island, was unable to contain the numbers of natives who went to him of his departure, and when he was accompanied to the ship which was to convey him from them for ever by thousands of native well-wishers? We hear a great deal of the excellence of the East India Company's Government, and the improvement which has taken place in the country since it has been under them. I firmly believe that their Government continued to exist only because it is better than that of the Mogul was, and with the exception of the Government of the Mogul, I think the Company's

Government the worst I ever knew. However that may be, the only improvement which can be traced is owing to the greater security which persons and property enjoy now than they did previously, and the principal means by which any improvement can be made, is capital employed by British residents in the interior. It is, therefore, of great consequence that the securities under which British settlers may resort there, should not be destroyed. It is well known that before the act of 1813, such persons could only be brought before the Supreme Court. Since that act their disputes have been investigated upon the spot where they occurred, and the facts I believe well and impartially ascertained under the eye of a British gentleman whose errors in point of law were liable to be set to rights by those who understood the law, but now the alteration is that errors are to be rectified by persons as ignorant as those who committed them, by men with no more knowledge of law to guide them, than we might expect to find in English boys of eighteen. I say then it is a crying grievance, I say more, it is a positive wrong to deny what we are asking for. But, gentlemen, it is very late and I will not detain you longer than to suggest that the petition be referred to a committee for the purpose of bringing forward generally the errors which the Legislative Council have committed and the fears which we entertain of the powers they enjoy and the way in which they are likely to use them (Cheers.)

Here the resolution was put and unanimously carried.

MR. LONGUEVILLE CHARKE.—Gentlemen, let me entreat your indulgence for a moment, while I allude to a subject which is not a portion of the business, although it has been introduced into the discussion of this evening. It is to defend the character of a talented and esteemed individual, who has been accused by Mr. Wyborn of insulting Christians and reviling their religion. I deny the fact, and I appeal to Mr. Turton, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Hare, and Capt. Vint, and twenty others who are standing near me, who were present at the meeting of 1835 and who heard what was said by my friend Russic Krishna Mullick. What he said was, that it was unfair to tax the Hindoo community to pay the salaries of Christian Bishops, and as well might Christians be taxed to support a Brahmin establishment. In this there is no scoffing at the Christian religion, nor is it more, than what is said every day at home, where the Irish catholic complains of being taxed to support the Protestant clergyman—(hear, hear.) Thanking you for this indulgence, in permitting me to allude to a matter not before you, I now have to propose for your adoption, the resolution, which has been committed to me to move. It is with unfeigned gratification, that I find myself entrusted with a motion so important, for the principle which it involves is calculated to establish the true property of the country, and to overthrow the self-interested objects of the Court of Directors. I tell you, gentlemen, that the object of the Court of Directors is now, and always has been, to create a division between the Native and English inhabitants of India, (cheers) and Mr. Macaulay, who is the agent of the Court, and playing their game, would have you believe that the English are desirous of exclusive privileges, and that they should enjoy and retain them, at the expense of the interest of the native community,—a more foul conspiracy has never been hatched, nor a greater falsehood broached. I deny for my countrymen, that we seek for aught to the detriment of the natives, or that we have a privilege in the world, in which we do not desire that they should participate—(Cheers.) Look around you, my native friends, at what has been done by the English in Calcutta, the institutions they have established, to improve, protect, relieve, to impart knowledge in every department, to mitigate the miseries of sickness and of poverty. Are these the indications of an exclusive spirit, or a hostile feeling? yet in the face of these facts, Mr. Macaulay tells you, that his countrymen are grasping at exclusive privileges to the detriment of the interests of the natives. Why makes he this assertion? Gentlemen, I will explain, and expose the whole plot to you, and by reference to facts, demonstrate it beyond the power of contradiction. The true object that the English, the party to whom it is my pride to belong, is not to depress but to elevate the natives, to exalt you in every respect to our level, and the achievement of this, is exactly what the Court of Directors dread, and would prevent; and lest we should elevate you to the position in which we stand, they would cast us down, take from us our privileges, our laws, our birth-right, in order that there may be no free body of men in India, to whose rights the native might aspire (loud cheers.) Well do the Court of Directors know how contagious is the spirit of freedom; how catching its example; how rapid is its progress! Well do they know, my native friends, that if you have among you a body of men who are too powerful for the Government to oppress, and too independent for their notions of obedience, that it will afford the best illustration to the natives of civic rights, and that the example will not be thrown away, and that is the example which they dread, it threatens destruction to themselves, and to remove it is the whole bent of their policy, aye, I repeat it, to remove this example, is the whole bent of their policy, mark now, I prove it. I prove it by shewing that the entire political history of the Court of Directors demonstrates, that this is the object they have unceasingly pursued (hear, hear.) From the birth-hour of their corporation, they placed a ban on their countrymen—they forbade them holding property in India, they forbade their trading to it, nay, more—mark me now, I pray, in the words of the act, it was a high crime and misdemeanour, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for an Englishman without their license, to place his foot upon this soil (Much cheering.) Was not this placing a gulph between the Hindoo and the Briton? Does not this demonstrate their dread of connexion, union, and sympathy between two races? (Cheers.) And when was it they gave up this system, or abandoned this policy? Never; to the last hour they pursued it, and fought for it, till the late act of Parliament was forced on them. And what, gentlemen, was the pretext and excuse for this favorite line of policy? Oh, in sooth! it was pure tenderness for the natives who, the gentle Directors dreaded, might be harassed and oppressed by English ruffianism. (Laughter.) Is there a man who has ever resided six months in India, who can listen to such an argument without laughter? Who, let me ask you,—who, I say, is the hope, and who is the dread of the Mofussil—who is the blessing, and who is the curse of the district? Is it the planter supporting thousands by expending his lacks of rupees, or is it the Darogah and the Sheristadar plundering, imprisoning, and torturing? Is it the body of English planters, or the myrmidons of this every corporation? (Continued cheering.) Gentlemen, this regard for the natives is a shallow pretext, the real object was to prevent the Briton from infecting the Hindoo with a love of liberty, and to stop the contagion of freedom. (Cheers.) The inquisition interdicts the works of the philosopher, the continental tyrants, those of the patriot, and the Indian Company would take from the natives the dangerous example of seeing any class of their fellow-citizens free. (Hear, hear.) But that I may not be accused of misrepresenting, I will read the words of Mr. Macaulay—the tool of the Court, the agent of their work.—I will quote his words on the debate of the Indian Bill. Mark them well, gentlemen—“At present in India, liberty we cannot have, despotism we must have, but let us avoid that worst of all evils, a partial despotism.” Such was his language, and were it not taken from the Mirror of Parliament, I should have doubted, that any man dare have uttered such trash and absurdities in an assembly of intelligent men. If despotism be an evil, then the more unmixed it is, the greater must the despotism be, the more partial it is, the less must it

be; but according to Mr. Macaulay, the greater the despotism, the less the evil; the more limited the despotism, the greater the evil—(laughter.) Was there no one in that house to suggest to this wise legislator, how striking is the similarity between a body politic and a body corporal, and to ask him whether he would prefer to have a gangrene on some one spot of his own person, or to be an entire mass of ulcerous sores;—methinks, he would then have a lively sense of the greater and the lesser evil—(laughter.) But, gentlemen, Mr. Macaulay was determined to clear up every mistake; having told the house that the despotism must be universal, and ought to be extended from the native to the Briton, he proceeded to shew what the quality of that despotism was, and he gave no dubious idea of its frightful extent, when he announced that the Governor-General had the power of decimating the native population. Such was the language of Mr. Macaulay; and I thank him for apprising us of his notions of the tyranny to which we are subject. (Hear, hear.) I will not now stop to discuss whether the Governor-General could decimate the population, if the machinations of the Company and their agent succeeded in driving the English from India, by making it intolerable for a freeman to live in it; but this I do know, that while English hearts and hands are in this country, our native fellow subjects are safe from decimation, and that we would soon tell the tyrant, by whom such a mad attempt might be made,

"There yawns the sack, and yonder rolls the sea."

(Loud cheers.)

Mr. Macaulay might treat this as an idle threat, but his knowledge of history and literature will supply him with many striking examples of what has occurred when resistance was provoked, and that milder instances of despotism, than the decimation of a people, have harbingered the wildest changes. Experience teaches us, that despotism is of all suicides the greatest, and invariably perpetrates its own destruction; for no man, however vast his authority, is capable of resisting an excited people. Individually they may be lighter than the grains of dust in the desert, but the wave of the sand storm is not more overwhelming than the concentrated powers of the multitude. The Court of Directors know this—Mr. Macaulay, their agent, knows this. They believe that the native population would succumb to this their cherished despotism, which their own agent has unblushingly proclaimed, but well they know that Englishmen will not submit. To separate us from the natives is then their object. Formerly their scheme was to keep us from the country, but by perseverance we have won every point from them, and we may now trade, settle, and reside where we please. Instantly they change the workings of their conspiracy, and by subjecting us without redress to the abominations of their Mofussil courts, they would drive us from the country. The object of my motion is to defeat this conspiracy, and to give the lie to the assertion, that we the English seek for peculiar privileges. My friends, let us all unite, let caste and color, religion and rank, native and English, make one common cause, demand liberty not for one, but for all—demand justice, not for one, but for all—demand the birth-right of Englishmen, not for Englishmen alone, but to share it with the natives. Let the resolution which I propose for your adoption, be the great, the guiding principle of our union, and let not delay, no, my friends, nor defeat, impair our perseverance;

"For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

III.—That the native subjects of the Crown, ought to be placed on an equal footing with British subjects in respect of the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Russic Kristna Mullick seconded the resolution in a short address.

Captain BIDEN.—Gentlemen, I come before you in the character of a British seaman, and on that ground claim your attention for a few moments. Gentlemen, there has been much talk during the evening of laws and regulations and rights and liberties, and all that, but you all seem to have forgotten that this, gentlemen, is the anniversary of the glorious battle of Waterloo; (loud laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, I beg to propose, and I call on the statute of Lord Cornwallis, and yourselves, to join me in three cheers for the Duke of Wellington and the battle of Waterloo!!! (Renewed laughter, furious cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, crowing, squeaking, and groaning, during which the Chairman rose to restore order and decorum, but gave way also.)

Mr. OSBORNE.—Gentlemen, this is most disgraceful—Entreat of you—I implore you, to consider that we are here to discuss a very grave and important question, and that we ought not for an instant to tolerate and applaud such outrageous buffoonery. (Loud cries of hear, hear!)

The Chairman.—I expected that Captain Biden was about to speak to the question. He was called upon by name, and it was my duty, therefore, to give him an opportunity of delivering his sentiments. I never could have anticipated such an extraordinary proposition as that which he submitted to you, or I certainly should not have given my sanction to his interruption of the course of the business of the evening.

(Here Mr. Osborne made some remarks upon the conduct of the Chairman, but was loudly called to order by the meeting.)

The resolution of Mr. Clarke was then put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. DICKENS read and briefly proposed the following petition for the adoption of the meeting. But it was afterwards arranged that it be referred to a committee of five to modify it.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

Sheweth—That by the 51st Section of the 3d and 4th W. 4, c. 85, it is enacted that all Laws and Regulations made by the Governor General in Council of India, shall be transmitted to England and laid before both Houses of Parliament, in order that if objectionable, they may be repealed or altered.

That by successive Charters of His Majesty's predecessors and numerous Acts of Parliament all the British-born subjects of His Majesty have had confirmed to them the indisputable right of being governed by the laws of England throughout His Majesty's Indian territories and the English law has prevailed within the town of Calcutta for the space of more than 130 years.

That an Act has lately been passed by the Legislative Council of India, and promulgated as law, entitled Act No. XI. of 1836, purporting to repeal the 17th Section of the 53d Geo. 3d c. 155.

That the object of this new Indian law is to render all the British-born subjects of the Crown throughout these territories amenable to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts (many of which are presided over by Mahomedan and Hindoo judges, the number of such judges in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra not being less than twenty-six), and to take away the appeal to His Majesty's Supreme Court.

That by this new law the British-born subject is deprived of his right to appeal in all cases where the amount in dispute is under 5,000 Rs., and when it exceeds that sum, His Majesty's tribunals are deprived of their jurisdiction which is transferred to the East India Company's Courts of Sadder Dewanny and Sadder Adawlut.

That many of the British born inhabitants of Calcutta, deeming the proposed law to be grievous, unjust and unnecessary, petitioned the Legislative Council of India against its enactment, and the British subjects resident in the cities of Pooreeah in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar preferred a memorial to the same effect.

That the Government of India in their answer to the Petition of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, declared that the act in question made no change in the substantive law to be administered hereafter to British subjects, but that the effect was simply to substitute one appellate tribunal for another, which the Government in its reply endeavoured to shew by argument was a preferable Court.

That several of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, conceiving from the tenor of the Government Regulations that it was doubtful at least as far as the intentions of Government were concerned, whether they might not be wholly deprived of all rules of law and subjected in all civil proceedings whatever to the mere discretion of the Local Judges, before they entered into any consideration of the asserted superiority of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat as an appellate tribunal for British subjects, thought it necessary to request that the Government would distinctly state what law it intended the Provincial Courts in future should administer where British subjects were concerned, and accordingly addressed a memorial to Government stating that they were left in doubt whether it was the intention of Government by the proposed Act to give to the Judges of the Provincial Courts and to British-born subjects in all civil proceedings whatever (not even excepting marriage and inheritance and succession to property, real and personal) no other law or rule of civil conduct than what the Judges of those Courts might deem to be the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience, or whether it was the intention of Government that the law of England in some or any cases should be administered by these Courts.

That to this memorial after seventeen days the Government returned a reply as follows: "The Company's Courts are directed by the Regulations to decide according to equity and good conscience, only in cases in which no other rules exist. The proposed Act repeals no existing rules. To whatever extent, therefore, the English law of inheritance, marriage and succession is now in force with respect to British subjects residing in the Mofussil, to the same extent will it continue to be in force after the passing of the proposed Act."

That the reasons which induced the British inhabitants of India who signed this memorial to request from Government an explanation of its intentions in passing Act No. XI. were the extreme uncertainty which must exist under the Regulations of Government considered as distinct from the law of England, and until the instructions of the Executive Government are given to their Courts how to act in each case, whether even as between British-born subjects when both plaintiffs and defendants are such, the laws of England or any Laws will be regarded by the Provincial Courts as binding and imperative on them, even in questions relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real, or succession to personal property, the proof and construction of wills, the rights and duties of executors and administrators, or in fact in any questions or cases whatsoever.

That your Honorable House may clearly understand there was good reason for these doubts, and good cause for requesting an explanation from Government for the purpose of solving them (at least as far as the intentions of Government were concerned) your petitioners here subjoin the clauses of the different Regulations which contain all the provision that Government has made for the decision of the rights of parties not being Mahomedans or Hindoos. The first section in point of date of any Regulation which contains any provisions that can be construed as applicable to the cases of British-born subjects, is Section XXI. of Regulation 3. of 1798, in these terms.

"In cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Zillah and City Courts, for which no specific rule may exist, the Judges are to act according to justice, equity and good conscience."

The next (Clause 2, of Section 3, of Regulation 8, of 1795, having been repealed) are Sections 8 and 9, of Regulation 7, of 1792, in these terms.

"VIII. Such part of Clause 2, Section 3, Regulation VIII 1795, enacted for the province of Benares, which declare that "in causes in which the plaintiff shall be of a different religious persuasion from the defendant, the decision is to be regulated by the law of the religion of the latter, excepting where Europeans or other persons not being either Mahomedans or Hindoos shall be defendants; in which case the law of the plaintiff is to be made the rule of decision in all plaints or actions of a civil nature," is hereby rescinded, and the rule contained in Section 15, Regulation IV 1791, and the corresponding enactment contained in Clause 1, Section 16, Regulation III. 1803, shall be the rule of guidance in all suits regarding successions, inheritance, marriage, and caste, and all religious usages and institutions that may arise in between persons professing the Hindoo and Mahomedan persuasions respectively.

"IX. It is hereby declared, however, that the above rules are intended, and shall be held to apply to such persons only as shall be bona fide professors of those religions at the time of the application of the law to the case, and were designed for the protection of the rights of such persons, not for the deprivation of the rights of others. Whenever, therefore, in any civil suit, the parties to such suit may be of different persuasions, when one party shall be of the Hindoo, and the other of the Mahomedan persuasion, or where one or more of the parties to the suit shall not be either of the Mahomedan or Hindoo persuasions, the law of those religions

shall not be permitted to operate to deprive such party or parties of any property to which, but for the operation of such laws, they would have been entitled. In all such cases, the decision shall be governed by the principles of justice, equity, and good conscience it being clearly understood, however, that this provision shall not be considered as justifying the introduction of the English, or any foreign law, or the application to such cases of any rules not sanctioned by those principles."

That we feel assured that these extracts will make it clear to your Honorable House, that we acted with becoming caution in requesting this information from Government, and we pray your Honorable House seriously and deliberately to consider what good reason the Government could have for refusing to give an intelligible answer, seeing that the Memorial was couched in terms altogether respectful, that there was evidently great uncertainty relative to one of the most serious of human concerns, viz. what law men were hereafter to live under, and in as much as the Government had shortly before conceded in principle and acknowledged in practice, that British subjects had the right to seek in a respectful manner for explanation respecting the objects of a proposed law.

That in the judgment of your Petitioners this answer to a plain request for explanation, proves beyond a doubt, either that the Government was for the first time made aware by the memorial that they would by this Act call upon their Courts to administer, in many cases, the Laws of England (with which even their superior tribunals must be nearly unacquainted and which the greater number of Amicees or native Judges cannot even read) and perceiving this objection and being unable to answer satisfactorily, they thought fit to evade the question; or else, that having a settled policy to dispense with the Laws of England altogether, and to place all British born subjects of his Majesty under the arbitrary discretion of the local Judges in civil proceedings, they felt that such a design was better to be acted upon than avowed, and more easily formed than defended. Whichever of those two reasons actuated the conduct and induced the reply of the Government of India, your Petitioners feel that the uncertainty in which they have been deliberately left as to what law they are to have for their future guidance is in itself a grievous injury and oppression.

That pending the preparation of a general Code of Laws applicable to the condition of each class as far as civil rights are concerned, and which shall preserve to British subjects the civil laws of England in like manner as Hindoos and Mahomedans retain their own, and which shall also provide entire security to all for political and personal liberty, at present entirely unsecured from the hazard of wrong committed by Government, your Petitioners, comprising all the subjects of his Majesty's Indian subjects, are strongly desirous of possessing a liberty of appeal from the local Courts to the only Court of Justice independent of the East India Company and local executive Government, and that such appeal should be open to every suitor without distinction of birth or religion.

That those among your Petitioners who have the right to be governed by the Laws of England, maintain that they cannot lawfully be deprived of a right of appeal to his Majesty's Supreme Court, and they are specially desirous that in all cases relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real, and succession to personal property, in which both parties are British subjects, and which ought, therefore, to be decided by the laws of England, the Provincial Courts of the first instance should be altogether prohibited from intermeddling with or entertaining suits, for the decision of which, neither their constitution nor the previous study and practice of the Judges render them at all fitted.

That, moreover, your Petitioners, while they admit the merit and general respectability of the Civil Service of the East India Company, are full of opinion that the Provincial Courts as at present constituted, do not afford adequate security to any class of men that justice can be administered in them and civil liberty duly protected; that these Courts are peculiarly unfitted to administer justice without appeal to British-born settlers in the interior for these reasons, solely affecting the special rights and interests of that class, viz. 1st, because the Judges both English and Native have never studied and are almost entirely ignorant of the laws of England; 2dly, because though they have assistance from native law officers and assessors in the expounding and administering Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, they can have no such assistance in expounding English law, which nevertheless, in cases relating to marriage, inheritance and succession to property, and indeed in all others they may be now called upon to apply. 3dly, because the whole proceedings of such Courts are conducted partly in the vernacular languages of India and partly in the Persian, which latter is in India completely a foreign tongue and therefore imperfectly understood by the majority of the Judges, law officers and pleaders, and not understood at all by the great body of the people, 4thly, because there are no pleaders or attorneys in these Courts who understand the English law and few who understand the English language. 5thly

because the Judges of these Courts are entirely dependent on the Executive Government, removable at pleasure and promoted at pleasure. 6thly, because the Executive Government is in the habit of requiring obedience to its own circulars addressed to the Judges, which the Government appears to think, ought to have in all these Courts and with all the Judges, the force of laws, not only in respect to matters of process but in matters affecting right also. 7thly, that such Courts as constituted and subject to such dependance may be easily rendered political engines, by which the residence and settlement of Englishmen in the interior shall become impossible. 8thly, that the refusal of Government to answer the question whether in any case the law of England was to prevail among British settlers in the interior, or whether the Local Courts were to administer to them solely what the Regulations term the law of justice, equity and good conscience, gives rise to the most well grounded suspicions that the Government intends the Courts of Justice in the interior, and through them itself, to possess an arbitrary, unlimited and despotic power in civil matters over the persons and property of British settlers. 9thly, that the East India Company has not only in times long past, but up to the present period, been opposed to the free trade and settlement of their countrymen in India, and your Petitioners are confident that if the power they now possess were exercised in conformity with this policy, they could altogether prevent the extension of British settlements and in the end diminish or destroy those already founded. Indeed for this end the Act No. XI of 1830 would also be amply sufficient, if administered in conformity to such a policy and coupled with a construction giving to the British settlers no other law and to the Courts no other rule of decision than what each Judge may think proper to call the rule of justice, equity and good conscience.

That in addition to these reasons more peculiarly applicable to British subjects, the provincial Courts will, in the judgment of your Petitioners, require many important alterations in their form and constitution before they can adequately protect the civil rights of any class whatever: 1st, because the Civil Service receive their appointments from the Directors of the East India Company with little or no reference to qualifications. Secondly, because each member of the whole body is thus made a Judge or eligible to be a Judge by virtue of his appointment. Thirdly, because the only test of eligibility for office in India is knowledge of two languages. Fourthly, because they receive no legal or judicial training in practice, having previously received no legal education or instruction in theory. Fifthly, because when appointed to judicial situations as the service is now constituted, it constantly occurs that they have never previously decided or considered a civil case, except as connected with the Government Revenue System, in their whole lives. Sixthly, because the ordinary and permanent establishment is but one Judge of the Civil Service to each Zillah, the average population of which in Bengal and Behar may be estimated as exceeding one million. Seventhly, because they had to administer before the Regulation XI of 1830, was passed, three distinct systems of law and practice, viz. the Hindoo and Mahomedan, each sub-divided into several written systems, and also the Government Civil Regulations, besides various minor customary and unwritten laws in each district, and they have now superadded to these the common and statute laws of England, its equity and ecclesiastical systems with all their sub-divisions. Eighthly, because there is no adequate provision made for the execution of their decrees when pronounced, there being no officer like a Sheriff or any other person especially charged therewith: a very serious evil, and which leads in many cases to a total denial and mockery of justice. Ninthly, because they have no honest assistance, the Amli or native officers of Court being notoriously corrupt, a fact not denied by Government or the most able men in its service, and being besides but very moderately versed in the knowledge of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law; and the pleaders or vakeels being mostly ignorant and altogether dependant on the Judges who frequently exercise an arbitrary power of fining for alleged disrespect and contempts. Tenthly, because the Judges are almost irresponsible for their situation, being too much removed from the inspection of Government or an intelligent public. Eleventhly, because the Revenue Regulations are mixed up with the Judicial in such a manner that in many cases it is impossible to separate them by any intelligible definitions; and the Collectors are constantly clothed with Judicial and Magisterial powers and functions, and decide as well as Judges, most important questions relating to civil rights, not only between ordinary parties but between Government and its subjects.

That as the formation of a Code of Laws applicable to all classes throughout India and the reform of all Courts, and particularly the obvious reform in the East India Company's Superior Courts, which shall emancipate them from the direct controul of the Executive Government, are labours likely to consume much time, and to encounter many difficulties, it is expedient in the judgment of your petitioners, that in all cases of debt and contract or trespass, in which one British subject shall be sued by another, or in which a British subject shall sue or be sued by any other than a British subject

all suiters without distinction, against whom a decision shall be passed by the Company's Courts, should have the power of appealing to the Supreme Courts or Sudder Dewanne Adawlut at their option, and that in all cases respecting marriage, divorce, inheritance to real and succession to personal estate, merely regarding the rights of British subjects or persons entitled to be considered as such, the decisions in which cases ought to be regulated entirely by the law of England, the Courts of the East India Company shall be altogether prohibited from entertaining them, until reformed by the labours of the Law Commission.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that the Act of the Council No. XI. of 1836 be repealed, and that the Sec. 107 of the 3rd. Geo. 3d. c. 135, be amended if necessary, by inserting therein, that in all cases of debt, contract or trespass in which one British subject may be sued in the Local Courts by another British subject, or by any other than a British subject, for an amount exceeding 4,000 Government rupees, an appeal shall be given to the party against whom the decision of the Court shall pass, (whether native or British subject) either to the Supreme Court or Sudder Dewanne Adawlut, at his option, and that in all cases merely between British subjects, relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real and succession to personal estate, inasmuch as they relate solely to matters cognizable by the Laws of England, the Courts of the East India Company be prohibited from holding plea thereof.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

*Mr. SAMUEL SMITH rose to second the motion. He said the night was so far advanced that there scarcely remained sufficient time, even if the meeting proceeded at the brisk pace, to get through the remaining business of the evening. Even if there were time to spare, he observed that it would be presumptuous in him to obtrude on the meeting his own particular view of the great questions before the meeting, after it had listened to such eloquent addresses from the gentlemen who had preceded him, whose opinions very deservedly carried great weight and were always received, as they had been that evening, with respect. He might, however, notwithstanding, have indulged in a few observations had there been time; as there was not, he contented himself with simply seconding the proposition of Mr. Dickens.

Mr. WYBORN rose and said there were some passages to which he thought he could not in fairness to others give his adherence. He held in his hand a letter from Meerut, from a highly intelligent gentleman, who complained, and he thought justly, that they possessed none of the advantages possessed by the inhabitants of Calcutta. They had sent him a calculation of the expenses of the tribunals all over Bengal, and he certainly thought the disproportion in favor of the metropolis enormous. According to this the whole expense of the civil service in Bengal, was 90 lakhs, out of which the Supreme Court and officers cost eight lakhs. The inhabitants of Calcutta they calculated and (much too highly) at 500,000, and the rest of India at 75,000,000. It has been stated that great reductions are about to be made in the Supreme Court, surely those savings may be usefully employed in establishing single efficient King's Judges, at each of the great stations of Cawnpore, Delhi, Meerut, &c.; for the decision of causes between Englishmen or between Englishmen and such natives as may by contract, submit themselves to such a tribunal. What would the inhabitants of Calcutta think if the Supreme Court were removed to Benares, or Allahabad. The same evils are felt by the upper provinces. Mr. Turton has dwelt upon the abuse which has been bestowed on the Supreme Court, and in his speech in 1835 has traced the sources of the information given to the committee on the renewal of the Indian Charter Act. There were certainly some startling facts asserted, some of which are I find not fictions. It was stated that a chief justice lately deceased had borrowed the sum 25,000 rupees from a defaulter in a suit, for an account and left this country without paying him. I find that in the schedule of that defaulter's effects, now on the records of the Supreme Court—this loan is entered in the list of bad debts. The petition alludes to the legality of the present act of the Governor-General,

and calls its legality in question. I tell you, gentlemen, that the origin of the Supreme Court in the present case cannot be brought into question, even supposing that Court to have been established by act of Parliament, and not by charter. This is not an act, abolishing the Supreme Court, but an act making a law for courts now in existence, and amongst other things for repealing laws hitherto in force, and for defining the jurisdiction of those Courts. And what are the words of the act? 3, and 4, Wm 4, c. 85, s. 43. The Governor-General in Council shall have full power to make laws for repealing any laws now in force, or hereafter to be in force in the said territories and to make laws for all persons, whether British or natives, and for all Courts of Justice, whether established by his Majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdiction thereof, and all places and things whatsoever, (saving the provisions of that act the prerogative of the Crown and the supremacy of Parliament, but subject to disallowance by the Court of Directors) and shall be good without registry—and have the force and effect of an act of Parliament.

Here followed some conversation in which Mr. Pate, Mr. Dias, Mr. Lorimer, and others took part. As the hour of midnight approached, on the motion of Mr. Pate, seconded by Mr. Dickens, the meeting adjourned till Monday night.

MONDAY, JUNE 20TH.

The public meeting on Saturday evening last having been adjourned to this evening, at eight o'clock the Sheriff took the chair and briefly re-opened the proceedings. Mr. J. STEWART briefly proposed the following resolution:—

V.—That a Committee consisting of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Master of the Trade Association for the time being, and the following gentlemen, be now appointed, and that the Committee be authorised to correspond with the other Presidents, and the Residents in the Mofussil; to nominate a Committee in England to assist, if necessary, the agent to be appointed, and to take charge of the petitions, and see that they are duly presented to Parliament, and that the Committee be allowed to add to their members.

Mr. A. ROGERS.—The resolution just proposed by Mr. Stewart is one of no common interest. It is the first practical step which appears to me to have been taken to co-operate with our sister Presidencies in securing a faithful representation of our wants and grievances. I trust to see the spirit of the resolution followed up in its most extended sense. I hope to see representatives from all parts of India and of all classes on this Committee. (Cheers.) I hope to see a competent Correspondence Committee in England, whose duty it shall be to watch over our general interests, to create a form of Government for the people of British India, the very opposite of despotism. This resolution strikes at the root of the most egregious error that ever possessed the people of England with reference to this country. They look upon the Court of Directors as representatives of our interests!! who are the antipodes of this. Just in the ratio of the misgovernment of this country is their Home Patronage and power, their yearly remuneration increased. This system is a bribe to misgovernment, and this country has never been so odiously misrepresented as by the Court of Directors. Let it be the first duty of our Committee to prove this. I again say, that the resolution is in effect, I think, the most important ever given in this hall, and I second it with pleasure. (Applause.)

Mr. Stewart then proposed the following gentlemen as Members of the Committee.

B. Harding; A. Colvin; K. R. Mackenzie; W. Speir; John Stewart; Wale Byrn; J. Kyd; R. S. Thomson; J. Hattis; J. D. Dow; Lawrence D'Souza; Dwarkanath Tagore; Rustomjee Dutt; Rustomjee Cowasjee; C. A. Covorte; A. Apea.

Mr. DICKENS.—No one who is acquainted with the individuals named by Mr. Stewart will, I am sure, say that a better selection could have been made. Mr. S. has taken care to include in this list persons from every class. He has, however, been guilty of one omission; he has not named himself, I therefore beg to propose that Mr. Stewart's name be added to the list.

Mr. SPED.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. Since I came to this country I have had some experience in the Mofussil, and I can confidently state that there is no set of people so capable of giving information in regard to the Mofussil Courts as Indigo Planters. Their situation always affords them opportunity of experiencing the effects of the judicial system adopted in the Mofussil, I therefore strongly recommend to you to let some of this class be joined to your Committee. For myself, as an Indigo Planter, I can speak of cases which have fallen under my own knowledge, which will amply prove the injustice to which we shall be exposed if subjected to the Mofussil tribunals without an appeal to his Majesty's Court. What think you, gentlemen, of a Judge sitting with closed doors to decide cases of this nature, and even refusing to admit parties connected with the suit. (Hear, hear.) Yes, and often bringing criminal law to aid civil suits. (Hear, hear.) This is a great evil and source of injustice. Another source of injustice and persecution is the constant mixing up of civil and criminal proceedings, in the matters brought before the Mofussil Courts. There is hardly a civil suit instituted there in which criminal law and criminal process is not had recourse to and brought in aid of the original action. No sooner is the case instituted than in nineteen out of twenty cases some charge of violence and force arises out of it, and the civil proceeding merges in the foudary case. I can mention a case in which certain ryots refused to fulfil their engagements for cultivation, and the matter was carried into Court. After a month, I—remember it was on a new year's day,—a report was brought to us that the elephant belonging to the factory had been stopt and not allowed to be taken out. In addition to this a party assembled and cut up a considerable space in the public road to prevent communication. We went and endeavoured to argue with the persons engaged in this proceeding, one of the most prominent of whom was the local officer of police—the Buxse of a neighbouring thanna. After few words had been interchanged, we were assaulted by the very officers of the police, whose duty it was to preserve peace. These officers were the most forward in conducting the assault. The affray having ended we returned to the factory. Some few days afterwards, a man who had been laid up with a severe asthma, applied to us for assistance. We rendered him all the aid we could, but the man died. The police people having heard of this occurrence went to the house of the deceased and took away the corpse to the sudder station, a distance of about thirty miles, and a complaint was laid against us for having murdered him. But none of the Europeans concerned in the affray were named in the complaint. We were too dangerous a set for them; it was not therefore thought expedient to say any thing to us. Our Gomasta was the person to be honoured with the purwanah. But how was the purwanah executed? not by serving it on the Gomastah, but by laying hold of twenty or thirty coolies employed at the factory and dragging them all the way to the sudder station. The decision in this case was given after eighteen months, the original civil suit terminating in a criminal or foudary one. This is the way in which legal proceedings are conducted in the Mofussil. If the open authorised costs amount to one thousand, bribes amount to six. This gentlemen is the kind of justice we have in the Mofussil. Indigo Planters are continually experiencing the effects of it, and are more able to furnish useful information to your Committee than perhaps any other class of people. I therefore beg to propose that at least one Indigo Planter be added to your Committee.

Mr. Speed's suggestion met the cordial approbation of the meeting, and Mr. John Watson's name having been brought forward by the Sheriff, it was added to those of the other gentlemen forming the Committee.

Mr. PETERS.—Gentlemen, it is not my intention to say any thing on what has fallen from Mr. Speed. I shall speak upon the petition of Mr. Dickens. Gentlemen, the whole odium of this law rests on the members of the Legislative Council. I do not think the odium should be made to rest on any one individual among them; let it rest on all those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of the act. If the law of justice, equity and good conscience is good enough to be the law of India, why is it not good enough to be the law of England? (Loud cheers and hear, hear.) Have they in the Mofussil English Barristers to expound the law? No! All must be left to the well known equity, justice and good conscience of the judge. Important as this change is in regard to the European residents in the Mofussil, no more than twenty-three days have been allowed to them to provide Barristers learned in the English law, and make all the other preparations to receive the administration of English laws in native Courts, (hear, hear.) Following the example of Mr. Speed, I shall illustrate what I know of Mofussil Justice by a few anecdotes. But I shall take care not to intrude upon your time with unnecessary details. In bringing the proceedings of a certain Magistrate to your notice, I shall not mention his name nor of the other parties who are concerned in the case, for with these you can have nothing to do. The Magistrate I shall call Mr. Rightabout, or any thing else you chose. There were two Indigo Planters within his jurisdiction, Mr. A. and Mr. B., quarrelling for the possession of a certain piece of ground. Disputes between Indigo Planters are generally disputes between a great many people on either side; for when an Indigo Planter goes to question the right of his neighbour or to defend his own, he takes along with him a number of his ryots, and on the occurrence of a dispute the people on either side take part. Mr. A. had such a dispute with his neighbour Mr. B. and having got the worst of it went to complain to Mr. Rightabout the Magistrate, and represented his case. "Mr. A.," said Mr. Rightabout, "yours is a very good case, I shall immediately give you a purwannah to get possession." Yes, gentlemen, he absolutely granted the purwannah on this expert statement of Mr. A. (Hear, hear.) Having received the purwannah A. goes home. A little while after comes Mr. B. to our worthy Magistrate, and represents his case also. "Why," said Mr. Rightabout, "I find I quite mistook the nature of the case when I gave a purwannah to Mr. A., but you shall also have a purwannah, Mr. B. Mark, gentlemen, a second purwannah on expert evidence in the same suit. (Hear, hear.) The Magistrate was not disposed, however, to fulfil his promise to Mr. B. in a very great hurry; but Mr. B. being a determined character, insisted on being put in possession of the purwannah before he left the court, and he accordingly obtained it. Now both Mr. A. and Mr. B. having arrived on the spot with their respective purwannahs, proceeded to take possession of the premises, and B. being a determined character got his point. A. therefore went back to Mr. Rightabout complaining that he could not get possession, and was told to go and take possession the best way he could, and, I believe, after remonstrating with the Magistrate, actually obtained a third purwannah for that purpose. But B. happening to be the stronger of the two, kept possession. How the case at last ended I know not; but what I have related is sufficient to shew how justice is dispensed in the Mofussil entirely on expert statements. This Mr. Rightabout had a practice of visiting the Darogahs and his other officers with his displeasure if they reported to him robberies or other crimes committed within his district, without bringing up the perpetrators and the property stolen, so that the Darogahs took care not to let Mr. Rightabout know

the crimes that were being perpetrated; which threw the whole district into the most insecure state. When the Circuit Judge, whom I shall with your permission call Mr. Nameless, came to visit the station, Mr. Rightabout absented himself for upwards of six weeks. At last meeting Mr. Nameless, he asked him if he did not find crimes lessened in this district, which he attributed to his good management, which had turned all the rogues out of his district. But Mr. Nameless, who had heard from other quarters, and knew that the district was in a very bad state, did not feel satisfied at the account given to him by Mr. Rightabout, and so removed him to another station and appointed in his room one Mr. Turnabout. The last account I had of Mr. Rightabout was that he had been appointed Civil Judge in a certain district. Several other instances of a similar kind could be mentioned; but I will not trouble you further. I must, however, observe that the agitation of this question, if it does no other good, will at least raise the people of England from their apathy in regard to India.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE rose and said, that he perfectly agreed with what had fallen from the preceding speakers, as to the propriety of having in the Committee gentlemen who from their talent and experience could give information as to the government and state of the country in the interior. There could be no objection whatever to having the Committee so formed, but a difficulty there was,—where could they find in Calcutta gentlemen of that description? If they were to be found here then by all means let their names be added to the Committee, but if there were not, the only course that the Committee could pursue, would be to solicit all the information that the Mofussil residents could afford them. He had placed before the Committee communications not from three hundred residents in the Mofussil as had been erroneously stated, but from five hundred, deprecating the passing of the obnoxious Act, and these, too, he said it with triumph, were not from one class seeking exclusive privileges, but from Native, East Indians, and Europeans. (Hear, hear.) He threw out as a suggestion to the Committee, whether it would not be worth while to give the utmost publicity to these communications. We have been told, said Mr. Clarke, emphatically, that this is the out-cry of a few Maharatta Ditchers; let us give the lie to the assertion, before the public in India, before every member of Parliament to whom the communications should be sent. Let us show that we have called on the whole of the British inhabitants of the Mofussil for a deliberate expression of their sentiments,—that the call has been responded to, and that instead of this being the cry of a few Maharatta Ditchers, as AMICUS CURIAE, alias Mr. Trevelyan—(much disapprobation)—

Captain TAYLOR, of the Madras Army, here denied that Mr. Trevelyan was the author of the letters imputed to him. He thought Mr. Trevelyan's name had been brought before the meeting very improperly; but he wished to be understood that he was not authorized by that gentleman to adopt the course which he had done. The denial must be understood as given solely on his, Captain Taylor's, authority. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE.—Very good; I will take Captain Taylor's denial as conclusive, But—

Mr. DICKENS.—Order, order. Really, gentlemen, this is not the business which we are assembled to consider. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE.—I admit that I stand corrected.

The Sheriff.—Well, then, there is an end of it. Pray, gentlemen, drop the subject and let us proceed to the business of the meeting. Really, gentlemen, this uproar is quite foreign to it, and I cannot consent to remain in the chair if it is persisted in. I am sure I feel every disposition to afford gentlemen an opportunity of a fair hearing on either side of the question before the

meeting, but I cannot consent to sit here. (Loud cries of "chair," "chair," "order" "order.")

After silence had been restored, Mr. Longueville Clarke apologized to the Sheriff, and expressed his thanks to Captain Taylor for affording him an opportunity of excusing a highly talented Civil Servant (Here a roar of laughter and disapprobation completely drowned the voice of the speaker.) When silence was obtained, we found Mr. Clarke recurring to the letters of "INDOPHILUS," and suggesting that the newspapers, of the Parliament of India, should give publicity to the communications from the Mofussil, and that afterwards they should be distributed in the form of a pamphlet. He merely threw out this as a suggestion, for it was important that the feeling universally expressed should not appear as if it were confined to this town.

Mr. RYLAND, after stating that he had resided 30 years in India, 17 of which had been spent in the Mofussil, declared that the act XI. of 1836 was a degradation to every British subject in India, and could not but subject them to serious annoyance in the Mofussil. In an eloquent address, remarkable for its mild tone and temperate delivery, he implored the meeting not to rest until they had obtained the rescission of the "abominable Act."

Mr. ROGER DIAS then presented himself, but was heard with much impatience, and occasional interruptions of "spoke," "spoke." From what we could gather from this gentleman's address, it appeared to be a complaint that "our class," the East Indians, were not represented in the Committee, mingled with expressions of surprise, that some influential members of that community did not more vigilantly attend to its interests and spare him the trouble.

Mr. GARDENER, in a neat address, on behalf of several East Indians, and himself, disclaimed any wish to separate their interests, or to appear at all separated from the European community. If indeed such a course were desirable, the names on the Committee would be exceedingly satisfactory; but it was not desirable, on the contrary it was to be deprecated, and the interference of Mr. Dias, who represented only that very small portion of the East Indian community residing in South India, had neither their sanction or approbation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DIAS replied with rather more warmth than good taste, and amidst shouts of laughter, proposed Mr. Charles Reed. The resolution was not seconded, and all objections were disposed of by Mr. Dickens proposing that the Committee have power to add to their number.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK then proposed that the prayer of the petition should include an expression of the desire of East Indians to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts in matters relating to marriage, &c. equally with British-born subjects. This resolution elicited much discussion; but on the suggestion of Mr. T. Dickens, supported by Messrs. L. Clarke and T. E. N. Tinton, it was unanimously resolved, as an amendment on Mr. Kirkpatrick's motion, that a separate petition be prepared to effect the objects of his resolution.

Mr. F. H. BURKINGHOUNG eulogized the zeal and talent displayed by Mr. Dickens on this and on various other occasions, and moved the following resolution:—

VI.—"That a permanent Secretary, who will act without salary or emoluments, be appointed and that Mr. T. Dickens be now elected Secretary."

DURBIN DUNN MOONJEE rose to second the resolution, that it might not appear the natives of this country were indifferent to a course of legislation which sowed the seeds of tyranny at the threshold of their European brethren. And here he could not but notice, though he was far from expressing a wish to retaliate, the want of forbearance displayed by a learned gentleman on a former evening, who in his strictures on the natives, had

entirely forgotten the golden rule, "do unto others as you would have others do unto you." He would, however, leave that learned gentleman to his own reflections and proceed to the subject more immediately before the meeting, briefly assuring all his fellow subjects, that they were linked together by one common interest, the sole difference between the native and European being, that in this instance the former asked for a right that they never enjoyed, and the latter that a right which they had long enjoyed might be restored to them (Hear, hear.) He was no orator, but he trusted he had the plain good sense which enabled him to discover the difference between justice and injustice, between the Courts in the Mofussil and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and most cordially did he assent to all which had been put forth by his respected friend Dwarkanauth Tagore on the previous evening. His friend had spoken of the costs of the Supreme Court which they could calculate, and the costs of the Mofussil Courts which they could not calculate, and for his part he declared that sooner than he would lower himself to the purpose of bribing the native officers of justice, he would suffer the penury to which its diverted course might subject him. He ridiculed the continuance of Persian as the language of the courts, and denounced that system of patronage which sent out mere youths to this country, who knew nothing of the people but what they might have gleaned from the Arabian Nights Entertainments, or from Mr. Mills, an author who had himself never set his foot in it (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. WYBORN said he trusted the meeting would permit him to relieve himself from some portion of the blame cast upon him by the last speaker, and to declare, that in what he had said at the last meeting he had not attacked the religion of the Hindoos but the *abuses* which the natives laboured under, through the tyrannical influence of their self-interested Priests, in the name of religion, and that his motive in alluding to the subject at all, was because a native (according to the report in the *Hurkaru*, at the meeting on the 5th January, 1835,) had in a Christian assembly, audaciously told a Christian audience that the British "Parliament had unjustly, and without right, and contrary to the English scriptures, taxed the Indian community in support of the worship and education of Christians, and that they, the natives, felt that Christianity was destructive to the temporal and eternal salvation of its votaries." This he had deprecated as improper, as well as the imputation by that native of bad motives in the King, Lords and Commons. And had he not a right as a Christian to express himself grieved, that this native should not have been told that he should reserve such sentiments towards Christianity for meetings of his own religious persuasion? Mr. Wyborn had never said or insinuated that a virtuous Hindoo could not be saved, or that force could or ought to be employed to convert and enlighten them. But he appealed to themselves whether horrible crimes had not been formerly committed by ignorant, wicked, fanatical Priests, which, thanks to British enlightened Christian Governors, no longer stained the catalogue of their rites. The abolition of suttees—of the custom of infanticide formerly practised in the name of, but really contrary to their ancient religion, had been abolished. The hideous scenes of the recent Churruk Pooja, were not left to be detected by the prying curiosity of travellers, who forced themselves within the precincts of their temples, but these misguided fanatics forced themselves upon the notice and obstructed the paths of British residents in Calcutta, shewing them human beings self-degraded below their rank in the creation, and exciting horror, as well as indignation against their artful and fanatical teachers. To call this self-torture religion—

Here Mr. Wyborn was called to order by the Sheriff, who said he was going beyond an explanation, and had no right to speak of the religion of any other community.

Mr. Wyborn submitted he was within the question; he had been accused of attacking the religion of the Hindoos, and he had a right to set himself in a true point of view, by shewing that the acts he alluded to, were not the religion but the abuses of its discipline, and he had, in defence of the grant of money in support of Christian teachers, to shew, from the avowal of the natives themselves, the good Christianity had already done, in enlightening and so causing them to emancipate themselves from the most horrible of the murders committed by the priests in the sacred name of religion, and to urge them to a continuation of their noble efforts. At any rate Christianity ought not to be sneered at, or its truth called in question by infidels, in a Christian assembly.

Here the Sheriff declared that the sense of the meeting was against Mr. Wyborn's continuing in this strain, and that in his opinion Mr. Wyborn ought to apologize to the natives—(a violent uproar of "hear him," "hear him," "no apology," "no apology.")

After silence was obtained, Mr. Wyborn declared that he had no intention to insult the religious feelings of the natives, he assured the meeting he never had done so—

Mr. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE.—You did. If you said that you did not insult the religion of the natives it is an untruth. (A roar of disapprobation followed this assertion. "Turn him out," "turn him out," "Shame," "shame," "Apologize," "apologize.")

The uproar continued for a considerable time notwithstanding the efforts of the Sheriff, whose repeated attempts to leave the chair were met by assurances of "order," "order." Silence having been restored.

Mr. DICKENS accepted the office of Secretary, and with reference to the discussion on the resolution proposed by Mr. Kirkpatrick, pledged himself to prepare such a petition as would meet with universal approbation here. There had been so much said on the subject and so much collateral argument, that he for one would spare a speech. (Cries of "No, no." "Speak, speak.")

Mr. DAVID HARE proposed the following resolution:—

VII.—That it is expedient to have an agent authorized of the Petitioners and inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of presenting the petition now agreed upon and advocating their general interests, and the Committee now appointed be authorized and requested to prepare the requisite powers and instructions for such agent.

Captain BIDEN rose to second the resolution, and took that opportunity to repudiate charges which had been made "right and left all over the court" by various gentlemen against the Court of Directors; a more honorable body was not in existence and he, for one, would never silently hear them vilified—(disapprobation.)

Mr. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE submitted that the Court of Directors had done one thing for the benefit of India when they gave Capt. Biden the uniform, he now wore on his back, (disapprobation.)

The Sheriff.—Gentlemen, I regret to see harmony disturbed by these personal allusions. Let me earnestly entreat that they may not be repeated, or that you may find another chairman to whom they may be addressed. ("Chair, chair.")

Captain BIDEN.—I deeply regret having incurred the worthy Sheriff's displeasure, and will at once haul away on the other tack (laughter). Gentlemen, let us have another night of it! Right glad am I to see that you have at length cut the leading strings off from the learned body. I have heard it said at Madras, at Bombay and at Canton that there was no public in Calcutta but the lawyers,—that you were in leading strings. And,—who has the presumption to call it a burlesque,—Let's give three cheers for the Battle of Waterloo, then I'll propose an amendment which shall go to the whole question, (Tremendous uproar.)

At length the Sheriff having obtained silence, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Reverend Mr. MONROY rose, and said he was quite unaccustomed to address a meeting of this description, but he felt it his duty as a clergyman to attempt doing so in this instance. He expressed his deep regret that reflections should have been made by Mr. Wyborn that had led to personalities by Mr. Clarke. With neither of those gentlemen had he the honor of a personal acquaintance, but he wished to see impartial justice done to all, and he begged to remind the Sheriff that the word "untruth" had passed between them. He felt much difficulty in addressing the meeting, but he thought he would not be doing his duty if he did not propose that the chairman should call upon Mr. Clarke to make an apology for making use of the term (Loud cheers. Mr. Osborne attempted to interrupt the speaker but the meeting would not permit him.) "Sir," continued the Reverend gentleman, "it would very ill become me to make personal reflections while I am reproaching them. My object is conciliation, that those two gentlemen may not leave this place without a reconciliation, and most earnestly do I entreat you, Sir, to call for an apology from Mr. Clarke, as a gentleman and a man of honor, to Mr. Wyborn. (Much cheering.)

After some deliberation, the chairman decided that he could not desire Mr. Clarke to apologize, as he had no jurisdiction in the event of that gentleman refusing to do so.

Mr. DICKENS.—The object of the Reverend Gentleman can be but the one we all wish to attain, viz., peace and conciliation. Let me intreat him and the meeting to pause and consider for one moment the probable effect if his motion were carried. There seems to have been a misapprehension in the conception of this motion, of the relative situations of the parties here and the meeting in its aggregate, arising from some imperfect comparison instituted in the minds of those assembled, between a voluntary meeting gathered together for the purpose of doing a simple political act, and petitioning Parliament, and Parliament itself or any similar public body. If a member on committing a breach of decorum or a breach of the peace were called upon by the Speaker of the House of Commons to apologize to the House or a member in his place and were to refuse to do it, the House could, and undoubtedly would, commit him to the custody of a Sergeant, and send him in grave cases to the Tower: but we possess no compulsory power; and only consider, gentlemen, what are likely to be the consequences of a demand of this kind. Suppose it met by a flat refusal, what would you do, and how would the feelings engendered tend towards harmony or conciliation? Let us leave this to the good sense and good feeling of the parties themselves, and if the mediation of rational friends do not produce reconciliation, depend upon it our interference will not.

After this Mr. Morton withdrew his motion.

Mr. THOMAS FERGUSON then rose and after lamenting his inability to do justice to the talents of Mr. Turton, which he said, would shed lustre on any cause, begged to propose the following resolution, which was seconded by Rustonjee Cowasjee and carried by acclamation:—

VIII.—That Mr. Turton be elected agent of the Petitioners, and inhabitants of Calcutta, and that such remuneration be given to him for his services, as the amount of the subscription will permit, and the discretion of the Committee shall authorize.

Mr. N. C. COOKE.—I have been an attentive listener, from first to last, of all that has been said in this hall, on the important question for the discussion of which we have been summoned this evening. I have heard with no small delight the very lucid, energetic and persuasive manner in which the several learned gentlemen of the bar, who have successively addressed you, have laid before you the effect which the passing of the act XI. of the Legislative Council will have upon the civil rights and privileges of British subjects, I have carefully considered the petition which was read for your approval on

Saturday night, but I have failed in discovering embodied in it a prayer which I conceive it necessary should be put forth, nor can I find that any gentleman who has yet spoken has suggested it to the meeting. The prayer I allude to is this, which I move be adopted by the meeting.

That this additional clause will be in accordance with the wishes of almost every individual I see here, I doubt not, but its imperativeness will be also manifest. What will be the use, gentlemen, of your simply petitioning against one act when you leave the person who concocted it to frame others equally repugnant to our feelings? You may say, perhaps, that if the prayer of the petition be heard and answered, it will be but of his power hereafter to do any thing injurious to our constitutional right. Think you so? well and good? Rest, if you please, in your fancied security; but I tell you—and I tell you plainly, that the man who is capable of saying in a British House of Commons that *nothing but a pure and universal despotism is fit for India*, is not he who will better respect your rights, because one of his acts may (for I speak in doubt) be annulled. I shall not detain you longer than to add, that as this measure is one highly important to us as a body, so should we make our cry, to be delivered from this tyrannous enactment, be heard as that of *one man*. Let there be no party feeling here! Let all be done unanimously. Recollect that unanimity is strength. Be firm, but respectfully so! and if it comes to the push why strike, but as Britons "*strike home!*"

Mr. Cooke then proposed.

That as the acts of the Legislative Council, so far as they have gone, do not promise to operate for India that benefit which the British Government unquestionably intended but rather threaten the happiness of millions for whom they were appointed to legislate, the honorable House would exercise its powers by dissolving the Council, and recalling from the situation which he now fills, with no other purpose, as it would seem, but that of degrading the European character, the fourth ordinary Member, Mr. T. B. Macaulay."

Mr. Ryland seconded the motion.

This was met by an amendment from Mr. Thomson, seconded by the Rev. J. Morton.

Mr. DICKENS.—I give my utmost support to the amendment moved by Mr. Thompson and seconded by the Revd. Mr. Morton. Whatever may be our opinion of this Act—whatever may be our opinion as to the part taken with regard to it by the Member of Council who has been named—whatever may be our opinion that peculiar responsibility attaches to him, we must never forget that in so grave a matter as petitioning Parliament or requesting his Majesty to recall a public servant in a high and important station, we request the Crown and Parliament in effect to recall or remove every member of Government. At least we have no evidence to the contrary. If we go to Parliament as accusers of Mr. Macaulay, how are we prepared to answer the question that must be asked, where is the evidence of your accusation? In what respect is his case distinct from that of any other member of Government? Do you know his motives, do you even know his vote? Let our care be in the words of the mover of the amendment to express strong thoughts and feelings, but not to employ unnecessarily strong words. Let us bear in mind that there is in the words of a poet, once undervalued perhaps for that very cause, whose simplicity is not his least merit—whose fame slowly ripening is destined to endure—that there is a "might in mildness." And let us not disarm ourselves of this power, which, together with a just cause, is the only power we possess, for I do not touch upon our total inability to carry our point, considered merely by itself; we ought to abstain not merely because it is prudent, but because it is right and just. I earnestly hope this motion may not be persevered in: let me entreat that it may not.

Mr. Cooke withdrew his resolution.

The following, proposed by Mr. R. Presgrave and seconded by Dwarkanauth Tagore, was carried unanimously:—

IX.—That a subscription be entered into to defray the remuneration of the agent and the expenses of the Petition and be received and collected by the Committee and paid into the Union Bank.

Mr. T. Fergusson proposed the following resolution:—

X.—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Dickens, for preparing the petition to Parliament, and for his indefatigable exertions on all occasions where the interests of the public were at stake.

Mr. LONOUVILLE CLARKE seconded the motion. No man could bear better testimony than he could of the zeal manifested by Mr. Dickens throughout the whole of this business, nor was it the only occasion on which that gentleman had distinguished himself in the service of the public. He called the meeting to bear in mind his brilliant speech on the Stamp Act which drew forth the encomiums of the *Edinburgh Review*, not then, as now, devoted to the advocacy of a pure despotism in this country.

The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. DICKENS.—Gentlemen, I thank you, and I accept the trust you have confided to me. I will not speak further of myself, but a few words on the general subject of our meeting I will say, in explanation of the spirit and intentions in which I accept and shall execute it. More I had intended to speak, but in order to forward the end and purposes for which we met I have abstained.

My object is to obtain for all equality before the law; for all a reasonable security for that degree of freedom which no Government can safely exist without, and to which a portion of us, have the most undoubted right. A strange argument it is that has been used to endanger that of Englishmen in this country, by an unrestrained licence of law making. It has been said that we are a handful of *foreigners* in this country. Truly we are, but they who said it, the *five* gentlemen for whom it was said, that they might obtain an arbitrary power never before conferred—what are they? are they *Autochthons* or sons of the soil; are they in reality more interested in the welfare of this country, more trust-worthy towards the natives than their countrymen? Where is the evidence of their good intentions—where those of our evil acts? Can any calumny be more thoroughly untrue, and unsupported by the slightest fact, than that Englishmen here seek to become a privileged caste, and to enjoy rights not shared by their native fellow subjects? Is that your sentiment? (Cries of no, no, from one and all.) Does not this meeting—this petition refute it? Does not the whole history of the last 12 years refute it? When the natives were unjustly excluded from the privilege of sitting upon grand juries, to whom did they come for advice or aid? I am proud of the share I took in that matter, but let them say whether they found one Englishman here opposed to them. When the Indo-British race petitioned Parliament for admission to the fellowship of their fathers too long denied—and I am proud of the share I bore too in that petition,—let them say, whether they found one opponent among the Englishmen here, and did not on the contrary derive cordial aid and support from many. When the Stamp Act was petitioned against, was privilege claimed for the English inhabitants of Calcutta, apart from others? When last, and not least, the freedom of the Press was sought and prayed for not in vain, was not the dangerous proposition rejected, which would have sought a partial exemption from arbitrary power, and did we not make one and all common cause with the natives? More than this, many, I believe, as well as I, well foresaw, that in truth we did by this endanger the permanent security of the English Press, in case of future wars or disturbances. In no one case can it be shewn in answer to these examples that Eng-

Nabmen in this country have ever sought to obtain or to keep advantages which they were unwilling to share. Gentlemen, I feel strongly in this cause: never can that maxim be true in policy which is detestable in morals. I deny a despotism—I might say I defy it. A cooler, a more able Secretary you might have chosen,—one more zealous you could not. (Much applause.)

It was moved by Captain Biden, seconded and carried by acclamation.

LX.—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Cockerell for his very extraordinary patience and urbanity in the Chair of this meeting.

After this the meeting separated about eleven o'clock, it being understood that the communications from the Mofussil will be published on an early day. One of these are given below.

THE APPEAL-RESCINDING ACT.

To

R. H. COCKERELL,
R. J. BAUSHAW,
K. R. MACKENZIE,
JOHN STEWART,
R. C. JENKINS,
THOMAS HOLROYD,

B. HARDING,
JOHN DOUGAL,
D. TAGORE,
W. C. HURRY,
A. ROGERS, AND
F. H. BURKINGWONG.

GENTLEMEN,—Observing that a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta is to be held at the Town Hall on the 13th instant, to petition Parliament for the repeal of act XI of 1836, and having further learnt from the public prints, that you have formed yourselves into a committee, "to obtain from the residents in the Mofussil, a declaration of their opinion on the probable bad or good effects of the said act," the subscribers to this letter have thought, that so far from a communication of their views on the merits of this enactment being likely to be deemed intrusive, such a public avowal of them by any section of society, will, at your hands, secure, with similar returns to your circular, that consideration to which the degree of local experience, and freedom from party bias, possessed by the subscribers, may relatively entitle each communication.

2d.—In the opinion, then, of the subscribers, there will be experienced no practical hardship, in European British subjects being made, for all claims on the part of natives, amenable to the country courts of first instance, and no injustice, in this class of men in every class of such suits in appeal, being made exclusively subject to the provincial tribunals. But in respect to placing European British subjects impleading and unpleaded *inter se*, within the jurisdiction of the local courts, in regard to actions other than those contemplated by Section 107, 53, G. 3, Chap. 155, and to depriving either plaintiff or defendant being not European British subjects, of the privilege of the choice of appeal to the Supreme or Company's Court, we cannot but think, that the provisions of the present act may be open to much objection hereafter, in proportion to the spread of colonization and to the neglect of the legislature to form and promulgate the new code.

3rd.—At the same time, too, we feel ourselves called upon to express our opinion in the strongest terms, that by no construction of British or colonial law, should one British subject by reason of birth or descent, be invested with any right of exemption from the common course of the Provincial administration of justice, in respect to private wrongs, by which his Indian brother may suffer one iota of inconvenience. If the Court of Sudder Ameen can exercise its authority with sufficient honesty, industry, and ability, for the adjudication of the civil suits of the aborigines, it seems to us arrogant and absurd for any parties, (we allude not to such

intelligent members of society as yourselves) who, for the avowed object of the happiness of the natives, albeit a mistaken means of securing the same, were, till within the period of a few short months, but licensed by the repeated acts of the British Parliament to reside beyond ten miles from Calcutta, (whether for mercantile or public employment,) to demand that in the mutual dealings between Englishmen and others, the convenience and prejudices of the former should be consulted at the expense of, or without attention to, the equal claims of the latter. As Englishmen, we could ourselves ask for the grant or continuance of no right incompatible with the equal administration of justice. We would demand no lordly privilege of exemption from any judicial tribunal in our dealings with and relations to our native brethren, where the summary nature of the proceedings would enable them to obtain a cheap and speedy award.

4th.—Whatever indeed may be the relative merits of the Supreme Court and the provincial tribunals, the chief point to be considered at the present moment is, that the former in its present state is utterly unequal, and unadapted to administer civil law with an exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, original or appellate, throughout the whole of the extensive presidencies in India. Numerical strength, a local jurisdiction confined to an area of a few miles, costly judicial salaries, and a splendidly remunerated European establishment, and the dread of the expense of English law, are causes, which, aided by the existence of the Court of Requests, the Chamber of Commerce, and above all the influence of public opinion, secure the administration of justice over a little nook of land and over a population scarce a moiety of that in most zillals in the provinces, in the high degree for which credit is claimed, and in no small measure deservedly claimed by the advocates of the Supreme Court. But the finances of the country on the one hand, and on the other the revenue system, the complex land tenures, the undefined and varying usages, (which among Hindoos and Mahomedans form the law merchant, mercantile or of merchants, and common law of the country,) and above all the general circumstances of the country do not admit of the same instruments being brought to bear upon the judicial administration of the provinces, or rather do not admit of their being brought to bear without a re-organization of the constitution of the country. To the Civil Service as it exists and to indigenous materials, we must for the present continue to resort for the administration of civil law in the provinces. Whatever proportion the demerits of the local Courts may bear to their merits, the most unreasonable partisan of their opponents must admit, that the ordinary benefits of civil society have been obtained to the natives of India by their erection and continuance. Some law must be locally administered. A writ of ejectment cannot issue against the Emperor's Courts returnable by the ensuing term. The perfecting of any judicial system is the fruit of long years of cultivating and improving an ungrateful soil. Even now after centuries of experience a philosophical jurist will object in the strongest language to much of the law and practice in each branch of the proceedings of the Courts of Common law in England. With temper, time and judgment, we may engulf much of the purest essence of English principles on the stock of existing institutions. But it were better, we earnestly urge, not violently to attempt to acclimate an exotic, or even the name of which the mass of the natives are ignorant: the properties of which, ~~healthy~~ though they be by nature, are still fraught with noxious influence in their current modes of use; and which from distant locality and expense of resort thereto, cannot afford that protection to the native, which he now obtains in the vicinity, more or less, of his own home.

5th.—From the expression of these feelings, you will gather that we should have the least objection of allowing to natives the choice of appeal in all cases now

appealable to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, in Calcutta. We much fear, however, that such a change would rise to two systems of process, principle and practice, running counter to one another, and that the seed of collisions degrading to the judicial character, and involving in them the happiness of society, would be sown by the immediate adoption of your proposition, even in the lower provinces.

6th.—Nevertheless we should rejoice to see any well considered plan for blending the Supreme Court and Sudder Dewany Adawlut, in one tribunal of general jurisdiction all over India, embodied in the new civil and criminal code, or even immediately adopted.

7th.—In the mean time, we would beg to call your attention to the advantages, which would result to the local courts and their suitors, by extending the provisions of Reg. XII. 1833, to every judicial tribunal in the regulation provinces. This improvement would alone let in a flood of light upon the remediable and irremediable evils of the existing system, and would silently infuse a spirit of discussion and independence among all classes in respect to the principles of the law and practice of the administration, which would in time cast every branch of either in the mould of its own will; and this, too, alike whether the law commission shall complete its work on the principle of a philosophical jurisprudence, or shall terminate its career in a protracted and abortive labour. The influence of the talents and character of advocates, far indeed inferior to those whose presence now graces the Calcutta Bar, would in the country courts command the removal of many evils, and would ultimately effect the eradication of others, which at present the government and judicial authorities are impotent to directly change.

8th.—We would, too, suggest, that Government be petitioned to allow of all classes of residents in India being innepanned on civil and criminal punchayuts, or juries under Reg. VI. 1832. This would create a new source of aid to the judicial authorities, and would give a sanction to decisions in many cases, which is at present from the ignorance of the public so lamentably wanting.

9th.—On the whole, therefore, we are firmly convinced that equal justice to our native brethren demanded the passing of Reg. XI. 1836, but we should personally have no objection to seeing the act amended as far as to place European British subjects in respect to suites among themselves on the same footing that they were, under Mr. Advocate-General Pearson's opinion, during the currency of the 107th Section of the old charter act. Two important suggestions for the immediate improvement of the local courts now vested with a more extensive jurisdiction, we have taken the liberty to suggest, and other ameliorations capable of ready adoption will doubtless have occurred to other of your correspondents, which together must amount to a better security for the efficient discharge of the new authority, than what heretofore existed for the exercise of the antecedent one.

We have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants

J. O. BECKETT,	R. B. DUNCAN, Civil Surgeon,
J. O. B. SAUNDERS,	G. BLUNT, C. S.,
EDW. TANDY,	J. DAVIDSON, C. S.,
H. TANDY,	C. G. MANSEL, C. S.

Agra, June 9, 1836.

NOTE.

In general support of the remarks contained in the above, which go to call in question the suitability of the Supreme Court, without much change, for a Court of Appeal or Court of first instance over the civil suits of Natives beyond Calcutta, the following notes are hastily subjoined.

In the action brought by one of the poor men, who was wounded on the 16th of August 1819, against some of the Manchester

Yeomanry, the defendants pleaded fifty one pleas. One of the plaintiff's counsel stated in court that this would cost the plaintiff £40. In fact 49-50 of this plea was false and even legally unnecessary. *West. Rev. July 1836.*

Mr. Brougham in his speech on the state of the law, having laid down what he deems the fundamental principles which should regulate and repress unnecessary litigation in the common law courts in England, in respect to plaintiff and defendant, emphatically says, that "nothing can depart more widely from them than our practice, and nothing can be more easy than making it conform to them." And in reference to the same subject, remarks on the grievous hardship, by which parties are prevented from directly obtaining justice. "How often," he again observes, "have I been able to trace bankruptcies and insolvencies to some law suit above £50 or 100 pounds, the costs of which have amounted up to large sums. I made the prothonotary, four years ago, at Lancaster, give me a list of fifty writs, obtained at the Lent Assizes, the average was under £14 including however two or three actions brought to try rights, where the damages were of course nominal. But if the money recovered amounted in all to less than £900, the costs incurred certainly exceeded £5,000: £500 aside being indeed a very low average of costs as between attorney and client. It is not too much to affirm, that not above a tenth part of those cases would ever have seen the Court of Lancaster, had a right system prevailed."

"On what ground of common sense does our law," says he again in respect to arrest on mesne process, "in this matter rest?" In respect to English pleading, he continues that it is "by degrees the good sense has disappeared and the ingenuity and subtlety have increased beyond measure and been often times misdirected, nay, to such a pitch have the changes proceeded, that at last subtlety has superseded sense; accuracy and justice are well nigh lost sight of, and ingenuity is exhausted by devising pretexts for prolixity and means of stratagem. In these really hurtful innovations, the courts of law have been far too ready accomplices." "Let not the House suppose that grievance such as I have been describing to flow naturally from the present system are imaginary. I can assure the House from my own daily experience they are not: they produce constantly a cost or a delay, amounting to the positive denial of justice." "All pleas at law are pleaded without any restriction upon their falsehood. In equity the defendant answers under the sanction of an oath. But equity is as inconsistent with itself, as it is different from common law; for the plaintiff may aver as freely as he pleases without any oath or any risk at all." In respect to execution the same authority observes, "I feel perfectly justified in stating our system to be the very worst in Europe;" and "how widely does our law depart from these obvious and natural principles by dint of refinements, blunders, and openly avowed injustice." Again "a grant, perhaps the greatest evil of our system, as at present constituted, is the excess of the costs which a party succeeding is obliged to pay, over and above what he can recover from his antagonist. This is so certain and considerable that a man shall in vain expect me to recommend him either to bring forward a right claim, or to resist an unjust demand for any sum such as 20 or even £30. It would be difficult to point out greater uncertainty or more caprice in any branch of the system than are to be found in the law of partnership." "But how much nobler [than the boast of Augustus, he found Rome of brick and left it of marble] will be our sovereign's boast, when we shall have it to say, that he found law dear and left it too cheap: found it a sealed book, left it a living letter: found it the patrimony of the rich, left it the inheritance of the poor: found it the two edged sword of oppression, left it the staff of honesty, and the shield of innocence." *Brougham's speech on the state of the law, February 7th, 1828.*

"In the last session of parliament," said Sir E. Ryan, in his address to the Grand Jury, April 13, 1826, "Lord Teutenden introduced a short bill of only two pages, relating to matters of contract which having passed into an act, will be the means of checking much litigation, and of rendering the branch of law clear and certain, which from the variety of conflicting decisions, no man could with any thing like certainty, pronounce what was the law. I cannot help expressing a hope that this and similar improvement, may be extended to the King's courts in India."

NOTE UPON THE PRECEDING NOTES AND LETTER.

The gentlemen who wrote this letter deserve great credit. They will see how nearly the general statements and prayer of the Petition now under consideration concur with their own views. The wish of the inhabitants of Calcutta of all classes is for equality before the law. The wish of none, for an exclusion of the local tribunals—or a monopoly of appeals for the S. C. except in the very few specified cases in which British subjects are alone concerned. It may be remarked that the expenses of appeals are much less than those of causes, because no witnesses are examined or summoned. As to the abuse of numerous counts the writer

are not aware that both in England and in the Supreme Court this is abolished in a great degree, and will be totally done away with when the new rules under consideration, and printed, shall be finally passed, which cannot be long delayed.

The extension of the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests to cases of 1,000 rupees will abolish small causes, and on other common law causes unless witnesses are brought from a distance the average expense is now not more, if honestly conducted, than 600 rupees, and the average amount of causes at present above 5,000, in each case. By a plan submitted to Government, the expense of the officers of the Supreme Court will be reduced more than 50 per cent. and they will be paid by salaries. If there were more business laid upon them, justice would be cheaper to the suitors.

THE BLACK ACT PETITION COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 24TH JUNE, 1836.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held this-day at 10 A. M., at the office of Mr. Dickens.

Present.

MR. R. S. THOMSON,	MR. CAVORKE,
" W. BYRNE,	" APCAR,
DWARKANATH TAGORE,	" J. KID,
MR. K. H. COCKERELL,	" K. R. MCKENZIE,
" J. STEWART,	" F. H. BURKINYOUNG,
" J. D. DOW,	RUSSOMOV DUTL,
" J. WATSON,	MR. SPIER.
" L. DESOUZA,	

Moved and carried, that Mr. Cockerell take the Chair.

Moved and carried, that Messrs. Carr and W. C. Hurry be added to the Committee.

The Secretary intimated Mr. Colvin's resignation.

Moved and carried, that Messrs. Carr, W. C. Hurry and Cockerell, be constituted a Sub-Committee to revise the petition read at the meeting.

Mr. Wale Byrn wished that the petition now under revision should dwell more strongly on the political value of the Supreme Court and the protection it afforded to British subjects, the restraint it was on Government servants in case of misconduct.

Mr. R. S. Thomson suggested that in this petition no matters foreign to its object, and not mentioned at the meeting, be introduced.

The Secretary suggested that the matter which Mr. W. Byrn wished to be introduced, could be very well introduced into the general petition.

Mr. R. S. Thomson moved further, that the revised petition be circulated. Agreed to.

Moved and carried, that the Committee authorize its Secretary to open a correspondence with the other presidencies, in order to ascertain how far they will concur and act with the petitioners and Committee.

Also, that Mr. C. R. Prinsep be requested to prepare a general petition for all classes of Christians, &c. respecting the defects of the last Charter Act.

Also, that the results of the letters from the Mofussil be prepared for publication by the Secretary.

Also, the Circular be written to the Mofussil, requesting subscriptions and forwarded by each Member of the Committee, and such other Members, Agents and Gentlemen, who will undertake the task.

Also, that the subscription be commenced immediately in Calcutta, and that each Member and the Union Bank be authorized to receive subscriptions, and the results communicated every Saturday to the Secretary, who shall insert them in a general book.

Also, that the Secretary prepare Subscription Books, that the resolutions respecting the Committee, Agent

and Subscription be posted in the Books and an appropriate heading put to each.

Also, that the Secretary be authorized to employ an assistant and peon for the business of the Committee.

T. DICKENS, Secretary.

ALLAHABAD.		BAGURAH.	
Europeans,	34	Europeans,	3
Natives,	3	Indigo Planter,	1
Indigo Planter,	6	Assistant ditto,	2
Surgeon,	1		
European Vakeel, ...	1		3
Not classed,	29		
	37		
AZIMGUR AND GOROCKPORE.		BURDWAN.	
Europeans,	22	Europeans,	1
Natives,	2	Indigo Planter,	1
Indigo Planters,	10		
Assistant-Surgeons, ..	2		
Asst. Revenue Surveyor, 1	9		
Military,	2		
Natives,	2		
	24		
BENARES.		BUNDLEKUND AND CALPLE.	
Europeans,	1	Europeans,	7
Indigo Planter,	1	Merchants,	3
		Customs' Officer, ..	1
		Unclassed,	3
BUXAR.			
Europeans,	9		
Indigo Planters,	4		
Mariner,	1		
Assistant-Surgeon, ..	1		
Veterinary ditto, ...	1		
Military,	2		
	9		
BHAUGELPORE.			
Europeans,	22		
Natives,	8		
Indigo Planters,	15		
Agents,	2		
Missionaries,	2		
Unclassed,	3		
Natives,	8		
	30		
BARASSET.		DINAGPORE.	
Europeans,	4	Europeans,	4
Indigo Planters,	4	Indigo Planters,	4
	4		
SHERPOON.			
Europeans,	3		
Silk Planter,	1		
Missionary,	1		
Head Clerk,	1		
	3		
GHAZEEPORE SEPARATE.		HOOGLIV.	
Europeans,	7	Europeans,	14
Indigo Planters	6	Indigo Planters,	5
Sugar Planter,	1	In charge of Collieries, 3	
	7	Manufacturers,	5
		Unclassed,	1
			14

JESSORE.		BARUN.	
Europeans,.....	41	Europeans,.....	8
Natives,.....	1	Merchants,....	2
Indigo Planters,...	41	Indigo Planters,....	5
Natives,.....	1	Unclassed,.....	1
	42		8
CHUPRA.		PURNEAH.	
Europeans,.....	2	Europeans,.....	12
Indigo Planters,....	2	Indigo Planters,...	12
			12
KISHINAGUR AND BURDWAN.		PURNIA.	
Europeans,.....	24	Europeans,.....	30
Natives,.....	3	Planters and Merchants,	30
Indigo Planters,...	24		
Natives,.....	3	RAJESHY—DISTRICT PURNA.	
		Europeans,.....	12
		Natives,.....	7
			7
LUCKNOW.		Indigo Planters,....	12
Europeans,.....	11		19
Chaplain,.....	1	RONGPORE.	
Civil Engineer,....	1	Europeans,.....	1
Surgeons,.....	2	Indigo Planter,....	1
Military,.....	4		1
Unclassed,.....	3		1
	11		1
MALDA.		FURRUCKABAD.	
Europeans,.....	8	Europeans,.....	3
Indigo Planters,....	7	Merchant,.....	1
Merchant,.....	1	Indigo Planters,....	2
	8		3
MOORSHEEDABAD.		SHANABAD AND GHAZEE-PORE.	
Europeans,.....	2	Europeans,.....	34
Silk Manufactures,..	2	Native,.....	1
	2	Indigo Planters,....	34
		Native,.....	1
MEERUT.			35
Europeans,.....	45	TIROOHT.	
Natives,.....	1	Europeans,.....	77
	46	Zemindars, &c.	48
		Indigo Planters, &c.	77
MIRZAPORE.		Native Zemindars, ..	48
Europeans,.....	26		125
Merchants,.....	3	Total districts,.....	33
Indigo Planters,....	5	Total signatures,....	571
Surgeons,.....	3	Total Europeans,....	497
Military,.....	12	Total Natives,.....	74
Unclassed,.....	3		
	26		

THE REPEAL COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURRAH AND CHRONICLE.

SIR.—The following extracts from letters from the Mofussil, with which I have been furnished, are

published for general information. I beg to state further, that except the Agra letter none have been handed to me, nor do I know of any that have been received, on the other side of the question: as to the letter from Agra, those who signed it will see that the difference between their object and those advocated in the petition read to the meeting, is but small. Numerous letters I believe have been received, which owing to their containing references to private matters, have not been sent to me; many others have been received but not sent, though free from this objection, which I take this public mode of requesting the friends of the cause to forward.

Your obedient Servant,

T. DICKENS, Secretary.

To the Committee appointed at the public meeting of the 20th June 1836.

"Zilla Furrusedpore and Dacca.—As an individual insulated in the mofussil, I feel grateful to the inhabitants of Calcutta, for coming forward with so much zeal to protect my civil rights, and I shall join my solemn protest to theirs against being bound over to the Company's Court, without the privilege of appeal to the King's Court, more particularly on the following grounds:—

1st.—That the decisions of the Company's Courts are founded on no known or defined laws.

2d.—That the Judges are generally so ignorant of the languages, in which the proceedings are conducted, as to be incapable of coming to a decision on any case without the assistance of the native amils.

3d.—That from the loose and careless way, in which cases are decided, it is nearly impossible ever to get a suit brought to a conclusion; as an instance, I may mention that a complaint for the possession of some villages in which I am concerned, has been before the Courts since 1821, and after the decisions of 10 Judges have been obtained, the case is about as far forward, as it was when first commenced.

4th.—That the natives attached to the Company's Courts, and who I firmly believe influence the decision of all cases, are most notoriously corrupt, so much so, that in many Courts there are regular specified fees to be paid before a decree can be obtained, and it is not many months since some cases of mine carried on in a native's name before the Sudder Ameen of Jessore, were dismissed, because I refused to pay him 1d of the amount; at all events my *mauktyar* wrote me that the cases would be dismissed, if that sum was not paid; and they were subsequently dismissed, but afterwards gained on an appeal at an expense greater than the bribe required by the Sudder Ameen.

5th.—That I am obliged to complain or answer complaints in the Persian language of which I am totally ignorant, nor have I a servant in all my extensive concerns that can translate a Persian paper correctly into Bengally: in all cases, therefore, I am obliged to apply to some one about the Court, to obtain a knowledge of what may be written in all complaints brought against me, and I am also obliged to get my answers translated into Persian before the Judge will receive them; I have therefore no idea whether my story comes before the Judge as I have instructed, or not, and my interests are consequently left at the mercy of a hanger-on of the Court, as the few natives that understand Persian are all candidates for places at Court, and will not take employment in less lucrative situations.

6th.—The results of the Company's Law administered exclusively by Company's Courts, are very apparent in this district, inasmuch as every landlord formerly resident in it, has been compelled to remove his house to Calcutta, purposely and confessedly to avoid the justice and oppressions practised by the Company's Courts. I am firmly of opinion that a similar result will follow the passing of Act No. XI of 1836 in the case of Europeans who at present in some measure occupy the place of the non-resident landlords; and there can be no doubt that when all parties possessed of intelligence and wealth are removed from the districts, the Honorable Company's Servants will be relieved from much unpleasant responsibility, but how far that result will add to the comfort or happiness of the people, is a question which is not likely to be mooted by the Legislative Council as at present constituted."

"Zillah Jessore, Gunghal, May 31, 1836.—This act will not only subject Europeans to the caprices and passions of the Judges in the Mofussil Courts, but every rich native Talookdar or Zemindar will be able by means of his subaltern and inferior servants, who are almost invariably men of the lowest castes and utterly depraved, to cause Europeans to be called into Court upon the slightest pretence, and by paying high bribes to the amlahs, perhaps cause them, although innocent, to be punished. If the case be dismissed, I see no advantage to be gained by suing the complainant for perjury whilst the *real* author is the Talookdar, *whose name even does not appear*. He, the Talookdar, will escape with impunity. For instance, a Talookdar, proprietor of a factory adjoining that of an European with whom he is in dispute, may, during the manufacturing, cause his servants to lodge a false complaint of a serious nature in Court in order to have the European summoned to answer to the same; whilst the Talookdar, taking advantage of his absence, will order his myrmidons to cut the plant of the European and bring it to his own factory. The only remedy will be a suit in the civil court which may be carried on for a very considerable period and to the utter ruin of the planter.

Besides, although there are many capable magistrates in the Mofussil, still there are others who are not sufficiently well versed in the native languages to make a severe cross-examination. Others confide too much in their amlahs, and this must partly be the case when there is so much business to get through.

I am also of opinion that the respect now entertained for all Europeans will be greatly diminished, if not entirely done away with, by the passing of this act; but the chief and principal point is, we have no press in the Mofussil!"

"Zillah Buxar, June 5, 1836.—I have the pleasure of returning the paper which accompanied your letter of the 25th ultimo, to which I have obtained the signatures of most of the residents in this station and its neighbourhood. Some who have signed it do not object to trust to the "consciences" of the Mofussil Judges, but they are very averse to do so to those of their amlahs, who are notoriously corrupt, and who have the credit of influencing the decisions of the former more than is consistent with a due administration of justice, which they can do with the greater facility in consequence of the proceedings of the Courts being carried on in a language but little understood by any of the parties concerned except themselves. The greater part of the signatures, however, are those of persons who have the strongest objection to the Company's Courts, and are indignant at being deprived of the right of appeal from them to the King's."

"Zillah Kishnaghur, Gungadhurpore, May 29, 1836.—I have much pleasure in handing you filled, the circular to my address regarding the abominable Black

Act. I have, as you will perceive, signed it myself, together with having obtained the signatures of three respectable native landholders of this part, which you will observe under mine in the native language, and which can be easily translated and added to the petition to Parliament. We in the Mofussil can not too much thank the leading community of Calcutta for what they have done and are still doing for us in this case, for it is us that will feel it most and not them. In short it is an outrage on our feelings as well as on our worldly affairs."

"Zillah Dacca, Hooshangunge, June 2, 1836.—The whole of the gentlemen are indigo planters, and have a pretty correct idea of Mofussil justice. What the "principles of equity and good conscience are" we will probably learn to our cost, should we be unfortunate enough to be at the tribunal where they are dispensed—and having a native for our opponent. We all hope better things however."

"Benares, Camariah, June 4, 1836.—It would have been an excellent plan if the Committee had sent also a Persian or Hindee translation (lithographed) of the circular for native signature, as, in my opinion, a great number of them would have put their names to it. I could obtain one or two hundred here, and every planter as many; for not a single Zemindar but would do so, although I am not aware how far that would affect them in regard to the Supreme Court. Dwarkanauth would be able to inform you upon that point."

"Benares, Camariah, June 8, 1836.—Not a single person that I have been conversing with but held the said Act in the most utter detestation, nor do I believe there is a single native in this part of the country, but is of the same opinion. Wishing every success to the Petition."

"Zillah Hooghley, Bansbarreea, June 17, 1836.—I would wish, however, to say that besides the powerful objections on other scores, there is, one which perhaps is worthy not to be lost sight of, which is, that though the instances of the appeal to the Supreme Court may not have been comparatively numerous, yet the destruction of the right to that appeal may have the effect, in instances, of rendering the Company's Courts more careless, and therefore more objectionable, and consequently the native functionaries and amlahs more corrupt (if that's possible), than even under the old system, by reason of the withdrawal of the check of His Majesty's Court."

ADDITIONAL SIGNATURES AGAINST THE BLACK ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I enclose another list of signatures of European and Native inhabitants of the Mofussil, who have notified their desire to sign a Petition of Parliament against Act No. XI of 1836, which I request you will do the Committee the favor to publish.

As misapprehension has existed respecting the objects of the petition to Government presented by many of the indigo planters of Bengal on the 26th November, 1835, I take this opportunity of stating that I have the authority of Mr. Watson, who waited on a member of Council on the subject, for stating that the only object of that petition was to have demands of trifling amount, and dispute between the planter and ryots or assamies, adjudged by the Moonsiff's Courts near the spot, and that

the petition never contemplated the abolition of appeals as between British subjects or in any matters of importance.

I take this opportunity also of stating that if the correspondent of the former Committee, an extract from whose letter from Zillah Furreedpore, Dacca, was published on the 30th ultimo, is desirous of coming forward and pointing out cases of misconduct, or proving any specific act of corruption against the Sudder Aumeen, mentioned in his letter, the Civil and Session Judge of Jessore has addressed to me a letter as Secretary to the Committee, stating his anxiety to enquire into the truth of the accusation, or of any other corrupt practices connected with the Jessore Courts, that the correspondent may be aware of.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obdt. Servt.,
T. DICKENS, Secretary.

List of European and Native Inhabitants of the Mofussil, who have signified their desire to sign a petition against Act No. XI. of 1836, since the last publication.

By list already published,	Natives.....	16
Europeans & Natives, 571		29
		==
DACCA.		
Europeans.....	13	
Indigo Planters. ...	13	
	13	
	==	
KISHNAGHUR.		
Europeans.....	13	
Natives.....	16	
	==	
Indigo Planters.....	13	
	37	
	==	
MYMENSING.		
Europeans.....	34	
Natives.....	3	
	==	
Indigo Planters.....	21	
Military.....	11	
Surgeons.....	2	
Natives.....	3	
	==	
	37	
	==	

FUEBA.		Natives.....	2
European.....	1		33
	==		
Indigo Planter.....	1		
	==		
RAJSHY, MOORSHEDA-		TIRHOOT.	
		Europeans.....	16
		Indigo Planters.....	16
			==
BAD.			
Europeans	30		16
Natives.....	3		==
	==	Total	700
			==
Indigo and Silk Plan-			
ters, &c.....	30		

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I forward for publication a return of the number of parties who have signified their wishes to subscribe to the petition against Act No. XI. of 1836, received since the last announcement.

Yours obediently,

T. DICKENS, Sec. to Committee.

July 18, 1836.

KISHNAGHUR.		BARSET.	
Indigo Planters, &c.	15	Indigo Planter,	1
Missionary,	1		==
	==	GHAZEEPORE.	
	16	Merchants, &c....	6
	==		==
TIRHOOT.		Total.....	28
Indigo Planters,....	5		==
	==	Hurkaru.]	

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A general Meeting was held in the Town Hall yesterday, Wednesday, 8th June, 1836.

Present.

THE HON. SIR E. RYAN, President, in the Chair.
General Sir H. Fane, Dr. Marshman, Col. Dunlop, Jas. Pattle, Esq., Dr. Wallich, M. D., Thos. Leach, Esq., C. Trebeck, Esq., Chas. Prinsep, Esq., Wm. Storm, Esq., J. R. Bagshaw, Esq., Jas. Kyd, Esq., D. Hare, Esq., J. W. Masters, Esq., H. Piddington, Esq., His Highness Nawab Tehowar Jung.

Visitors.

G. A. Prinsep, and J. H. Stocqueler, Esqrs., and Nawab Hyhuth Jung.

The proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were proposed Members of the Society.

M. S. Staunton, Esq., the Revd. H. Pratt, M. A., Capt. Stewart Corbett, 25th Regt. N. I.

Proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Mr. Bell.
Col. Skinner, J. B. Jones, Esq.

Proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

The following communications were read and donations submitted, viz.

ON SUGAR.

No. 1.—From Capt. W. H. Sleeman, General Superintendent, to the Secretary, dated Camp Musoures, 5th May, intimating that he has already introduced the

Otaheite cane, in the districts of the Saugor and Nurbudda territory, at Moradabad, Lucknow, Kotah, Nee-much, Indore, Bhopal, and Furruckabad.

Capt. Sleeman states that the "surplus funds available out of the Jubbulpore plantation of Otaheite cane, will this season be sufficient to defray the cost of transporting the cane as plants to any of those parts of India where it may not have been yet introduced."

It seems that by selling a portion of the cane every year in the bazar, Capt. Sleeman has not only been able to keep down the current expenses, but to give an extensive range of distribution—gratis, and to obtain the following results, which being of great importance are given at length, in his own words.

1st. "Proved by successful experiments, that sugar of excellent quality can be made in the valley of the Nurbudda, a thing never believed by the people before this plantation was established. The sugar made by the aid of men from the sugar districts in Oude, bore the same price in the bazars, as that brought from Mirzapore."

2nd. "That the sugar made from the Otaheite cane is rather better in quality than that made from the small straw coloured cane of the country, and very far superior to that made from the large purple cane."

3rd. "The cane, after eight years planting, was last season as fine in its beautiful straw colour, in its size, and the quality of its juice, as when gathered for me in the * * *, by the present Secretary to the Government

* Quere : Mauritius.

of that Colony, Capt. Dick, in 1827. The plants I brought with me were deposited in the Botanical Garden in Calcutta in March 1827, and in the following cold season I was supplied at Jubbulpore with cuttings from these plants. These canes now sent into the bazar, as they are, cut and sold as a fruit, fetch about four times as much as the largest cane of the country, being much longer, and the juice much finer."

The Secretary had already answered Capt. Sleeman's letter, and proposed the names of several other districts to which the cane might be advantageously introduced.

No. 2.—From Dr. N. Wallich to the Secretary, dated 17th May, enclosing a letter to his address from Mr. E. R. Grange, of Assam, of the 27th April, and three pots of sugar, samples of Mr. Grange's experiments with the cane of Assam, which appears to be of a very inferior description. The contents of two pots are nothing more than over-boiled liquor which has undergone fermentation. The other is better, but no attention has been paid to tempering.

From these results, however, it is quite clear that sugar of the best quality might be made, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Grange will prosecute his labour in a field which Dr. Wallich represents as "deserving of the Society's best attention;" and as Capt. Sleeman has been solicited to transmit a portion of his surplus stock to this fair province, Mr. Grange will find it to his interest to give every attention to improving the cane, when he will be certain to reap a good return for his labour.

Memo.—Capt. Sleeman's letter, and that of Dr. Stevenson (from which an extract was given in last month's report,) will, it is hoped, tend to dissipate any impression the hasty conclusions of the *Calcutta Currier* might have made, in regard to no exertions having been made on this side of India to introduce a superior description of cane; but if enough has not been advanced to refute the *Courier's* assertion, a letter from Col. J. Colvin to Mr. Bell, dated the 1st May, will satisfy the public that the Society and its distant members have not been asleep.

"Of the sugar-cane, formerly sent up to me, and of which three plants vegetated, the produce has been sufficient to plant fully about 350 square yards of ground, besides supplying 20 canes to Saharanpore with each from 12 to 15 eyes. The ultimate supply of seed is therefore almost secured; the dispatch which you procured for me in February last, has not yet reached me, but as my boat passed Allahabad nearly one month since, I expect it in the course of a fortnight."

COTTON.

Colonel Colvin in the same letter observes, "this year for the first time, the experiment (of cultivating Upland and Georgia) has commenced on a large scale, the sowings altogether amounting to about 150 acres from seed raised from the supplies formerly sent to me by the Society, and put into the ground in what I consider the only month suited for this operation in this part of the country—April. There will, however, be some sowings in June, which under favorable circumstances, is also a good month, though almost too late to fully ripen its crops before the frosts destroy the plant in December, whilst the hot winds in May are almost too scorching to admit of the very young plant making a healthy progress."

No. 3.—From Col. Skinner, dated 18th May, (Hansi) acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's letter of the 2d, and promising to give his best attention to the seeds dispatched by the steamer to his address. Col. Skinner adds "I am now endeavouring to introduce the American cotton," and have got a large plantation, upwards of

500 beegahs from seed which I received from Col. Colvin, and if it answers my expectations, I have not the slightest doubt, that the villagers will prefer it to the country cotton, if they can be sure of getting a good and regular supply of seed."

No. 4.—From John Richards, Esq., dated Liverpool, 3d Feb. 1836, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Bell's letter of the 16th July last, containing an indent for American cotton seeds, agreeably to a resolution passed by the Society at their General Meeting on the 8th of July, 1835.

Mr. Richards had given his immediate attention to the order, and the judicious arrangements which he had planned in conjunction with his friends Messrs. Baring, Brothers and Co. cannot fail to be attended with success. These supplies will be followed by the annual indent, which was sent home in February last, through the kind assistance of His Excellency Sir H. Fane, so that Col. Skinner and all other public spirited individuals may look forward with confidence to abundant supplies of seed without reference to imports of Egyptian cotton seed, which, it is hoped, will engage a share of attention to our agriculturists.

No. 5.—From Jas. Crooke, Esq., to the Secretary, dated the 3d instant, presenting to the Society a box of Peruvian cotton seed, landed that day from the *Hindoo*.

Mr. Crooke gives the following extract from his correspondent's letter, viz:—

Liverpool, 4th Feb., 1836.—"We have put on board the *Hindoo* a case containing about two hundred weight of Peruvian cotton seed. This cotton is of fine quality and color, as long in staple as American, and worth, here 11½ to 12½ per lb. when clean (present market price). We think it would be very likely to succeed, and might be a great improvement in Indian Cottons. We wish you much to put it into hands of parties in the cotton growing districts where you could hear how it succeeded, and perhaps receive back some of the produce."

No. 6.—From Capt. C. M. Wade to the Secretary, dated Loodiana, 11th May, acknowledging receipt of Mr. Bell's letter of the 1st Feby. and the seeds therein referred to.

Capt. Wade draws particular attention to the desire expressed in the Punjab, to be supplied with *foreign cotton seed*, and adds, in reference to seed formerly sent to him:—"The cotton appears to me to thrive better here than that of India, which, indeed, is not very generally cultivated in these parts. I was rather surprised in my late journey to Ferozpoore to see several plants of the American cotton growing there luxuriantly in a garden. On enquiry I found that they had been introduced by a gardener from the banks of the Jumna, who procured them, I conclude, from the seed sent to Colonel Colvin."

* Capt. Wade presents the Society with another packet of Seeds, chiefly from Kashmeer. On the subject of former supplies from the same source—the following communication gives some particulars.

No. 7.—From Mr. J. W. Masters to the Secretary, dated 25th May, reporting on the seed which have been presented to the Society through the kindness of Capt. Wade and the Asiatic Society during the last two years—chiefly the produce of Calcool—and embracing about 100 species. Mr. Masters states that none of the peach, apricot or cherry seeds vegetated. He was more successful with the flowers, but excepting a species of hock or wall flower, which Dr. Wallich considers a new species between the "*charanthus cherii*" and "*alpinus*," the whole were of the most common description.

The same remarks are applicable to the kitchen garden seeds.

* The Upland Georgia, alluded to in Col. Colvin's letter.

Mr. Masters thinks it important, however, to remark that seeds which ripen in Cabool, have been ascertained to vegetate freely in Bengal.

TOBACCO.

No. 8.—From Ross D. Mangles, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 10th May, to the Secretary, annexing extract of a dispatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 25th September, 1835, with a report upon the quality of some tobacco sent home on the ship *Sir Thomas Munro* produced from Virginia seed, sown in the garden of the Agricultural Society, after the mode of cultivation adopted in America, referred to in the letter of the Society's Secretary, dated 18th October, 1830.

This report is exceedingly encouraging to those who are devoting their attention to the improvement of tobacco in India, and will appear in the next number of the Society's transactions.

No. 9.—A printed copy of that part of illustrations, &c. which treats on Dr. Pringle's tobacco, received without advice from Messrs. Thacker and Co.

Dr. Pringle, after giving a brief historical sketch of the discovery and rapid extension of this weed, quotes the report referred to in Mr. Secretary Mangles' letter above, in order to rescue India from the stigma previously fixed on her, by reason of the comparative inferiority of her tobacco.

Colonel Colvin, in his letter of the 1st May (already alluded to)—says: "My tobacco here (Dadoopoor) has all got so mixed that I really do not know which is which, but at Kurnaul where the Virginia seed alone was sent, its cultivation is spreading amongst the natives, and from its superior strength, it brings in the market about 20 per cent. more than the tobacco of the country, whilst the quantity of produce is at least equal."

ON GENERAL SUBJECTS.

No. 10.—From Dr. Wallich to the Secretary, dated 30th May, presenting the following, viz.

(a).—"Twelve papers of a very interesting sort of rice from the lofty mountains of Joomla towards the Himalaya in Nepal, where it is reared under circumstances of frost and snow."

Dr. Wallich intends forwarding a portion to the Honorable Court of Directors, for experiment in England, and at the suggestion of Lord Auckland, another parcel to the Colonial Secretary, for transmission to Canada.

(b).—A bundle of ears of Victoria wheat produced in the Botanical Garden from a few grains received from Mr. Hamilton in December last, who had procured it from Sir Robert Ker Porter at Curaccas so far back as August 1834. Dr. Wallich adds a printed notice and memoranda regarding the American sumach, and two small papers containing specimens of an insect which infests the tree, and some of the seeds damaged by the insect. The Doctor informs the Society that he has secured a number of plants of the *casalpinia ciliaria* or American sumach, raised from the seed presented by Mr. Hamilton.

(c).—A bag made from the fibre of the pine apple on the Khasea Hills, purchased by Dr. Wallich at Cherpa Poongee.

(d).—Twenty-three quarto volumes of the French "Encyclopedie Methodique."

No. 11.—From Dr. Falconer to the Secretary, dated 24th May, acknowledging Mr. Bell's letter of 28th April, which alludes to a dispatch of Egyptian cotton seed, medicine and kitchen garden seed, brought out by

Lord Auckland, and West India seeds—to all which he promises to give a fair trial in the Botanical garden at Saharunpore.

Dr. F. intimates the dispatch of a parcel for presentation to the Society, consisting of the following.

1st.—"A sample of a coarse fabric, manufactured in the Hill provinces north of Deyrah, and worn as a blanket wrapped about the upper part of the body by the hill people, it is called "Kurkee," and is produced from the woolly down which covers the under side of the leaf of the *chuplalia gopyopna*, a plant indigenous in the Himalayas.

2nd.—A packet containing the seeds of a spinous shrub, called in the hills "bhekul," and described in part III of Mr. Royle's illustrations under the name of *Prinsepia retels*. This seed produces a clear bland and tasteless oil "fit for salad and every purpose to which olive oil is applied."

3rd.—A sample (No. 1.) of shawl fleece, the produce of a young male shawl goat, brought from near "Chaprunge" on the Sutlej in Chinese Tartary about long. 79° 35' and lat. 31° 30'.

Sample (No. 2) of shawl fleece undressed, as exported from Chinese Tartary.

Sample (No. 3.) of the sort of fleece produced by the Teher, or wild goat of the Himalayas.

Sample (No. 4.) of the domestic sheep of Tartary.

No. 12.—From Dr. Strong, dated 28th May, enclosing a paper by Dr. Evans, exhibiting the comparative degrees of intensity of colour between the Mexican domesticated cochineal insects, and the wild species found on the Prickly Cactus in this country, accompanied by samples of woollen cloth dyed with both descriptions.

Memo.—The Secretary gave much attention to the amelioration of the wild insect some years ago, but from his want of success in finding any other description of Cactus, whereon the insect would subsist, he is led to infer that it is *not* the *grana Sylvestra* of Mexico, but an indigenous species, capable of improvement, by cultivating the plant.

No. 13.—From John Vaupell, Esq., dated 16th May, acknowledging several letters from the Calcutta Secretary, stating that several copies of the Society's transactions dispatched from Calcutta, by the ship *John Adam*, had been disposed of by anticipation, and returning thanks for the presentation copy sent by the same opportunity.

No. 14.—From Captain Williams, dated Kyook Phyor, 29th April, intimating the climate as favourable to the growth of the "Vunilla Aromatica" brought out by Lord Auckland, and offering to take care of a plant and give it a fair trial.

No. 15.—From F. J. Brown, Esq., of Tellicherry, dated 10th May, making a similar request, in addition to which he is desirous to have a plant of the *Maranta*, brought out also by the Governor-General.

Memo.—Only one plant of *Maranta* was brought which Mr. Masters made over to the Secretary in whose garden it is now recovering from the recent scorching weather. Mr. Bell's view is to distribute it as widely as possible after securing a small crop of seed from the bulbs of this plant.

No. 15.—From Captain C. G. Dixon, Superintendent in Mairwarra, to the Secretary, dated 16th May, intimating the loss of four parcels of seed dispatched to his address by the latter on the 26th April last, from the

dak having been plundered. Captain D. regrets the loss exceedingly, as they otherwise would have arrived just in season, and had offered a reward for their recovery.

Mr. Bell had fortunately made a second despatch to Captain Dixon, on the 27th April, (the day after) of the Rio cotton seed presented to the Society by Lord Auckland (2 species) and a small parcel simply styled American cotton received from Mr. J. W. Masters, who had received it from Mr. ———, gardener to the Duke of Sussex. These with some Tobacco seeds of sorts, it is hoped would reach Captain Dixon and make up in some measure for the loss of the others.

No. 16.—From the Deputy Post Master to the Secretary, dated 2d June, affording official intimation of the robbery above alluded to, and stating that although every thing had been done by the magistrate of Cawnpore to trace the thieves, his endeavours had been unavailing, and they were supposed to have escaped into the territories of the King of Oude.

No. 16.—From Colonel Tapp, dated Simla, 17th May.

No. 17.—From Lieutenant Kirke, dated Deyrah, 17th May.

No. 18.—From George Leyburn, Esq., dated Shahabad, 13th May.

No. 19.—From J. B. Jones, Esq., dated Junpoor, 19th May, acknowledging severally the receipt of the Secretary's letters, advising dispatches of Egyptian cotton and other seeds, per steamer *Lord William Bentinck* via Allahabad.

Lieutenant Kirke, who is doing much for horticulture in the valley of Deyrah, offers to the Society a quantity of seeds acclimated there from English stock, among which appears the *Mangel Wurzel*, so celebrated now in America and England as food for cattle.

Acknowledges the dispatch of Eastern pine plants made by Mr. Bell, through Captain Harris of Barrackpore.

Mr. Jones illustrates the hopelessness of improving the cotton grown at Junpoor as long as the mass of thick set population continues to press so heavily on the actual means of subsistence, by a picture of the wretched shifts adopted to force the soil to give her utmost. Thus when cotton is sown, ruhr, ginger and kully accompany it, when each is allowed to displace that which arrives first at maturity, and the cotton, being the latest, is at length, (after being choked for five or six months) allowed undisturbed possession of an exhausted soil and produces in return pods about the size of a hazel nut.

No. 20.—From W. Munro, Esq., Secretary and Manager of Agricultural and Horticultural Society, just established at Bangalore, to Mr. Bell, dated 6th May.

The objects of this young Society are "to improve the method of cultivating indigenous plants, to introduce exotic ones to excite competition amongst the natives, and to lay open to the scientific world at large, the botany of Southern India, at present but partially and imperfectly known."

The Members of the Society at Bangalore desire to be permitted to style themselves a branch of that at Calcutta, and to reciprocate information, plants, seeds, transactions, &c. A large piece of ground, formerly a botanical garden, and made up of a variety of soils, had

been already granted to the Society, and was in rapid preparation.

No. 21.—From Capt. Stuart Corbett, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, commanding Local Battalion at Kumayon, dated 14th May, and addressed to Dr. Wallich, intimating the existence of a garden of considerable dimension to which the efforts of the late Commissioner Mr. Traill, had been made to improve fruits, &c. and wishing to have supplies from Calcutta, for similar purposes.

No. 22.—From C. K. Robison, Esq., dated 21st May, enclosing a letter to his address from Mr. Cra-croft, dated Hobart Town, 8th March, advising the shipment of a box of garden seeds per *Boadicea*, with an invoice of cost &c.—*Memo.* The box had since been received, but the Secretary was sorry to say, in anything but sound condition, the seeds were packed in a most careless manner, some in dirty bags, and others in paper of different sorts, and thrown into the box without the least regard to packing. The lid of the box was in several pieces, and secured by a rope.

Mr. Bell had re-packed the seed into two tin boxes and forwarded it to Capt. Wade in Louisiana, who had just written for a supply.

No. 23.—From H. Wallers, Esq., dated 3rd June, presenting some living plants of the most choice grape vines and Spanish oak, brought with him from the Cape—also some new peach stones of a superior description, different species of firs, and cyprus, and some "Malta clover," of which Mr. W. speaks in terms of commendation.

Mr. W. also makes a tender of a box of kitchen garden seeds, for the sum he paid for them to Joseph Upjohn, seedsman at the Cape, who warrants them for 12 months, and whom Mr. W. recommends to the notice of the Society.

No. 24.—From Capt. Leach, dated 18th May, offering for acceptance, a box of English Vegetable seeds just received.

No. 25.—From D. W. Macleod, Esq., dated Leonee, 11th May, asking for cotton seeds.

No. 26.—From G. T. F. Speed, Esq., dated 11th May, presenting a bundle of red celery which he sent on the day of the Meeting, but not until the Members had dispersed; the celery was very fine considering the late season of growth, and Mr. Speed's remarks may be useful to those who wish to improve their celery beds.

No. 27.—From F. Macnaghten, Esq., dated 20th May, intimating the investment of 500 rupees of interest, from the Society's account in the Government Savings' Bank, in Government 4 per cent securities.

No. 28.—From W. Liddell, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, dated 25th May, enclosing a bill on Messrs. Boyd and Co. for the balance of account current due to the Society of India for seeds supplied.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be presented for all the foregoing communications and donations.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Calcutta, Town Hall, 8th June, 1836.—Hurkaru.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Proceedings of a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, on the 4th of June, 1836.

Wm. Mackenzie, Esq., A. M., of the Madras establishment, proposed at the last meeting, was elected a member of the Society.

Dr. A. Stewart, of the Bengal Presidency, was proposed as a member by Dr. Dempster, seconded by Dr. D. Stewart.

Letters from the following gentlemen were then read—from H. Daff, Esq., Surgeon 38th regiment, requesting his name might be withdrawn from the list of subscribers to the Society.

From Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, enclosing a draft for the balance of the Society's account with them, viz. rs. 277-2-9.

From Messrs. Parbury and Allen, enclosing their account with the Society, shewing a balance due to them of £21-7-7. Their bill for periodicals furnished for June 1834 to Nov. 1835 being £28-11 less the product of sales on behalf of the Society £7-3-5.

From Dr. McClelland presenting to the Society a copy of his work on Kenraon.

From H. Stevenson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon proposing that instead of the contemplated journal, five Circulating Libraries should be established in different parts of the presidency to supply the members with periodicals. Mr. Stevenson conceives that the expense of these would not exceed that of a Journal of selections, and that members would prefer reading the periodical for themselves to having matter extracted from them by others. The writer thinks that Dinapore, Cawnpore, Agra, Neemuch and Delhi should be chosen for the library stations, whence the books might be circulated to the neighbourhood, a committee of 3 or 4 members with a Secretary and Librarian having the Superintending Surgeon for the President, might be chosen to conduct the affairs of each library.

From Dr. Wallich, enclosing an extract from Royle's work on the Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, including some interesting remarks on the subject of Materia Medica, pointing out the importance of enquiries being made with the view of bringing to light the ample resources of this country in the production of medicinal articles, and strongly recommending the subject of the native materia medica to the notice of the Medical officers in India.

Dr. Wallich fully concurs in these remarks, and trusts that the Medical Society will use all its efforts to promote so desirable an object. He concludes by offering his services in forwarding the views of the Society in his matter. The extract will be found at page 275 and 276 of Dr. Royle's work. It contains also a short account of the genus *Colotropis* or *Mudar*, by which the above mentioned observations are preceded.

A copy of the proceedings of the Bombay Medical Society were laid on the table.

It was proposed by Dr. Goodeve, seconded by Dr. Ranken,—That an application be made to Government to grant the Society the indulgence formerly enjoyed by them of transmitting their communications free of postage.

This was agreed to, and the President, vice-President and Dr. Ranken were appointed to form a deputation to wait upon the Right Honorable the Governor-General for the purpose of submitting this request to his consideration.

The following papers were then read and discussed:

Sketches of two undescribed venomous serpents with fangs behind the maxillary teeth, by Dr. Cantor.

Account of a human monstrosity in the museum of the Medical College, drawn up by Dr. Goodeve.

The first snake described by Dr. Cantor he calls the *Cerberus Grantii*. Its head is triangular, broader than the neck, compressed, covered above with little hexagonal keeled scales between and before the eyes, 13 small irregular laminae. The muzzle obtuse, nostrils small. The largest laminae are those covering the temples and upper lips, nine on each side, the under lip covered with nine laminae smaller than those of the upper lip;—eyes small, prominent, lateral;—iris, greyish-brown;—pupil viperine;—mouth small;—upper jaw longer than lower, with 2 rows of little sharp reflex teeth, the first one much longer than the rest; lower jaw presents a similar arrangement. The trunk cylindrical and tapering towards the tail, covered with little rhomboidal intricate scales, anus simple, covered by a vertical shield. Color of the back, greyish brown, divided by a number of black irregular bands—the chin, abdomen and tail, white or grey with a zig-zag black band. These serpents are 3 or 4 feet long. Rivers and tanks form their abode, sometimes they are found in damp places near water. Some young ones kept by Dr. Cantor would not eat till they were put into water; their principal food is fish.

The other snake is of an entirely new genus called by Dr. C. Potamophis. The specimen described in his paper he denominates the *Potamophis Lushingtoni*. The head is ovate, a little broader than the neck;—muzzle rounded;—laminae nasales nearly semi-circular, perforated by the small nostrils in the middle; between the laminae nasales and frontales, there is a single rhomboidal laminae formed like an episcopal tiara. Temples covered with a number of laminae;—the upper lips covered with 8 laminae on each side; under lips by 7 smaller than those of the upper. The throat covered with a number of smaller scales comparatively more numerous than those of the cerberi and pythons;—color of the head dark olive, brown lips and throat whitish, eyes small, prominent, pupil black, round, iris golden; mouth moderate in the upper jaw, maxillary and palatal teeth. The former numerous, small, sharp, and reflex, increasing on size so that the two hinder are by far the largest covered in a folding of the palatal integuments, and their convex margin communicating with the opening of the excretorian duct of the venomous gland teeth of lower jaw nearly of the same size;—tongue greyish bifurcate;—trunk cylindrical, increasing towards the middle, tapering to the tail, covered with hexagonal smooth scales disposed in 21 longitudinal ranges so as to leave the interstitial black skin open, which forms as many zig-zag lines. The scales are olive brown, increasing in size as they approach the abdomen, scales of the tail smaller but of the same shape as those of back. The abdominal scales are arched, of a whitish color, marked in the middle with a black spot. Anus covered with a large sometimes bifurcate shield, surrounded with a number of small granular scales. The length of the snake is from 2 to 3 feet, circumference of body 2 to 3 inches. This snake like the other is a water snake living on fish, it will eat nothing on land; one in Dr. C.'s possession remained 7 months out of the water without touching food. When kept in an empty bottle it cast its skin once a month, but this operation occurred more seldom when in water. The muscular strength of this serpent is remarkable. There is a striking peculiarity in the anatomy of the cerberus and potamophis. The cystic and

hepatic ducts enter the duodenum, united together behind the opening of the pancreatic duct. The poison of these snakes appears to be less violent than that of serpents armed with fangs in front of the maxillary teeth. The paper was illustrated by some very beautiful drawings by Dr. Cantor.

The monster described by Dr. Goodeve consists of two female children united together in the thorax and upper part of abdomen by a broad connection extending from the sternum and the umbilicus below and above these two points all is natural. There is only one perfect umbilical cord, but below that is seen another rudimentary one about an inch in length. The length of the whole monster is from 15 to 16 inches—circumference of the whole 11 to 12—circumference of connecting medium 9 to 10 inches—weight five pounds. On examining the internal structure, it was found that there is one thoracic and abdominal cavity common to both children, these cavities being divided from each other by a single diaphragm. The walls of the thorax are composed of a double set of ribs with two sternebrae, one on the anterior the other on the posterior part of the commisure. The abdominal muscles are likewise double. The abdominal and pelvic viscera of both children are perfect, with the exception of the liver; this organ appears to consist of two perfect livers united together by their convex surfaces. This arrangement of the liver, of course, reverses completely the position of the abdominal viscera of the right child. Indeed the abdominal contents and the diaphragm are so placed that they may be best understood by conceiving the viscera of one child reflected in a mirror to form the viscera of the other.

In the thorax a double set of lungs are seen with only one heart common to both children. This to a certain extent is double but very imperfectly so. There is one large auricular cavity on either side common to both right ventricles: the opening between these cavities is furnished with a valve, also common to both. From the right ventricle of the left side springs a pulmonary artery; but no similar vessel arises from the right side; the superior Vena Cavae of both children empty themselves into a common right auricle. The little cavity again communicates with a common left auricle by an enormous foremen ovale unprovided with any valve. With this common left auricle one pulmonary vein from each child opens. This left auricle communicates with two separate left ventricles, indeed there appears to be one common opening between all the cavities of the heart and the blood must have flowed through them in every direction. From each left ventricle arises a perfect aorta on the left side and communicates with the pulmonary artery by a ductus arteriosus. On the right side the ductus arteriosus forms the pulmonary artery and is continued to the lungs of the right child. There is a thymus gland common to both children. This monster is said to have lived for 3 or 4 hours after birth, but it is difficult to conceive this possible, the arrangement of the heart was such that the creature must have been instantaneously asphyxiated as soon as respiration became necessary.

H. H. GOODEVE, Secy. Med. and Phy. Society.

[Harkn.]

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

A meeting of the management was held on Saturday, the 11th June, Dr. Sawers, 3d Member of the Medical Board, in the Chair.

On the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Pearson, it was resolved unanimously, that a circular letter be forthwith addressed to the members of the Bengal Medical Service, which shall embody the following points.

1st.—A general declaration that the Fund be now considered in actual operation.

2nd.—To state to present subscribers to the Fund the amount of their arrears, if any, of subscription, due from the 1st January, 1833, to 31st August, 1836, calculated with compound interest at 8 per cent. per annum, according to the regulation 2, section 3d, and requiring them to pay up those arrears with interest, as aforesaid, within a period of 12 months from the date of the circular letter.

3rd.—To call upon those members of the Bengal Medical Service, who have not yet joined the Fund, to signify their intention, should they determine upon doing so, within three months from the date of the circular letter; and to inform them, in that case, of the arrears of subscription due, time of payment, &c. in like manner as mentioned above.

4th.—To call attention to regulation 7, section 1st, stating that, for the present, the subscriptions are calculated on the minimum scale.

The following letter was submitted, and read to the Committee.

To the Committee of Managers of the Medical Retiring Fund.

GENTLEMEN,—In justice to you and to the service, I find that I am under the necessity of resigning the situation of Secretary to the Fund.

My time now is too much employed in professional avocations to permit me to continue to give that attention to its duties which they require, and I will therefore feel obliged by your nominating, in my room, a successor to the office.

Perhaps I may be allowed to mention that my colleague Mr. Pearson, is willing to undertake the office of Secretary, provided that some professional accountant is associated with him, with whom he will equally share the monthly allowance attached to the appointment.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. S. MERCER.

Calcutta, June 8, 1836.

On the above letter being read, the following resolutions were passed by the Committee.

Moved by Dr. A. R. Jackson, seconded by Dr. Corbyn, and carried unanimously, that the Committee regret the retirement of Mr. Mercer from the office of Secretary, and beg him to accept their best thanks for his great exertions, and zealous co-operation in their past labours.

Moved by Dr. A. R. Jackson, seconded by Dr. Corbyn, and carried unanimously, that a consolidated allowance of Company's rupees two hundred and fifty (Co's Rs. 250) per mensem, be fixed as the salary of the Secretary to the Fund, out of which he is to provide a competent native assistant, office establishment and stationery, and that the whole expenses of the Secretary and his office, shall not exceed the said sum of two hundred and fifty Company's rupees; and that Mr. Pearson be appointed Secretary in succession to Mr. Mercer, subject to the confirmation of the subscribers in obedience to regulation 9 of section 4th.

J. T. PEARSON, Sec. Ben. Med. Retiring Fund.

Calcutta, June 11, 1836.

MR. LINTON'S CONCERT.

The Scenic Concert for the Benefit of Mr. Linton took place at the Town Hall, on Friday Evening the 10th June, the performance brought to our recollection the Re-unions, but in no respect equalled those charming entertainments. The stage was erected in the usual place, and was very tastefully constructed. It was near nine o'clock before the Overture began and the scene opened with Signor Pizzoni's "*Largoul factotum*" which he sang very well but not with his accustomed animation. The scena that follows this in the *Barbieri* was given with good effect by the Amateur Conte of the late Operatic series, who delighted us with the Duo "*All'idea*" in which he was ably seconded by Signor Pizzoni. A scene or two from Dibdin's *Waterman* followed, in which our old favorite Mr. Linton played and sang "the jolly young Waterman," a part that many years ago he made his own, and so much of it as he gave on this occasion was admirably performed. Mrs. Atkinson as *Wilhelmina* sang sweetly, but we were again persuaded that the adjuncts of character and scenic representation can never increase the effect of this lady's singing; she has always been and should remain a Concert singer; as such she has ever been particularly successful in sacred music. Our facetious friend *Bob Acres* personated *Robin the Gardener*; his dress and his acting were in the highest bloom, and his song "*Cherries and Plumbs*" excited much laughter, and was greeted with deserved applause: why does not "our Bob" indulge us more frequently by a comic song? Signora Schieroni and Signor Pizzoni next introduced the scene from the *Barbieri*, in which the Signora charmed

us, as she always does, in—"Una voce," and in the Duo with Pizzoni—"Dunque io sono." How beautifully articulate are the volute of Schieroni!—we have heard a simile about pearls falling into fluid of which her singing such passages reminds us. The scena from "*L'Italiana*" and some other items of the Programme were very judiciously omitted; however to make amends to those who might regret such curtailments, we suppose, Mrs. Atkinson volunteered an Aria. In "No Song no Supper," which commenced the second part of the evening's entertainments, the Amateur *Fabrizio* of "*La Gazza Ladra*" took the part of *Crop*, and also in the *Waterman* played *Bundle*: this gentleman has lately proved himself a considerable acquisition in musical as well as other pieces. Fioravanti's excellent dutton buffo from "*L'Amor Mariano*" was admirably sung by our Italian Prima Donna and Il Conte; nothing of the kind could be more ludicrous. Our Irish friend Mr. O'Hanlon appeared in the character of a real Hibernian *intirely*; he introduced himself by a laughable account of his journey to *Bugal*, having taken "a whilelah in his fist for company on the road." He was in good voice and sang with much humour and sweetness, one of *Lover's Superstitions of Ireland* "*Rory O'More*." The performance concluded in reasonable time with the last scene of "No Song no Supper." Mr. Linton has great credit for adopting so novel and pleasing a style of entertainment as the Scenic Concert, and we are happy to hear that although the room was not full the subscription list was.—*Bengal Herald*.

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

RAJAH BERRODACAUNT ROY AND OTHERS, V. BISSNOO SOONDREE DABIE AND OTHERS.

JUDGMENT.

MR. JUSTICE MAIKIN.—This is a case of very considerable importance and great difficulty; the difficulty arises partly out of considerations of law and partly from a state of facts by no means satisfactorily ascertained. In the view, however, which I take of the case, most of the uncertainties of fact become of little importance; and I may proceed to state the view of them which I take, or rather, in some instances, assume, without much discussion of the evidence on which they rest.

It appears then, that in the year 1795, the Rajahs Sreecaunt Roy and Gopeenauth Roy, being in circumstances of considerable embarrassment, applied to Doorgachurn Mookerjee for a loan of 52,000 Rs. The loan was finally obtained, but the securities executed were given, not to Doorgachurn Mookerjee but to Nemychurn Mullic, who, in fact, advanced the money. There is conflicting evidence and assertion, as to the fact of the money being wholly Nemychurn's; but I think it is impossible to treat it otherwise, when we refer to the proceedings in the suit of 1803, and find that on the filing of Nemychurn's answer, in which he treated the loan as a *bona fide* transaction of his own, the complainant in that suit, Banneeraunt Roy,—the father of Berrodacaunt and Son of Sreecaunt,—and Gopeenauth Roy, consented to the dismissal of their bills against him. There is also a considerable contest, whether, assuming Nemychurn Mullic to be a *bona fide* party in the transaction, the introducing him was not a surprise upon the Rajahs, who are represented by the present complainant, to have looked at all events in the first instance to Doorgachurn Mookerjee as the principal in the transaction. I should rather collect from the evidence that this was so; but it

does not seem to me material. The result was, however, that Nemychurn Mullic actually advanced the money and received as security for it from the Rajah, a mortgage of several purgunnahs, including Mullic, the purgunnah now in question, a bond for the repayment of the money on a certain day, and a warrant to confess judgment in this court in default of payment.

The mortgage was in the English form by lease and release with the same period as the bond appointed for payment. Upon this mortgage a question arose of considerable importance in this case, but in my mind of very little difficulty, which this will be the most convenient opportunity of adverting to. It was contended that the parties taking conveyances in the English form, must be understood to have intended that their rights arising under those conveyances, should be determined by English law, and that, in that case, the lapse of time would be an answer to the claims of the complainants; or else that if the Hindoo law were to be applied, the consequence was one purporting to be conditioned for payment at a specific time, that it came therefore under the description of a conditional sale, or a pledge for a limited period, and that by Hindoo law there could be no redemption now. In my judgment neither of these arguments can be supported. The conveyances being in a known English form, must be interpreted according to their known and usual construction; but when the relation of the parties is thus ascertained, the legal consequences of that relation will be those attaching to it according to Hindoo law. Now in the common construction of an English mortgage, it is redeemable at any time, although a day is fixed for the payment: the presumption made after a certain time in favour of the mortgage is a presumption of evidence only and has nothing to do with the construction of the instruments. The mortgage in question, therefore, must be treated, in my opinion, as a mortgage and pledge for an unlimited period, and must have that head of Hindoo law applied to it, if the decision of this case is finally to depend on the mortgage.

There are, however, other most material facts in the case. Nemychurn Mullie advanced 52,000 rupees, but only 44,600 of this sum came to the hands of the Rajahs Sreecaunt and Gopenaath, the remaining 7,400 being retained by Doorgachurn Mookerjee either as a compensation for loss upon different estimates of the price of red lead, tutenag, &c., which according to one account of the transaction, were to be taken in part of the advances, or else, according to his own account, as a reward for his becoming security to Nemychurn Mullie for the payment by the Rajahs. Whichever of these stories be true, it is said that the detention was a fraud and extortion on the part of Doorgachurn Mookerjee; and as such I treat it. But when it is sought to go further, and it is said that this is a fraud that vitiates the whole transaction according to any law which can be applied to the case, I cannot agree to the conclusion. I very much doubt whether upon any sound construction of the facts of this case, Doorgachurn Mookerjee can be treated as the agent of Nemychurn Mullie, so as to make any fraud on his part imputable in law to Nemychurn, and to render the mortgage void on that ground in his hands. It rather seems to me that the mortgage was perfectly good, and that the Rajahs could only seek their personal remedy against Doorgachurn Mullie, for the money which he had embezzled or fraudulently retained. And if so, I do not see the circumstance of the mortgaged property afterwards coming into his hands could make any difference, except, indeed, that if it remained redeemable, it might be redeemed by him for the payment of the sum actually received by the Rajahs, instead of that actually paid by Nemychurn; and that perhaps a question which it is unnecessary to discuss; the case would be, the amount of the redemption money in the hands even of persons taking by assignment from him.

But it is not on these transactions. I proceed in denying that these transactions are now void or voidable on the ground of fraud, in this retention of the 7,400 rupees. A party may set aside a transaction for fraud, or he may abide by the transaction and receive compensation for the fraud; but he cannot do both: here the Rajahs Sreecaunt and Gopenaath have made their election; by the suit of 1805 they have obtained from Doorgachurn the full amount with interest of the sum subtracted from them: they were, therefore, and the complainant, as claiming under them, in exactly the same condition as if the whole sum of 52,000 rupees had been originally paid, and the fraud relied upon has ceased to exist. The possession of the claimants therefore, in my opinion, cannot now be impeached on this ground, whatever might have been the case at an earlier period.

These observations of course only apply to the fraud alleged in respect to the 7,400 rupees. Some attempt was made also to treat the transaction as fraudulent, even considering it as a loan to the full amount of 52,000 rupees on the ground of undue advantage taken of the distressed situation of the borrower; but I do not think there is any evidence sufficient to establish that point. The bargain was probably not one which the Rajahs would have been willing to make in more prosperous circumstances; but the complainant must go a great deal further than this to set aside the transaction on such grounds, and this seems to me to be the full extent of the evidence.

The circumstances, however, most material in my judgment to the determination of this case, yet remain to be stated. At the time fixed for the payment of the money, proceedings were had under the warrant of attorney in this court, judgment was signed and execution issued. Under this the interest of the Rajahs in the pergunnah of Mullie was sold to one Neelmony Holdar, for Rs. 27,800 and Neelmony Holdar, about three years afterwards, conveyed this pergunnah, with some other lands, nominally, to a son of Doorgachurn Mookerjee, but really for Doorgachurn's benefit and interest, at a price very nearly, or perhaps exactly, corresponding with that originally paid by himself. By the sum realized from the sale of Mullie, by the payment of 20,000 rupees at one time and by the offer of 10,000 rupees at another, out of which the balance due was to be taken, Nemychurn Mullie was fully paid off; but before this account was thus settled and adjusted, he had directed a second sale under the execution, and another pergunnah belonging to the Rajahs

but not included in the mortgage, the pergunnah of Syedpore, was sold for a sum of 30,000 rupees, and Doorgachurn Mookerjee became the purchaser, though, as appears to have been his usual practice, in the name of another. The proceedings of 1805, to which reference has already been made, were instituted to set aside this sale of Syedpore, on the ground that Nemychurn had been paid in full before it was made, by the two sums of 20,000, and 10,000, and the 27,000, the proceeds of Mullie; and in the result, the sale was accordingly set aside, Nemychurn Mullie being treated as entitled to his full sum of 52,000 rupees with interest, and Doorgachurn Mookerjee being compelled to pay to the Rajahs the sum of 7,400 rupees, originally withheld from them, with interest, and to reconvey Syedpore to them, accounting for its rents and profits during his occupation, and having allowed to him in return the sum he had paid for it, with interest, and a sum to meet certain outstanding debts due for the pergunnah while he held it.

Out of these circumstances the main question in the case arises: the defendants contending that the possessions under Neelmony Holdar and all subsequent possessions is a title under the Sheriff's sale, completely adverse therefore to the rights of the Rajahs; and thus established by lapse of time: the complainants insisting that all the proceedings connected with the sale are void, either for fraud or for irregularity, and independently of this, that the whole proceedings were virtually for the benefit of Doorgachurn Mookerjee, or if not so, that the pergunnah of Mullie very early came into his possession, and that, at least, as he was fully cognizant of the circumstances of the case, and fully apprized therefore that the whole was a mortgage transaction, his possession must be referred to the mortgage and not to the sale; that he could only hold the property under the original terms as property redeemable at any time.

I at once dismiss from consideration any objections arising out of mere irregularity of proceeding. It is quite impossible, in my judgment, to entertain them at this distance of time. The sale of the Sheriff was probably irregular for some or all the objections made to it: the premature date at which the proceedings in this court were instituted, though the execution did not issue till the sum was fully due: the failure to sell till after the return day of the writ: the selling, when the sale did at last take place, was that a *ventitum ripens*; and the selling the interest of the Rajahs which was an equity of redemption, unless the nature of the property, subjecting it to Hindoo law, gave it any different character, under a writ of *feri facies*. This last objection may bear upon the question of fraud, with reference to which I shall presently have to consider it, but as a question of mere irregularity, it must follow the fate of the others; even assuming it to be clear that it amounts to irregularity here, under the general words of the Charter it authorizes the Sheriff to "levy by sale of the houses, lands, debts, or other effects of the party,"—words far more extensive than the mere goods and chattels of an English *feri facies*. The only cases reported on this subject seem to treat the proceedings as regular; for in *Shrik Junnoodeen v. Rammohun Mullie* (Clarke's R. and O. 153) the only question was whether the mortgager was in time to redeem, after seizure under *feri facies* but before sale, and the case of a sale to a stranger was expressly reserved: and in *Lapinmaudaye v. Prankison Biswas*, (*ibid*) a bill to redeem the mortgaged premises, in the hands of the mortgagee himself, who had purchased under a judgment on the mortgage bond, was dismissed, as there were no particular circumstances to render the transaction injurious to other parties.

The question, therefore, turns on fraud, and the only fraud materially insisted on is fraud in the general character of the transaction. An attempt has indeed been made to shew sale without sufficient notice, and at an inadequate value, but there is no satisfactory evidence of the former, or, if the latter, to any extent that would infer fraud in the conduct of the sale: and as we are bound, in my opinion, by the conduct of the parties in the former sum, that Nemychurn Mullie, whatever he may really have been, as a substantial, independent, and bona fide party in the transaction, it was clearly his interest that the property should sell for all that it would fetch.

It is said, however, that by the Hindoo law, a pledge for an indefinite time is redeemable at any period, a proposition which I admit, and it is argued that it is a fraud upon this principle of law, that a mortgagee should do any thing inconsistent with this power of redemption. In this consequence, however, I cannot agree: if it were so every application for a foreclosure, in Hindoo cases of unlimited mortgages, would be fraudulent and illegal; and though the titles now existing under decrees of foreclosure, would probably be upheld, it would be difficult for the Court to say that the said decrees had been properly obtained, or ever after to allow similar proceedings. These decrees, however, have been continually made, and I cannot but treat that practice as a complete authority against the extent to which it is sought to carry the doctrine in question. If so, I apprehend that the authorities cited, must be understood to mean merely, that lapse of time, by itself, furnishes no answer to a claim of redemption; that it does not even furnish a presumption that any thing has been done inconsistent with that claim; that a party resisting such a claim, must show, at any distance of time, the circumstances or proceedings on which his resistance depends; but not that the right of redemption is indefeasible. This construction is perfectly consistent with a very large proportion of the authorities relied on: I do not know that it is absolutely contradicted by any of them, though there are some of which the most obvious construction would be that the right to redeem must, under all circumstances, remain. Again, it is not, I believe, contended, that the mortgagee is necessarily so completely confined to his mortgage, that any collateral securities taken can be of no effect. Here a warrant of attorney was taken, the effect of which, if it were to have any at all, was to enable the mortgagee to put himself in a condition to proceed against the property of the mortgagee to obtain satisfaction. By a technical rule of law, if it exists, he could not regularly obtain this satisfaction out of the mortgaged premises; but he could out of any other, and he did, in fact, proceed to obtain it, out of the pergunnah Syedpore, by a sale which would have been unobjectionable except on the ground of his having already received full satisfaction by the purchase money of Mullye and other payments. I can see some probable irregularity in these proceedings, but I can see no more fraud in obtaining satisfaction out of Mullye than in obtaining it out of Syedpore, and fraud is the question here. A title deficient only by reason of irregularity, is exactly the title which lapse of time ought to protect: a perfect title needs no protection whatever.

As far therefore as Neemychurn Mullic's conduct is concerned, I see nothing to impeach the title of the purchasers under him, or rather under the sale effected for his benefit after this lapse of time. Had he, himself, either nominally or substantially, been the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale, the question would have been different: his character as mortgagee might have disabled him from becoming the purchaser and leave such a transaction invalid in law. But it is not pretended that Nilmoney Holdar purchased for him. It is said that he purchased for Doorgachurn Mookerjee indeed, but of this there is no conclusive evidence; nor, if it were so, am I satisfied that Doorgachurn Mookerjee had such a character with respect to the transaction, as to render a purchase by him fraudulent or invalid, if there was a real sale on behalf of Neemychurn Mullic, and if Neemychurn Mullic is to be treated, as I have already said he must in my opinion, after the conduct of the parties in the former suit, as an independent party in the business. Doorgachurn Mookerjee, however, had full knowledge of all the transactions and must be bound by the consequences of that knowledge. If, therefore, Neemychurn Mullic's sale were a fraud, he purchased with full cognizance of that fraud; but if, as I have already expressed my opinion, it was no fraud, though it might confer no title, Doorgachurn Mookerjee would indeed acquire an additional security as a subsequent purchaser, being aware of all the infirmities affecting the title he purchased; but he would purchase a bad title only, not a fraudulent one, and in all hands, like any other, this bad title might become good by uninterrupted enjoyment.

On these grounds it appears to me that it is now too late to impeach the transactions in question: but even

independently of them, there are circumstances which would, in my judgment, render it very difficult in the particular case, for the complainant to do so. There can, I apprehend, be no doubt, that objections to the title now subsisting, are derived chiefly from treating the Sheriff's sale, as a sale by directions of the mortgagee or by Doorgachurn Mookerjee. If without any such direction, having the writ put into his hand, he had proceeded to levy, and had of his own mere motion selected the interests of the Mullye pergunna, as the property he thought it most eligible to seize, there can, I imagine, be no question that the sale, though it might have been irregular and originally invalid, would not have been fraudulent. If fraudulent at all, it becomes fraudulent by having been directed or adopted by Neemychurn Mullic, the mortgagee, or Doorgachurn Mullic, an agent in the mortgage, or at least a person privy to it. But surely if it is to become fraudulent by their order or adoption, it will become a fair and binding transaction by the adoption of the Rajahs themselves, the only parties upon whom it could possibly be a fraud. And this adoption it seems to me to have received by the proceedings of 1805. The only objection to the sale of Syedpore was that it was a sale for a debt which was already satisfied: and the satisfaction of the debt was derived in large part from the sale of Mullye. The mere holding of Mullye as security would have furnished no objection to the sale of Syedpore, unless it were contended that the mortgagee could resort to no other property for the payment of his debt,—that the bond and warrant of attorney were mere nullities; a position which has not been contended for on the present occasion, and is quite at variance with the course adopted in 1805. The complainants in that suit, therefore, treated the sale of Mullye as valid; for if invalid, the purchasers would recover back the money they had paid, and the mortgage debt consequently was not satisfied. To treat that debt as paid off, the Rajahs must, as it seems to me, have treated the sale of Mullye as a good sale, and it therefore becomes so, to whatever objections it might have been originally exposed, as far as their consent could render it so. This conclusion is even confirmed by the course adopted with reference to the 7,400 Rs.: the actual fraud in the transaction was set right at their instance, without impeaching the general validity to the proceedings which had taken place; and this seems to me to furnish conclusive evidence of their consent and recognition, the only thing they objected to was that fraud for which they obtained compensation. I am aware, indeed, that they on that occasion, expressed their intention of proceeding afterwards to redeem the property: but this cannot alter the character of what they did, and if this were inconsistent with their so proceeding to redeem, they were not the less bound by their acts, though they might not have fully adverted to all their consequences. It seems to me, therefore, that under the circumstances of this case, that, even independently of the more general questions, the present complainant cannot now impeach and set aside a transaction which all the parties under whom he claims, consented to and adopted thirty years ago. It is on this ground of their conduct that I proceed, not on any notion of the matter being disposed off by the former decree.

It is necessarily with regret and doubt that I come to any conclusion different from that adopted by the court in the former hearing of a cause, and from the opinion of the majority of the court now; but in this case, except from the magnitude of the interests involved in it, there is less reason than ordinary to regret such a difference, because on the most material principles involved in it, we are, I believe, agreed. We all construe the mortgage deeds in the same way, and all apply the Hindoo law relations arising out of them: we all consider that the mortgage in this case is for an unlimited period; and that the mere lapse of time is no bar to the redemption of such a mortgage as long as the possession is referable to it.

We only differ as to the construction to be put on the facts in this case—whether this is to be treated as a possession under the mortgage or not; and with the view I entertain of them, I cannot but treat it quite independently of any question as to the effect of mere lapse of time as a possession by mere adverse title under the Sheriff's sale; and this possession recognized and adopted as

givers by the Rajahs Baneecaunt and Gopeenauth, under whom the present complainant claims. In my judgment, therefore, a good title has been acquired against him by this length of adverse possession; and it follows that this bill, which has been brought to disturb this possession, ought to be dismissed.

Mr. JUSTICE GRANT said, that having delivered his judgment at great length when he made a decree in this cause,—having carefully considered his opinion, and seeing no reason to alter that opinion, he deemed it unnecessary to take up the time of the court by saying more than that he adhered to it. He believed his former judgment was in the hands of the counsel, but if not, and the case should go further, he should be supplied with copies of it. He was, therefore, of opinion that his decree must be affirmed.

RYAN, CHIEF JUSTICE.—I regret that the Court have not been able to deliver their judgment in this case at an earlier period, but the mass of papers which it was necessary to look through, and the great importance and difficulty of the questions arising in this suit, have prevented me at least from before delivering my opinion. I will endeavour to state that opinion as concisely as I am able. It appears that two native zemindars the names of Sreecaunt and Gopeenauth, being in pecuniary distress in 1795, and their estates being about to be sold by the Government for the arrears of revenue, applied to Doorgachurn Mookerjee to procure for them a loan of 52,000 rupees. This sum of money Nemychurn Mullic, at the instance of Doorgachurn, agreed to advance; Doorgachurn negotiated the whole transaction of the loan by Nemychurn Mullic, and it was agreed that a mortgage of the lands of pergunnah Mullie and the other pergunnahs should be given as a security, and also a bond and warrant, to confess judgment. This mortgage and the bond and warrant are dated 17th of November, 1795. Nemychurn Mullic advanced the whole of this 52,000 rupees; but the sum that was actually paid to Sreecaunt and Gopeenauth, was only 44,600. and the balance 7,400 as admitted by all parties was retained by Doorgachurn Mookerjee. On the 16th of September, 1796, without any previous demand of payment, judgment was entered upon the warrant, and on the 17th of September, the day stipulated for the repaying of the mortgage money execution issued and the mortgaged pergunnah Mullie was on the 14th of November 1796, sold by the Sheriff to one Nilmoney Holder for 27,800 rupees. The sum endorsed on this writ, and which the Sheriff was directed to levy, was 57,893 rupees. On the 15th of February 1797, Sreecaunt and Gopeenauth paid to Nemychurn on account of the balance still remaining due the sum of 20,000 rupees. The sum endorsed on the writ not yet having been satisfied, a second seizure was made of pergunnah Syedpore, property belonging to Sreecaunt and Gopeenauth, but which was not included in the mortgage. The pergunnah was sold for 40,000 rupees, and purchased by Doorgachurn Mookerjee, in the name of Sibchunder Mookerjee. In about three years after Doorgachurn purchased of Nilmoney Holder pergunnah Mullie, at nearly the same price that it was sold for by the Sheriff. After the sale of Syedpore, Sreecaunt was thrown into goal, and shortly after his release in 1801 he died, leaving Baneecaunt his heir, who is alleged to have been at that time about 12 years of age.

Now the facts which I have stated are not disputed on either side. It is in 1805 that the validity of these transactions are first questioned in a bill filed by Baneecaunt and Gopeenauth against Nemychurn Mullic and Doorgachurn Mookerjee. I think it unnecessary to go in detail through the bill, it sets forth the facts I have stated, and charges a fraudulent contrivance of Doorgachurn, by which he retained the 7,400 rupees. The bill prays that the defendants may be decreed to come to an account on the footing of the mortgage and monies really lent that they may pay over the money they have received above the money lent. That the sale of pergunnah Syedpore may be set aside, and that Doorgachurn may pay over the rents and profits received for Syedpore.

Answer of Nemychurn Mullic, filed April 1805. That he advanced the whole Rs. 52,000 on the securities stated in the bill and security of Doorgachurn Mookerjee. Denies all knowledge of what passed between Doorgachurn and the complainants. Denies all knowledge of

the tin, lead, &c. Paid in full amount of Loll Beharry Bonnerjee (Rs. 52,000) by order of complainants, and took his receipt. Does not know whether Doorgachurn kept back 7,400. Admits Doorgachurn is his intimate friend.

Answer of Doorgachurn Mookerjee, filed April 1805. Agreed to procure for complainants the loan. Admits that the whole of the negotiation for the loan was carried on by him. Denies he ever appeared as principal in the business. Admits he procured the money and became security for the repayment. That complainants agreed that Rs. 7,400 should be allowed defendant for becoming security. Denies the tin and lead transaction. Gave defendant an order on Loll Beharry for Rs. 7,400. Denies that Mullie was sold to Nilmoney Holder on his account. Asserts that Nilmoney Holder was himself the purchaser. After three years defendant purchased from Nilmoney Holder. Denies the offer of settlement and 10,000. Admits purchase of Syedpore for 40,000. Surplus paid to complainants.

Interlocutory decree, 19th June 1806 Master's Report, 11th of November 1807. Final Decree 3d of February 1808. Defendant to pay principal and interest or 7,400 16-527. Defendant to pay to complainant 48,724—balance of amount of rents and profits of Syedpore from the time defendant got possession. After deducting 81,625, purchase money and interest, on 68,468 the amount of outstanding debts, Defendant to reconvey pergunnah Syedpore. From this decree there was an appeal to the Privy Council, which appeal was dismissed in 1817.

Before I proceed to consider the nature of the present suit, I think it better to mention what I conceive to have been decided in the suit relating to Syedpore. I think that decree has found that Doorgachurn Mookerjee fraudulently retained the Rs. 7,400, that he fraudulently caused the pergunnah Syedpore to be sold for a debt not really due, in order that he might at an inadequate value become the purchaser. What other conclusion can be drawn from a decree directing him to refund the money, which in his answer he alleged was given to him for becoming security for the Rajah to Nemychurn Mullic, and also setting aside a sale by the Sheriff, to which if fraud was not apparent, there was no ground on which its legality could be affected. The conclusion I draw from this decree and the evidence is that throughout these transactions, Doorgachurn Mookerjee fraudulently endeavoured to take advantage of the necessitous condition of the Rajah, in order to possess himself of both pergunnahs Mullie and Syedpore, at an inadequate value, and that he was successful in his attempt, and did purchase those pergunnahs at a sum below their value at the time.

The appeal being dismissed, as I have stated, in 1817, Baneecaunt died on the 27th of February 1819, and on the 22d of February 1828, the present bill was filed by Rajah Budroacaunt Roy, an infant of 10 years, by his next friend, against the present defendants.

The complainant is the sole surviving heir of the mortgagers of pergunnah Mullie, and files his bill against the representative of Doorgachurn Mookerjee and Nemychurn Mullic. The prayer of this bill is in substance a prayer to redeem the pergunnah Mullie, and to adjust the account arising therefrom between the parties. The real question which arises on the pleadings and evidence in this suit is, whether the complainant has a right to redeem this mortgage. Before I enter upon this, I think it right to state that I think this case must be decided by Hindoo law, and by that law only. It is true that the instrument by which this property was conveyed to the ancestor of the Mullies, is, in form, an English conveyance; but I cannot in a case between Hindoos only, think, the form of the conveyance can regulate the law which is to be applied to the rights of the parties taking under it, and unless it does, this Court must decide between Hindoos according to their own law. The first question then is what interest did this deed convey to Nemychurn Mullic, according to the Hindoo law. The Hindoo law applicable to this subject will be found in the 3d chapter of Mr. Colerbrook's Digest. Title, Pledge, Hypothecation and Mortgages: "a pledge is called *bundha* and devisable into four kinds, *moveable* or *personal*, and

fixed or real, for custody only, and for use unlimited, and limited as to time; with a written contract, and with a verbal attested agreement."

Now what species of pledge must the present be considered? It is clear that it is *fixed or real*, also it is a pledge for use, it being defined, that a thing which is not probably injured by use, is a pledge for use. Is it limited or unlimited as to time? The instruments of mortgage are in form English deeds of lease and release. Now according to English law, although a day of payment is fixed, the equity of redemption continues *prima facie* open until actual foreclosure. In p. 141 of Colebrooke, the sage subjoins the distinctions respecting the period of the pledge, "limited and unlimited"—*unlimited* subject to redemption at pleasure, that this, to be released at no specific time, *limited* to be released at a specific time. In p. 143 examples are given, "a loan is now received by me, and a pledge is given paying the debt at the close of the year, I will redeem the pledge, else this pledge shall be your absolute property." This is *limited* as to time. But in case the agreement is in this form "whenever the debt shall be discharged, then only shall the pledge be released", it is *unlimited* as to time. The latter is the meaning, that I conceive must be put on this instrument, and consequently what Nemychurn took, under this deed, was a *pledge of fixed, or real property of an unlimited time*. If such is the interest, Nemychurn took under these deeds. The next point for consideration is whether from lapse of time, adverse possession or the relief already granted by this Court, in a suit, setting aside the sale of Sydepore, the present complainant is barred of all right of redemption, and that this bill should be dismissed. Now it is clear according to Hindoo law, that a pledge for use for an unlimited time is never lost to the owner. Thus in p. 185 it is said, "A pledge to be used for an unlimited time is not forfeited, even though unredeemed for a thousand years." The authorities are many in support of this position, in the chapter to which I have referred. In Sir Thomas Strange, 1 vol. 292, who cites as his authority Menu, it is stated "prescription runs, in other cases titles being gained by long possession, and lost by silent neglect, but his property in a pledge is never lost to the owner by any lapse of time while it remains as such out of possession;" and see also the case of Parvuttee v. Dooruj, 2 vol. Burdada's reports of Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, where after a lapse of 75 years it was held, that the heirs of the mortgager were not barred of their right of redemption, though the property had been re-mortgaged,—the zillah judge, Mr. Anderson, holding, that the law of mortgage was, that the mortgager could always recover his property on payment of the sum advanced. The Sudder Judges, Mr. Komer and Mr. Ironside, confirmed this decree. No mere lapse of time, therefore, would bar the plaintiff's right of redemption. As to any title, arising from adverse possession, it is clear that the sale, under the judgment was invalid, whether the question is to be decided by English or Hindoo law. If by English law, it is clear law here, that an equity of redemption cannot be sold under a *feri facies* according to the Hindoo law, it is clear that a pledge cannot sell or dispose of a pledge for use for an unlimited time, and the sale by the Sheriff under process issued at his suit cannot give validity to such a sale. I am not quite satisfied on the whole of this evidence, that Nilmoney Holdar was a *bona fide* purchaser, but if he was, what title could Doorgachurn gain by adverse possession, or those who claim under him, when he bought with full notice of the pledge, and that the pledge had no right to sell? Sir Thomas Strange, in 1 vol. 291, says, "it is agreed that a purchaser being privy to the estate being in mortgage at the time, the transfer shall not avail him."

In Mr. Macnaghten's translation of a portion of the *Metacahara*, p. 201, 207, and also in Colebrook's Digest, 2 vol. p. 169, 190, 191, it is laid down that "He who sees his land possessed by a stranger for 20 years without asserting his right, loses his property," an exception to this rule is now propounded except properly connected with pledges, boundaries, &c. I do not, therefore, see according to Hindoo law what adverse possession there is in the present case that could be a bar to the complainant's claim. But one of the grounds on which the Advocate-General mainly relied upon in answer to

this claim, was that the matter had in truth been adjudicated upon, that the facts were all before the court in the suit which set aside the sale of Sydepore, and that the validity of the sale of Mullye was by that decree, in truth, established. I confess I have always felt this the most doubtful question in the present case, and I of course feel the force of this objection the more strongly, as in the opinion of one of the learned judges, it is thought a bar to the complainant's relief; certainly in that suit the whole of the facts of this were before the court, and they could have adjudicated upon the right to redeem Mullye had the complainant sought such relief in his bill. The sale of Sydepore was set aside as *unnecessary*, and as well as being fraudulent, clearly on the ground that by the sale of Mullye, and the subsequent payment of the Rs. 20,000, the debt due to the mortgagees was satisfied, and on this footing the account between Doorgachurn and the complainant is taken. It is to be observed also that on the coming in of Nemychurn's answer, the bill is dismissed as regards him, and no relief is prayed as to Mullye. Does the omission to claim all the relief to which the party was entitled in that suit bar his right to relief, for what he had omitted to claim, in any subsequent suit instituted for that purpose? In considering this question, I am of course taking it for granted, that he would have had a right to redeem Mullye, had he sought to do so in that suit at that time; I do not understand Mr. Justice Makin to dispute this position. If the decree of February 1808 has determined the rights of these parties, then it might have been pleaded in bar to this suit. It being clear that a decree determining the rights of the parties may be pleaded to a new bill for the same matter. Now on a plea of this nature, so much of the former bill and answer must be set forth as is necessarily to show the same point was then in issue. It seems to me that no plea could have been framed that would have been good in argument. The question in the former decree was the *fraud* in the sale of Sydepore, not the right of redemption of Mullye. The sale of Sydepore was held invalid, because no debt was due at the time of the sale; it seems to me not to have said that the sale of Mullye was valid, but only that by that sale the money had been paid, and therefore at all events no debt was due for which the execution could issue; but I do not see how by any plea or averment it could appear that in the former suit the right of redemption was abandoned and the relief ~~now~~ decreed on the ground of such abandonment. If that decree cannot be pleaded in bar, it seems to me that the proceedings in that suit was no answer to the relief claimed in the present. For the reasons I have stated I am of opinion that this decree must be confirmed. I think it, however, necessary to guard against any erroneous conclusions that might be drawn from the points of Hindoo law, on which I have expressed my opinion. Although lands in the Mofussil and without the local jurisdiction of this court pledged by instruments of a nature similar to the present, would, if no decree of foreclosure had taken place be *prima facie* redeemable, and such redemption not generally barred by lapse of time: yet the present decision would not apply to any cases, where the mortgage had been foreclosed by decree, nor do I at present express any opinion here from this view of the law of redemption of lands in the Mofussil, as in any way applicable to lands situate within the local jurisdiction of the court, and I am quite clear that it cannot apply to cases where there has been a decree of foreclosure; the court having, by an uniform course of proceeding, held that by decree the right of redemption in cases of pledges by Hindoos, by instruments of this nature, might in all cases be barred.—Hurkaru.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

In the matter of Rose.

Mr. Turton applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued against Mr. J. Beardmore, a British subject, residing at Bowanypore, out of the local jurisdiction of the court, to bring up the body of—Rose an infant. The learned counsel stated that the subject of this application was an illegitimate child, one year old. The mother, Anne Rose, had cohabited with a gentleman.

now absent at the Cape, and who shortly before his departure from India, had taken away the child from its maternal grandmother, and placed it under the care of Mr. Beardsmore. The mother had not received any maintenance during the absence of the gentleman at the Cape, and though she was far from saying Mr. Beardsmore did not take proper care of the infant, she was desirous of having it under her own protection.

Chief Justice—Take your writ.

In the matter of Calder A. Halket.

Leave was given to amend the Petition of Appeal.

The Chief Justice, with reference to the business of the term, noticed two Petitions Appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Malkin in the Insolvent Court. His Lordship said they were down on the Equity Board and they would be taken, as causes, in their regular course.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Ezeziel Ezra v. Edward Cooke.

This action was brought to recover the sum of Sa. Rs. 977, being the equivalent of the difference in value between 551 dollars, the nett proceeds of sale of six bales of cotton piece goods, shipped by plaintiff on board the *Corsair*, Hughes, bound hence to Singapore, in June 1835, and which were transhipped by the defendant and delivered in a damaged state. The hearing came on during the second term this year, and plaintiff was nonsuited with leave to move on the third count for nominal damages. Mr. Turton, on a former day, obtained a rule nisi for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to evidence.

Mr. Advocate General now showed cause, chiefly confining himself to the third count of the plaint on which the court had given leave to move. It was alleged in the plaint that the goods were transhipped from the *Corsair* into the *Bowrong*, and whilst they were on board the last mentioned vessel they were greatly damaged. The learned counsel contended that there was no evidence at the trial that the goods proved to have been damaged were the particular goods mentioned in the plaint, and that there was no evidence of the damage having taken place on board the *Bowrong*. As for the two first counts, if it were necessary to allude to them, they alleged a total loss, but it was in evidence that certain goods were delivered to the consignee in a damaged state.

Mr. Turton, with whom was Mr. Grant, for the rule absolute, contended that the goods were shipped, it was in evidence by the production of the bill of lading, "in good order and condition," and not having been delivered to the consignee in the state they were received, he had a right to repudiate them. It was a non-delivery in good condition.

But the court saw no reason to disturb their former verdict, and the rule was discharged with costs.—*Englishman.*

In the goods of Homes, deceased.

The Advocate-General made an application on behalf of Mrs. Harding, for probate of the will of the deceased. The testator died in August 1833, and a former application had been made in September 1834, which was refused and letters *ad colligenda* were granted to the Registrar. The probate on the former application was refused on the ground, that Mrs. Harding had made a mistake in her affidavit, as to the place of the death of the testator, which she stated to have been in Calcutta, whereas it occurred elsewhere. Another objection was, the absence of a person of the name of Robinson, an attesting witness; there was also an objection, that the witnesses contradicted each other, one having sworn that

the will was in Hindoostanee, the other in Bengalee. These discrepancies are now cleared up. It was shown, that Mrs. Harding's mistake originated in a confusion as to the place of the death, with the place where the will was made. With regard to the attesting witness Robinson it was now proved, that he had died abroad, and his signature was duly ascertained. As to the discrepancy regarding the language in which the will was written, it appeared that it was written in one language and explained in the other.

There was no great motive to dispute the motion, as no assets had been realized.

By the Court, after some deliberation, "take your probate, Mr. Advocate-General."—*Hurkian.*

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

In the matter of—Rose.

Mr. Turton had on a previous day applied for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to be directed to Mr. Isaac Beardsmore to bring up the body of—Rose, an infant, illegitimate child of 22 months old, which had been granted at the instance of the mother, and Mr. Clarke now put in the return thereto and moved that it be filed together with the affidavits annexed.

The return stated that on the 6th of April last, an infant child was placed under his charge by its father James Hutchinson, Senior, who subsequently on the 9th April stated in conversation that he was obliged to remove it from the care of its grandmother as he had found her in state of intoxication and the child was filthy and full of sores. In consequence of this the said Isaac Beardsmore took the child to his own house. That was in consequence of a long intimacy with the father of child that he was requested to take charge of it, during its father's absence on a voyage to the Cape. That the said father expressed a strong desire that it should not be delivered up either to its mother or grandmother, more especially the mother, her conduct being improper. He had left an order for 20 rupees per month for its support, which had been duly disbursed for that purpose.

That the mother had no visible or reputable mode of supporting either herself or her child.

That the father had made a will, by which he bequeathed the whole of his property to the infant.

The affidavit of a bearer was also put in corroborating the fact of the child having been taken from the grandmother, dirty and covered with sores, and likewise that the mother had returned to Calcutta in company with some gentlemen with whom she had left that place, and had cohabited.

That the father went to the Cape and left 100 rupees to be given to the mother, for which she gave her receipt.

This receipt was read in Court.

Mr. Turton rested the claim of the mother to the custody of the child under the circumstances on the well known rule of the law of England, which a recent statute had not only recognized, but contrary to what had formerly obtained, had imposed upon her the burthen of its support. He would put it to the Court what would be the situation of the mother, if after 4 or 5 years the burthen was thrown upon her hands. It is said the father has made a will leaving all his property to the child. Has he any property to leave? Besides, if he have, his will is revocable to-morrow. Mr. Turton urged further reasons and Mr. Clarke was about to reply when he was stopped by the Court, which after looking through the affidavits decided as follows.

Mr. Justice Ryan.—We do not think that in this case it will be proper for the Court to interfere to enforce the delivering up the child to the custody of its mother.

Mr. Justice Grant.—I cannot consent to deliver a child over to the charge of a mother who leaves Calcutta as she alleges for the benefit of her health, when in fact it was for the purposes of prostitution.

There are other facts which go to prove that it would not be proper to remove the child from its present custody in order to place it in that of the mother.

Mr. Justice Malkin agreed in the general principle, but entertained some doubts whether sufficient facts were sufficiently established in the present case to render it one, which the Court ought to take out of the acknowledged rule, that the mother of an illegitimate child has the right to its custody.—*Hurkaru*.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

C. and T. Mangles v. T. E. M. Turton.

Mr. Advocate-General moved for a rule *nisi*, calling on plaintiffs to shew cause why an injunction should not issue to stay proceedings until they have made their election whether they will proceed in this court, or in the Mayor's Court, London, whither they have also commenced their action. The learned counsel stated that the action was commenced on the 15th of March last, and on the last day of last term the plaintiffs were directed to give security for costs which they have not yet done. He applied for the injunction on two grounds: first, an account had not been rendered, and there are many charges of an improper description,—such as defendant never authorized when he sent his ship to England. Secondly, plaintiffs having commenced legal proceedings in the Mayor's Court, London, and made a seizure of property in England, in value nearly to the amount of their claim. He, the learned advocate, thought these grounds were sufficient to induce their lordships to grant a rule *nisi* to shew cause why an injunction should not be issued, and under that impression he would not at present trouble the Court with further details of the case.

Chief Justice.—Your first ground of an account, is a matter for a court of law: as to your second ground, how are the facts established?

Mr. Advocate-General read an extract from an affidavit, sworn by the defendant, which set forth, that he had received a letter from his agents in London, Messrs. Petre and Fry, informing him that two attachments had been taken out in the Mayor's Court, London, and property had been attached in the hands of Mr. Robert Petre, to the amount of £580; further, the defendant swore that he never had any other transaction with the plaintiffs but the one out of which this action arose.

The Chief Justice after reading the affidavit, granted a rule *nisi*, and took that opportunity to remind the Bar, that in the New Rules, lately drawn up for the Practice of the Court, it was ordered that all motions in equity should be made on notice in conformity with the practice of the Court of Chancery. The New Rules, drawn up for the practice of this Court, had not been passed in consequence of a notice from Government, but he thought it desirable that the Bar should adopt that particular rule, as it enabled the party to come in and shew cause in the first instance.—*Englishman*.

Khamah Dossee v. Seebpersaud Bose.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The jurisdiction clause of the bill stated "that Ramnair Mitter and others were all respectively inhabitants of Calcutta, and therefore persons respectively subject to the jurisdiction of the Court." To this it was pleaded, "that the defendant was a Hindoo, and was not an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, that he did not by his agents, gomastahs, &c., carry on trade in Calcutta, that he had not any residence or dwelling house in any house or place of business in Calcutta, where such, or any such trade or business was carried on by his gomastahs, &c., with his funds or on his account, nor was he in any manner, for any matters in the bill alleged, subject to the jurisdiction of the Court."

The plea came on to be heard in evidence. The complainant's witnesses swore that the defendant was residing in his joint family house in Calcutta on the day the bill was filed, that he was joint in estate with the several other members of his father's family, that this joint family had a joint family dwelling house in Calcutta, in which they respectively resided, and in which their father had resided, and which had descended to them from him, and in which an establishment of horses, carriages, and servants was kept at the joint family expence and a joint family worship maintained, and that the son of the defendant was residing there on the day of bill filed. The defendant's witnesses swore that the defendant was residing out of Calcutta on the day the bill was filed, and had been so for seven months before, that he was not an inhabitant of Calcutta, that he did not carry on trade or business in Calcutta, nor had he any residence or dwelling house or place of business in Calcutta, in which such trade or business was carried on.

Mr. Pearson and Mr. Clarke for the complainant, contended that the words of the jurisdiction clause were sufficiently extensive to admit the evidence under the 26th plea rule of there being a family house in Calcutta, in which the joint family resided, for although that amounted only to constructive inhabitaney, yet the word "inhabitant" in the bill would apply to actual inhabitaney. As to the actual residence of the party on the day on which the bill was filed, there was conflicting evidence, and if it depended on this only, the Court would probably direct an issue, but the defendant had not attempted to prove that he had not a house in Calcutta with all his family residing in it on the day on which the bill was filed. If it should be argued that the complainant's witnesses being contradicted on one point, namely, actual residence, therefore, they should not be credited, on another without further investigation, the answer was that they were confirmed on the second point by the defendant's plea. The plea was a very full one, it went beyond the statements in the bill, and did not negative the mere fact of inhabitaney which would have been sufficient; but travelling out of the record, it denied that the defendant carried on trade or had a house in Calcutta in which trade was carried on, or an establishment of servants to conduct it. Why did he not deny the family residence, and why not call witnesses to prove that he had none? Because he could not do it. His silence therefore was confirmatory of the positive evidence of the complainant.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Osborne contended that the conflicting evidence on the actual residence made it necessary to have an issue that the silence of the defendant as to the family residence resulted from surprise, the point not having been raised in the pleadings. That under the 26th plea rule this evidence could not be read as that ground of jurisdiction was not laid, and that even if proved, a family residence was not sufficient to constitute jurisdiction of itself as was held in *Tunsook Roy v. the Nawab of Moorsheadabad*, who had a house in

Calcutta, which had descended to him from his father, and in which his servants were residing.

Chief Justice.—The word inhabitant was sufficient under the 26th plea rule to admit evidence of a family residence in Calcutta, and that was so well known a ground of jurisdiction that the Court could not believe that the defendant was taken by surprise. This case materially differed from Tunsook Roy. Neither the Nawab nor his father, nor any member of their family had ever resided in that house, only some of his servants in attendance on his vakcel. That could not be treated as a family residence, but here the defendant's father had lived and died in this house, he himself had resided there up to within a few months, while all his family continued residing there and all his establishment of servants. This house was his domicile, and wherever that was he was constructively an inhabitant of that place. This had always been considered a good ground of jurisdiction. Plea over-ruled with costs.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

Commuloney Dossee and others v. Rajah Benawarree Lal and others.

Mr. Clarke moved for rule to discharge an order to amend, and to strike out the amendments made upon the order. Rule nisi granted.

Gomes v. D'Costa.

Mr. Turton moved to make a rule absolute.

The Advocate-General shewed cause. This was a question of practice as to the time of putting in bail, but the point was not decided. After the facts had been stated by the Advocate-General, Mr. Turton rose and said, to save your Lordships all trouble, I think it is "sharp practice," they ought to have the twelve days; and upon the offer of the Advocate-General, the parties shewing cause were admitted to pay money into Court, on entering into the usual rule, to take short notice to plead, &c.

Chief Justice Ryan.—Let the order be drawn up by consent.

Finch and others v. —

Mr. Clarke moved to substitute the name of Mrs. Dunbar for that of Mr. Dunbar in an order made in this suit in—1830. The learned counsel put in the consent of several adult annuitants under the order. In 1802 an order was made in the suit confirming the provisions of the will of the testator; the Court ordered that, after payment of legacies, and repairs of the estate, the 6 annuitants under the will should receive 100 rupees a month, and that a Mr. Crosby should be appointed as receiver of the estate, and to pay the annuities; but that, if the surplus funds were not sufficient, then the annuitants were to be paid, in equal shares, such sum as the surplus allowed of. In 1830 another order was made upon the report of the master, that as Mr. Crosby was dead, Mr. Dunbar was a fit and proper person to act as receiver, and to pay the annuities. Mr. Clarke now moved upon the Accountant-General's certificate of monies paid under the order of 1830 to Mr. Dunbar, and on an affidavit of Mr. Hudson, the attorney, to substitute the name of Mr. Dunbar, with the consent of the annuitants, who were now of age. He was, he said, going precisely on the grounds of the two former orders, and in point of fact moving only for the substitution of a name, the order would be still perfect and subsisting, as far as the parties take an interest under it. He was anxious to avoid the parties the expense of opening the decree.

Chief Justice Ryan.—We must see. If we substitute another person, that person has a right under the original order. We are of course anxious to save expense, but we must know that the person to be substituted is a proper person to distribute the money.

Mr. Justice Grant.—On these grounds we are very ignorant of the real state of the cause. We know nothing as to how the money came or where it goes.

Mr. L. Clark.—I am applying on the order of the court to substitute merely.

Chief Justice Ryan.—The 1st order is of 1802. In 1830 the receiver Mr. Crosby being dead, another person is appointed receiver, and now you apply for a third receiver. The Master in 1830 only reported Mr. Dunbar a proper person to be a receiver; the best course and safest will be a reference to the Master. You may take an order for a reference to the Master, to report generally on the state of the cause, and whether your motion can be granted.

Suroopchunder Sircar Chowdry v. Sumbhoochunder Sing.

Advocate-General.—I have to shew cause against a rule of Mr. Prinsep, whether a rule for setting down this cause ex-parte and judgment thereon, writ of execution, &c. should not be set aside for irregularity.

The defendant had notice that the cause was set down ex-parte. It appears that notice of the taking out the ex-parte rule, and notice of cause being set down for trial ex-parte, was served on defendant's attorney, the cause was set down for hearing in March last, and notice of it was given to the defendant by his gomastha, who carried him a letter. Defendant was then residing in Nuddea. Defendant stated that the answer to this letter service was unnecessary, as he did not mean to make any defence. The 18th March last was the day of trial. On the 16th the messenger went up to the defendant in Nuddea.

Mr. Justice Malkin.—How far is Nuddea?

Mr. Prinsep.—Three or four days' journey.

Mr. Clarke, on the same side, cites *Arthur v. W. F. Clarke*, and *Naransing v. Bissumber Mullick*. In both these cases the motion was to set aside an ex-parte rule, this is to set aside an ex-parte judgment and all proceedings thereon. The court ought to require an affidavit of merits. After judgment the plaintiff has established his case, having proved his case and examined witnesses, and the court having confirmed that by judgment, will surely not set aside a proceeding of this importance without an affidavit of merits in the defendant.

Chief Justice Ryan.—When did execution issue Mr. Clarke?

Mr. Leith.—On the 4th April, my lord.

Mr. Clarke.—There is also in this case another point which does not appear upon the other cases.

The letter was sent to the defendant on the 16th of March to Nuddea; and the defendant then said an answer to it was not necessary, as he did not mean to make any defence to the action.

Mr. Clarke then contended that in the absence of any affidavit of merits, the court ought not to disturb the judgment.

Mr. Prinsep.—I don't know the ground on which it is attempted to draw this distinction between the co-parte rule, and ex-parte judgment. The ex-parte rule had expired, and therefore a new rule to plead is necessary.

Chief Justice Ryan.—We won't trouble you on the irregularity. The question is your want of affidavit of merits.

Mr. Prinsep.—The two affidavits of friends are laid. The first for not appending to it the notice to the service

of which he swears. For the second, the man Gungadur Dose, a marksman, (a person who even can't write) swears to the contents of the letter he delivered to the defendant. The cause was tried on the 3d term after the ex-parte rule was taken out. Nuddea is 3 or 4 days journey from this place. He does not swear that he delivered the letter, he only swears he proceeded to Nuddea for the purpose of delivering the letter. There is now in court a bill filed to set aside the proceedings on which the action is founded against the defendant on the ground of fraud, the defendant was not likely therefore to let the action go undefended. In the affidavit the man calls himself a chopperdah, which is no description. He ought to describe himself. I have not the most distant conception of the meaning of chopperdah. We had an affidavit of the defendant who swears that he had no notice of any proceedings in the action, until judgment was served upon him. The chopperdah is therefore flatly contradicted. The 10th April, the defendant swears to have been the first intimation of the proceedings in the action he received, the ex-parte rule having expired, the cause came on in fact without any notice of trial having been served, upon such an affidavit as that of the chopperdah, your Lordships will not hold the proceedings in the action to be good. Do they serve the defendant's attorney with notice? No, nothing but a verbal message to the gomastha, the court will not fix a party living in the Mofussil on such a judgment. When on the 11th April he came down to set aside, the 11th was the first intimation he received of the judgment against him.

Mr. Leith.—I, my Lord, follow Mr. Prinsep in support of this rule. The learned counsel stated the affidavit of the gomastha was rather suspicious, it was sworn in such a manner the court could not act upon it. He merely swears, and clearly for the purpose of this motion in such a manner that it is impossible for the court to discover whether the letter was delivered at all. The facility of obtaining perjured witnesses rendered it absolutely necessary the court should be very careful in allowing such proceedings as the present. It was absolutely indispensable that defendants should have opportunities of cross-examining. The ex-parte rule had expired before trial and judgment it is, therefore, invalid. With regard to our laches in coming to set the judgment aside. It was only last term that judgment was recovered, we move in this term, as soon as we could, there is no proof before the court that we had notice until the 11th April last of any proceedings in the action. The defendant swears positively he had no notice of any proceeding till 11th April last, and contradicts the affidavit of the other side.

Chief Justice Ryan.—In this case we think the rule must be made absolute, the only question is whether there was laches in the defendant in coming to set aside the judgment and proceedings. The affidavit of the gomastha is exceedingly loose, we therefore allow the defendant to come in and set aside the proceedings on the usual terms. (To Mr. Prinsep).—The irregularity was in your not coming in to set aside the ex-parte rule and waiting for judgment and proceedings thereon. You must pay the costs and take short notice of trial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Joseph John Toman v. R. and T. P. Morrell.

This was an action brought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1243, principal and interest for one hundred maunds of indigo seed, sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendants, at the rate of twelve piccas rupees per maund, and for charges incurred thereon.

The Advocate-General stated the case to the court. The plaintiff in this case is a grower of indigo seed in the district of Jessore, and the defendants are proprietors

of the Shakra indigo factory, near Cutwa, on the Bhugagaruttee. In 1834 this factory was in the possession of Mr. Rose, who held it with Carr, Tagore and Co., and who previously to disposing of it, wrote to Mr. Toman requesting to know what would be the price of indigo seed for the next year. The plaintiff replied, twelve rupees per maund, and Mr. Rose agreed to take two hundred maunds at price, but subsequently having sold the factory to the Messrs. Morrell, those gentlemen, of course, purchased the arrangement also of the former proprietor, for the learned counsel argued, a factory without seed is as useless as seed without a factory. But subsequently finding that two hundred maunds of indigo seed would be more than the defendants would require, they agreed to give up one hundred maunds to Carr, Tagore and Co. That firm, afterwards, as the agent of Mr. Toman, made out a receipt for Rs. 1,243 for the seed supplied by the plaintiff which they, the defendants, refused to pay, and a good deal of correspondence followed, when it was agreed to refer the dispute to the Chamber of Commerce. Accordingly a case was made out and sent to the Secretary, but the defendants, possibly, not finding any persons supposed to have their own views of the case, broke off the reference. They had since offered 1,000 Rs., or ten rupees a maund, to settle all differences, but this Mr. Toman refused, rightly considering that if he allowed such an arrangement to take place in one case, where the parties were fully capable of paying the full amount, it would be a ground on which others might claim a similar reduction.

Several witnesses were examined touching the price of indigo seed in the sowing season of 1835, and the connection existing between the plaintiff and Dwarkanauth Tagore, and Carr, Tagore and Co. It appeared that the charge originally made was eighteen rupees per maund, and that there was a considerable rise in price of seed between January and the end of March, 1835, and that the plaintiff was indebted to Dwarkanauth Tagore, Carr, Tagore and Co. realizing sums for the sale of indigo seed in liquidation of the amount.

Mr. Turton, for the defendants, submitted for a nonsuit, on the ground that Mr. Carr, who had given evidence for plaintiff, was not a competent witness, he being a member of the firm of Carr, Tagore and Co., who are interested in this issue. Further, that were Mr. Carr a competent witness, his evidence proved that contract existed between Carr, Tagore and Co. and defendants, but not between the latter and the plaintiff. But the Court decided there were no grounds for a nonsuit, and the learned counsel went into the case, arguing that the seed was of an inferior description, and that the contract for the delivery was not fulfilled, plaintiff having undertaken to deliver two hundred maunds on the 25th January, whereas only one hundred maunds were delivered two months after that date.

But the court thought there was no evidence of the inferior quality of the seed, and gave a verdict for rupees 1,243, the amount for which the action was brought.—*Englishman.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

In the matter of James Cullenman insolvent, on the petition of Appeal by Davidson and Donald Macallon, Executors of Donald Macintyre, deceased.

Mr. Leith opened the petition of the Executors of Mr. Macintyre, Robert Davidson and Donald Macallon, and read the first order bearing date 11th January, 1834, of the Insolvent Court, which was, that Mr. Macintyre should be at liberty to take a commission of 4 per cent. on all declared dividends, &c.

Read the order of the—th September, 1834, by which the special assignees was allowed by the order to defer

sale of ships, lands, and factories, for a year, unless the price offered was such as in the judgment of the estate could be accepted to the benefit of the estate; with liberty to advance money by mortgage for the purpose of carrying on the factories.

Order of 23d January was an application by Mr. Macintyre, to leave to proceed to sea, and for his discharge from the management of the estate. He had filed his accounts down to the month of January, in which he made the application. The estate probably realized was estimated at 1 crore 11 lacs of rupees.

He stated he had been unable to dispose of the greater portion of the indigo factories: a list of the property was filed, and an estimate of the probable outlay for the ensuing season. There were 7,800 maunds of indigo in hand; cash balance in hand two lacs and upwards. Order of 23d January, 1836, ordering the indentures from Mr. O'Hanlon, common assignee, to Mr. Macintyre to be cancelled.

Read the report of the committee, bearing date 6th February, 1836, approved of by the meeting, and recommending that the expenses of Mr. Macintyre should be defrayed out of the estate, he giving up his commission of 4 per cent; the report stated that no remuneration had been paid. The order of reference to Mr. Macnaughten. Read the report of Mr. Macnaughten of the 1st March, 1836, dismissing the petition of Mr. Macintyre. The executors of Mr. Macintyre presented their petition under the 4th section of the Insolvent Act. Read the 4th sec. of the Insolvent Act. "And be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for any person who shall think himself aggrieved, by any adjudication, order, or proceeding of any such court for the relief of insolvent debtors, to present within one calendar month thereafter, a petition to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the presidency, where such court shall be holden, &c. &c."

Mr. Clarke.—May it please your lordships, you have now before you the statement contained in the petition; I submit that under the 4th section they have no right to be heard.

Justice Grant.—For whom do you appear?

Mr. Clarke.—I appear for Mr. Dickens, trustee for infant creditors. This is the first time that an appeal has been made by the executors of an Assignee, and I submit that under the 4th section they cannot be heard. In the latter part of this section the court is directed to inquire into the matter of the petition, and of such proceedings and evidence, and shall make such order thereon as to the court shall seem meet and just; and shall thereby direct by whom and in what manner the costs of such petition, and of the proceedings which shall have been had thereon, and of the taking down of any such evidence in writing, and of the proceedings of which such complaint shall have been made shall be paid. Now they appeal from the order of the 5th of March 1836, which merely dismisses Mr. Macintyre's petition; how can the executors feel themselves aggrieved under that order, which merely dismisses the petition of their testator? If the order had directed payments out of his estate, this might have presented some ground of appeal; that this—

Justice Grant.—What is the prayer of Mr. Macintyre's petition?

Mr. Leith.—That he may be discharged from being Assignee, and may be allowed such monthly allowance for his services during the period in which he was Assignee, as may be deemed fit, just, and proper, and that the charge of the establishment since the date of the insolvency, may be allowed to continue as a charge and at the debit of the said estate.

Mr. Clarke.—That makes the case stronger. The order makes no charge upon his estate: it may be the foundation for a charge; had an order been

made by the court charging his estate, it might have been different. The court is empowered to direct by whom the costs shall be paid; under this we are, if the court shall decide with us, entitled to have the costs of the present proceedings, and the costs of the proceedings below. The petitioners are not subject to the Insolvent Court,—they are not parties in any of the proceedings below,—they are not creditors; the court, I submit, has no power to make an order for costs, as against them; they appear here merely as executors of an estate. If the court has power to make an order against them for the proceedings in the court above, it certainly can make no such order for the costs of the proceedings in the court below, to which they were not parties; they are only responsible to the court above, as far as the estate of Mr. Macintyre will go. Now suppose his estate is insolvent; the court cannot award costs against them; we have no security, therefore, for our costs in the event of the court deciding in our favor, and they ought not to be heard.

Mr. Turton.—"Mr. Clarke by reading the prayer of the petition has answered himself." The learned counsel was proceeding to argue for the petitioners, but was stopped by the

Chief Justice.—We entertain no doubt, Mr. Turton, as to the right of these parties to appeal. As to the costs we have no difficulty, for if we make an order we have power to carry it into effect.

Mr. Turton.—Then opened the case on the part of the petitioners. Without going through all the circumstances of the case, it is sufficient to inform the court, that Mr. Macintyre was in February 7th, 1834, appointed assignee with a remuneration for his services of 4 per cent. on all dividends. After two years service as assignee he dies before a dividend is made. The question is whether he shall be permitted to charge the estate with the expenses of the management, and whether being permitted to use the funds of the estate for carrying on the estate, he shall be permitted to have his expenses saddled on the estate. I am not surprised that the executors should think themselves aggrieved. No person will contend that a dividend could have been made, before Mr. Macintyre's death, and if it could have been made, as it since has of 5 per cent, his commission could not have been sufficient to have paid his expenses laid out in the management. The point is, is Mr. Macintyre entitled to charge any thing whatever on the estate? It has been attempted to apply the doctrine respecting the wages of seamen, as analogous to this case. It does not apply; and if it did it makes for the claim of the petitioners. A sailor if he dies on a voyage, gets his wages up to the time of his death. If by the act of God, he is sick during the whole voyage, he is entitled to his wages, on completing the voyage. The safety of the ship is the ground on which the sailor is paid; but that does not apply here: if the estate were wrecked, it might be different; the rule depends upon the safety of the thing, and not on the safety of the individual. The real object of the rule was the encouragement of commerce. The safety of the ship was the mother of freight, and freight was the mother of wages. I think it never can be contended by any one, that the expenditure whatever it was, was to come out of the pocket of the assignee. If this were to be the case, no person could be appointed, who was not rich enough to pay the whole expenses, and carry on the estate, until a dividend could be made, and if he should die before, the whole of his advances are to be lost. I do not understand that there is even a pretence, that such should be the case; if so, after the 1st or 2nd dividends, by far the largest, he would be enabled to resign, he might say, I have laid out my money for the best return, the best share of the estate is gotten in and what remains may wind itself up as it can. It is now to be considered what is to be

done when the intentions of the two contracting parties, the assignee and the creditors, are frustrated by the act of God. I say nothing of 2 years' hard work, and some abuse, which has been lavished on Mr. Macintyre, and that at a time and in a place, when he could not meet it. He has been abused for shipping indigo to England; the turn out of the sales at home has exceeded by £8,000 sterling, the estimated value put by Mr. Macintyre on the indigo here. He has been abused for mismanagement. An assignee is very frequently left to the discretionary exercise of his judgment, and the human intellect is not infallible.

Chief Justice.—All this matter as to the management of the estate we shall not enter into: the question is, what construction we ought to put on the order of the 11th of January, 1831. Here the learned judge asked for the order of the 6th February, 1834, by which the assignee was allowed to defer the sale of property for a year, and to raise money by mortgage for the carrying on the factories.

Mr. Justice Malkin.—The production of this order is material. Supposing I was right that the party was bound by his contract; and that because he derived not the benefit he expected, he should not therefore be allowed to rescind it. But if under this order of Court, a new course of dealing was entered into, and he then became exposed to greater expenses that might make a difference in the decision of the Court as to the question of remuneration.

Mr. Turton handed up the order of the 6th Feb. 1834.

Mr. Clarke objected to its being read, the order was not before the Court below, and "I submit the Court ought to take only those proceedings before the Court below. They have no right to read it here, or to insert it in their petition; it is only on those grounds before the Court below, on which the order, now appealed against, was made, that the Court here can reverse, or determine upon that order."

Mr. Turton.—My Lord, the order of Jan. 1834 was made in consequence of a meeting of creditors directed by the Court, who recommended 1,200 Rs. a month to be allowed out of the estate, to the insolvents, and 4 per cent. commission on all dividends to the assignee. This order was then made in pursuance of the recommendation of creditors; I consider that it never would have been intended, but that the salary to Mr. Browne and Mr. Cullen should be paid monthly, but it was never intended that if the act of God should intervene, the assignee should pay the salary out of his own funds. The act of God has intervened. It is utterly impossible we should be charged under this order with interest on money expended, in carrying on the establishment. It is sufficient for the man to give up his remuneration, as he could not fulfil his contract, but he should not be called on to bear losses or expenses incurred in the management of the estate.

Justice Malkin.—Suppose after winding up the estate the commission on the dividend would not have been sufficient to satisfy the sum expended by the assignee?

Mr. Turton.—He is not responsible for what he has properly expended on the estate. The whole contract is at an end by the act of God. He has not earned his remuneration, but he is not responsible for what he has fairly and duly expended; that is my objection to the order; he ought to have been wholly absolved, or not discharged at all, by the order.

Justice Malkin.—There were several orders, the first petition prayed his discharge, the second prayed to charge the estate with his expenses.

Chief Justice.—I recollect that on the first petition I was very unwilling to make the order, but health required he should go to sea.

Justice Grant.—I think you are entitled to consider his illness which necessitates his going to sea, as the act of God.

Mr. Turton.—I have always considered that there is no substantial difference between the act of God, which incapacitates from duty and the act of God which destroys. Suppose he had recovered, would he have been entitled to resume the management, and complete a dividend? I consider the whole contract as void on both sides, consideration having totally failed.

Justice Malkin.—The assignee would not have been discharged, but for the fact of his life having been in danger.

Mr. Turton.—Justice Grant discharged Mr. Burkin-yong under similar circumstances. Mr. Macintyre's estate is entitled to be defrayed the sums expended by Mr. Macintyre in the management of the insolvent estate.

Mr. Leith, who appeared with Mr. Turton for the petitioners. This is an application from a Court of Equity, to a Court of Equity, and the rules of equity will be those by which the court will regulate its decision, the order of the 6th of February, 1834, orders that the assignee be allowed to pay the expenses of carrying on the estate out of the estate. His own remuneration to be paid out of a commission when a dividend shall be made; no dividend had been made by Mr. Macintyre, and no commission received by him. The period of making a dividend was postponed by Mr. Macintyre himself, by his laying out assets to come to hand, in the redemption of mortgages on the estate, which course he deemed would be for the ultimate benefit of the insolvent estate. Were he an assignee under the bankruptcy acts at home, he would be allowed to charge the estate for his services: this depends on no particular claim, but on the general principle, which governs matters in bankruptcy. Mr. Macintyre is not to be charged personally, he having delayed his own remuneration for the benefit of the estate, and by the act of God, subsequently intervening, the dividend out of which his remuneration was to accrue, not having been made, the report of the committee recommended Mr. Macintyre's expenses be deposited out of the estate, Mr. M. giving up his four per cent. commission. Application was made to the court by Mr. Macintyre in the terms of the report. Here, therefore, is a report made by a committee assembled under an order of the Insolvent Court, and an application by the assignee in the terms of the report.

Justice Malkin.—This case has nothing to do with the matter; the question for the court is, was he bound by his contract?

Mr. Leith.—Then, my lord, I submit that this order must be taken to be wholly inoperative.

Chief Justice.—That may be, Mr. Leith; the question turns upon the order against which you appeal. I myself I believe made the other order (laughter.)

Mr. Leith.—Oh, my lord, I did not mean to say your lordship made a bad order, my assertion was only what in law we call "a remote possibility." The order of the 6th September, 1834, gives the assignee powers to postpone sales, to raise money on mortgage for carrying on the factories, &c.; this order sanctions his paying himself. It says the second assignee shall be at liberty to advance money as he had already done, confirming him in the power to apply the funds of the estate, for the purposes of the estate. It is impossible from this to suppose, that he ever meant to charge himself with the expenses of the estate, with the prospect of being paid by a commission on a dividend, when such dividend should be made. But if the estate should have turned out so badly, as not to allow of a dividend, a court of equity would have compelled Mr. Macintyre to defray out of

his own estate, the expenses incurred by him in winding up the estate. The contracting parties can be put in the same condition, in which they stood previously to the contract. Indeed the estate is better off than before Mr. Macintyre undertook charge of it, the act of God prevented him from getting his remuneration, the one party (the creditors) therefore can be put not only in the same condition they held previously to the contract with Mr. Macintyre, but even in a better, for they have had an assignee for two years for nothing; and a dividend is now made in consequence of the unremitted exertions of Macintyre. He is deprived by the act of God of his remuneration, he ought not to be deprived by the court of his equitable claims on the estate. To do justice to both parties, the court should allow Mr. Macintyre his expenses, the assignees of the other insolvent estates have received under orders of the Insolvent Court a monthly allowance.

Chief Justice.—Not so; some have had commission some a salary.

Mr. Leith.—To resume; the order of the 6th February, 1834, allowed the assignee to advance money for the general purposes of trade out of the assets which came to hand, he had them for the sanction of the Court, under the second order for the outlay of monies.

Justice Malkin.—He was allowed by this order to do exactly what he had done before, under the first order with such assets as came to hand.

Mr. Leith.—On the general principles which obtain in bankruptcy he was entitled to charge his remuneration.

Justice Malkin.—The assignee in bankruptcy, until the last Bankrupt Act, had no remuneration for his services, and an assignee in England has no opportunity of making such a bargain as Mr. Macintyre has made.

Mr. Leith.—Then suppose that Mr. Macintyre, for a future uncertain and unexecuted consideration had undertaken to pay office rent, and to defray accruing expenses, the consideration remaining unexecuted, would a Court of Equity allow him to be the loser? The court must put the parties in the same condition in which they stood previously to the contract.

Justice Malkin.—You cannot now put the parties in the same state in which they were before the contract. You cannot make the present assignee go on the same terms with Mr. Macintyre: he has a right to make a fresh bargain.

Mr. Leith.—This is not the cause of a person being able to complete his contract; and who says let me off, I don't like any bargain. Here the contract is put an end to.

Mr. Clarke.—(For the Trustee of opposing creditors.) Mr. Turton commenced with stating that remuneration was now abandoned, and that the question was, whether Mr. Macintyre was to replace in the funds of the estate such sums as he took out, for the purposes of carrying on the management. I admit that considerable sums of money must be advanced; but not that the assignee should not be called upon to pay the money so advanced back to the estate out of his own funds. The simple question is has there been a bargain, and can they set it aside?—and then comes the question does the assignee deserve any thing whatever from the estate?

Justice Grant.—The difficulty is, whether the bargain has not been set aside, by a power infinitely greater than that of the court.

Mr. Clarke.—If the court shall go in the question of management, and whether there has or has not been mismanagement, I will go into the whole course of management of the estate, by Mr. Macintyre, the whole matter shall be brought before the court.

Mr. Turton contends that there is no similarity between the cases of the sailor and the assignee. I liken the dividend to the freight; the contract with the assignee is you shall take your wages out of the dividend; the contract with the sailor is, you shall take your wages out of the freight; no dividend therefore, no commission to the assignees, no freight earned, no wages to the sailor.

Mr. Turton has also contended that if the act of God prevented the completion of the contract, the party so prevented is not entitled to remuneration: but is not to be put in a worse condition than before he entered into the contract.

Justice Grant.—It is not a condition of all contracts that the party shall live to complete them?

Mr. Clarke.—No, my lord, suppose a round sum of money had been given to Mr. Macintyre to wind up the estate, and he had died before winding up, must his executor refund? I contend not; he must give his services as long as he can, but if he cannot go on, no claim survives to the creditors against his executors. The order of the court below actually excludes Mr. Macintyre from his claim to remuneration; another point is then taken by my friends, whether the first order is not extended by the order of the 6th September, 1834, I submit this last order cannot be produced. It was not used before the court below. Your lordships here are to determine only on the proceedings put in the court below. The words of the 4th section of the act are these:

"It shall be lawful for the court or judge, to whom the petition of appeal shall be presented, to order that the whole of the evidence, if any, which shall have been so taking down in writing as aforesaid and the minutes and records of proceedings, of which complaint shall have been made shall be brought before it."

If your lordships let in new matter, I will ask if it is not a new trial, and so new matter of all sorts may be introduced. This is a substantial and distinct order, and was not urged upon the court below, and cannot now be produced to influence this court's determination of the court below.

Justice Grant.—There is no doubt about the rule, you cannot bring new evidence before the court of appeal.

Mr. Clarke.—Why are we to be brought here then at all the expense of an appeal, and to have new matter produced, which had it been produced to the court below, would possibly have produced a different order, and have so rendered this appeal unnecessary? I therefore ask the court whether they now receive that order of the 6th Feb. 1834.

Mr. Turton.—I submit that my friend is not entitled to stop in his argument, and to take the opinion of the court on this point without my being heard.

Chief Justice.—Yes, of course, you must be heard upon the reception of this order by the court.

Mr. Turton.—Well, then, I submit, that the whole proceedings in the cause, at the time of the appointment of the assignee, are before the court, and we are therefore entitled to have it in.

Mr. Clarke.—This order was not about the appointment of the assignee, and if every thing used in argument by counsel, is to be considered a proceeding before the court, what a mass of things would your lordships now have before you. We have it now before the court, for my friend has embodied it in his petition. But if the argument of Mr. Turton go for any thing, what will be the consequence? The parties must come into the Court of Appeal perfectly ignorant of what they respectively bring into Court; as they must have every order and proceeding which ever took place in the matter of the insolvency in the Insolvent Court, brought here at an enormous expense. I submit your lordships have not

the power to receive this order; the 4th section of the act regulates what the Court may receive.

Chief Justice.—We are of opinion that this order cannot be read—this point has been expressly decided in this Court when Sir W. Russell presided, on a similar appeal from the Insolvent Court. If we are to have this order before the court, we must have every order which was ever made in the matter, in the Insolvent Court; we decide, therefore, it cannot be read.

Mr. Clarke.—Then that saves a good deal of argument with which I should have troubled the court. As to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Leith that under 1 and 2, 4 Wm. c. 56, the assignee would have a right to his remuneration in matters of bankruptcy, and the analogy attempted to be set up by my friend; I will call your attention to the case *ex-parte Bray* 1st. Rose 144, there is an express direction under this act of the 1st and 2d, 4 Wm. c. 56, for the remuneration of the assignee in bankruptcy, but there is no such direction in the Indian Insolvent Act. The Court of Bankruptcy require the authority of Parliament, before they assume the right to decide on the remuneration of their assignees. The Insolvent Court here should require the same high authority. They have no such authority, and have no authority or right whatever to make any order respecting the remuneration of an assignee of an insolvent estate. He has nothing here to stand upon but his bargain, and in the absence of the authority of the legislature, the court ought to take upon itself to give remuneration to Mr. Macintyre. The report of the committee has been laid stress upon by my friends, they divided I think 7 to 5, and were therefore a very limited number. This proceeding therefore of the few ought not to weigh with your lordships, to rescind a contract entered into with the assignee, with the assent of the general body of the creditors at the first meeting. By the order of the 11th Jan. 1836 made upon Macintyre's own petition, he prays that the recommendation of the creditors be acted upon, and I submit that both parties are therefore bound. I submit that this court cannot go further than a Court of Equity will go. Here there is no hardship, but if there were hardship in the case, I lay it down broadly, that hardship is no ground in equity to set aside a contract. Here is Mr. Macintyre, a person conversant with insolvent estates, experienced in business, and it is ridiculous to argue that Mr. Macintyre did not know what he was about; he was a candidate for the situation of assignee, there were many other candidates, and much canvassing took place. He was successful, and the bargain was made for him at the meeting. He acceded to the bargain, and from it he cannot recede; there is no ground either of hardship, fraud, or surprise. Mr. Macintyre entered into the contract with his eyes open, and must be bound by it. Suppose the bargain had turned advantageously for the assignee, it was the general opinion a short time before the insolvency, that the estate would pay 18 annas. Mr. Macintyre, had the estate wound up as it was anticipated, would have realised between 3 and 4 lacs as his commission on the dividends. This I presume would have afforded to the creditors a ground of application to this court, to set aside the contract with the assignee, on the ground of hardship to them; would the court set aside the contract on this ground, that the bargain had turned out better for Mr. Macintyre than was anticipated? This is the converse of the proposition. I submit that this court has not an arbitrary authority to allow any given rate of interest to the assignees. My friends are investing this court with an authority not given them by the act of Parliament. I will now shew not only there is no hardship, but that the loss, if any, to Mr. Macintyre, has arisen out of his own negligence.

Chief Justice.—You must argue this on the supposition that Mr. Macintyre is a meritorious assignee, and the question is, whether as such he is entitled to remuneration.

Justice Malkin.—I thought he was bound by his contract, whatever might have been his conduct as assignee, and I would not, therefore, allow the other side to go into the facts of the management. I thought it unnecessary.

Mr. Clarke.—It has been considered that 4 per cent. is a large commission on the dividends; but if the Court allows the sum of 92,000 Rs. asked for by Mr. Macintyre, it will add to the commission allowed to Mr. Holroyd; supposing the turn out to be—Rs. it would be saddling the estate with a commission of 7 instead of 4 per cent.

Justice Malkin.—If the court decides that Mr. Macintyre is entitled to his 95,000 rupees expenses, the order for a commission of 4 per cent. to Mr. Holroyd can easily be altered.

Mr. Clarke.—The order has been made, and Mr. Holroyd has acted under it, and it would be a question, whether the court would alter the rate of remuneration to a meritorious and active assignee, no charge, or ground of dissatisfaction, appearing against him.

Mr. Turton replied to Mr. Clarke, and the court gave judgment.

Chief Justice.—There is a difference of opinion on the bench which I regret. I do not give my judgment with the same confidence I otherwise should, when I find it opposed to that of the learned judge who decided the case in the court below. The learned judge refused to entertain the petition of Mr. Macintyre; he thought himself precluded by the order of 7th January, 1834. The first question is the construction to be put by the court on the order. Had the party been still alive, he must have abided by the order. And had his commission on the dividends proved insufficient to remunerate him for his services and outlay, he could not have got more. That is Mr. Turton's argument, and I think it is the proper construction to be put upon the order. I myself made the order, and that certainly was my intention in framing it. I should say had he lived, he would have been entitled only to commission. If the only question were, as to the construction to be put on the order, the learned judge who decided in the court below was in my opinion right. But there is another point. Mr. Clarke has argued that this is a bargain between the assignee and the creditors. I think it is no such thing. It would be impossible to carry into effect the Insolvent Act, if we had not the power to give remuneration to the assignee. The creditors cannot bind the assignee, their consent was only a matter of evidence, to guide the court in fixing the amount of remuneration. The court has done as, I think, they have the power to do. The court in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction has the power to consider this order, looking at all the circumstances of the case, and to alter it if it shall see proper so to do. We are bound to take Mr. Macintyre as a meritorious assignee. He dies before his remuneration accrues. I shall consider the question, as to whether he is, or is not, entitled to remuneration. The order is the act of the court; and not a bargain between the parties; they have a right to alter the order should circumstances require it. The presiding judge in the court below must review the whole matter. The only order we shall make is: That the order dismissing the petition be discharged, that will give the parties an opportunity of coming before the Insolvent Court, and showing all the circumstances under which Macintyre may be entitled to remuneration. Each party must pay his own costs. The learned judge has put the right construction on the order itself; but I think the court ought to entertain the question.

Justice Grant concurs in the foregoing judgment. The meaning of the order is quite clear. The assignee was to get no commission until dividends were payable, out of that commission the charges were first to be paid, and what remained was his own remuneration. The

nature of the estate to be managed, and the nature of the charges must be taken into consideration. The majority of creditors cannot bind the minority; but the court has been in the habit of taking the opinion of the majority, as evidence reasonable and practicable, but the court is not bound by it. The learned judge then went into the account of the property, the debits and credits. The first years must necessarily be the years in which the greatest outlay takes place, the latter years, the period in which remuneration can be anticipated. The order, therefore, contemplated that the assignee should remain in office until the winding up of the estate. The order if held to bind the assignee, would be in the nature of a *wages*, which I cannot consider it, as between the court and its officer, the contract, if contract there was, was put an end to by the death of the assignee. An assignee is as to this matter the officer of the court. No man is to make a profit by another man's loss. The creditors who oppose this, contend *de lucro captando*; the executors of the assignee on the other hand, contend strictly, *de damno vitando*. There can be no doubt which of those parties equity will assist. We are interpreting an order of a court of justice appointing its own officer, and his remuneration in such a manner as to excite in him the greatest activity; but I cannot suppose that the court contemplated to make a bargain with its officer, in the nature of a *wages*, and I cannot hold that it is equitable, that the creditors are to make a gain, at the expense of a man's family, and at the risk, perhaps, of reducing them to beggary.

Justice Malkin.—This appeal is allowed upon grounds very different from those upon which I made the decision, upon grounds likely to lead to uncertainty, mischief and expense, overhauling and upsetting arrangements, made at a considerable time after it. I agree with the construction put upon the order by the Chief Justice. I hold that it is in the nature of a *wages*,—one party plays a game, wherein he puts the contingency of his own life against the chance of a large remuneration. The argument of the act of God cannot apply. I am not prepared to abandon the construction I put upon the order. This decision will lead to a completely new practice in the Insolvent Court. In each of the cases mentioned by the Chief Justice, where alterations have been made, in the arrangements with assignees as to their remuneration, they were alterations after the period, for which the arrangements had to run. Mr. Leith argued that an assignee would have a right to apply for relief, on the winding up of the estate if there was an insufficient out-turn of the estate, and there were no funds left, for the payment of his expenses in managing the estate. If the orders of the court are thus to be overhauled, and altered for the benefit of the assignee, I presume the same operation may take place for the benefit of the creditors, and they also have a right to come in and change the order, and the rate of remuneration to the assignee. The result of the present decision goes the length that whatever orders are generally made in the first instance, they in the end are to go for nothing, as they may be varied, altered, or totally changed, according to circumstances, and the turn of the estate. I am not clear that the Court has any right.—*Englishman*.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Russick Chunder Weoghy v. Hurromoney Dossee.

Advocate-General.—I have to move to make a rule absolute.

Mr. Turton shewed cause. The order is that Briggscoonder Chuckerbutty should shew cause, why he did not attend the court to give evidence, in pursuance of subpoena served. My friends have an affidavit that he is a mooktear of the defendant. I have the man's affidavit, and he swears that he was mooktear neither for the defendant, nor plaintiff, but a mooktear general for all

persons who may choose to employ him in the Mofussil court; he also swears that he was in attendance four days in court, before trial, and that on the day on which the trial came on, he was very ill, and that the defendant who subpoenaed him, sent him his own family priest, to give English medicine.

Advocate-General.—This affidavit's only merit is, that it is sworn the last. If I could now file an affidavit, I would contradict it in every particular. He sent us no message that he was ill. If he had the court would have put off the trial. But why is there no statement from any native doctor? Why no affidavit from any of his friends?

Chief Justice.—This affidavit is the last sworn. The motion is for an attachment, a criminal matter, and we must take the affidavit as true. You, Mr. Advocate, may indict him for perjury if you please.

Advocate-General.—My Lord, to indict him for perjury would be to injure ourselves in the cause, in which he is a material witness (laughter.)

Rule discharged with costs.

Chawnemoney Dossee v. Rangoput Sein.

Mr. Dobbs, with whom was Mr. Grant, stated the case.

This was an action of trover brought by the plaintiff, the wife of the defendant! to recover some gold and silver ornaments which she held in *stridhun*, and which were given to her at the time of her marriage. The marriage took place some time in the year 1820, the facts of the case were detailed by the first witness.

Muddosoolden Sein.—I am the uncle of the plaintiff; she was married in, — I was present at her marriage; the plaintiff lived about a year and a half with her husband when he sent her back to her father; the reason he sent her back, was that he was angry with her, because she had an *ominous mark* on her back, (she was afflicted with some disease, the leprosy, was not proved by the witness). The ornaments were given her partly by her father, and partly by her husband's father; they consisted of gold and silver. I went to her husband, and said if you will not live with the woman give back her ornaments. He said if I did not go away, he would kick me from the house. He detained the ornaments when he sent her back to her family. She was about 8 or 9 years old when she was married. The ornaments were given to her at the time of marriage as *stridhun*. I can state that the value of the ornaments was between 7 and 800 rupees.

Mr. Turton.—For the defendant submitted that the evidence of the conversion by the defendant was very slight; and that the ornaments given to plaintiff by the father-in-law, could not be considered as *stridhun*, or the private and peculiar property of the wife, plaintiff; and that she was entitled only to recover the value of the ornaments given to her by her own family.

Chief Justice.—We are of opinion that the whole is *stridhun*, and though the evidence of conversion is very loose, and the whole case very slight, yet such as it is, it has not been met by any case whatever on the part of the defendant. She must have a verdict for 688 rupees. Verdict for plaintiff 688 rupees.

Adam Maxwell v. R. H. Browne and others.

This case came on exceptions to the Master's report; it lasted the greater part of the day, but possessed no public interest. Exceptions stand over for judgment. The court then disposed of several ex-parte cases.

Bissumber Seal v. Ramdhane Bonnerjee.

The decree in this case was that fraudulent mortgages be set aside, and for a receiver, and injunctions until foreclosure at suit of the complainant, who is second mortgagee.

Hurrenmay Dossie v. Radamodub Saks and others.
Stands over till Monday to allow parties to settle.

Hurrykisen Misser v. Ramkisen Paray.
Decree for sale, to satisfy mortgage debt.

Twentyman v. Woollaston.
Decree for an account of testator's estate.

Rammohun Dutt v. Peter Foster.
Decree for an account of partnership dealings in the pleadings mentioned.—*Englishman.*

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

Upon an application made in the Insolvent Court on behalf of Mr. W. F. Fergusson, one of the late firm of Fergusson and Co., for a final release under the new Act, Mr. Justice Malkin took occasion to explain, that his former refusal to grant releases to persons absent was given contrary to his individual opinion, but on the ground that the Chief Justice had expressed an unqualified opinion that the presence of the parties applying was necessary. However, at the last sitting of the Court, Mr. Turtin having pressed for a decision in the case of Mr. Browne and Mr. Ballard, he had thought that he had no right to refuse them the benefit thereof, according to his own construction of the Act; and subsequently Sir Edward Ryan having explained, in the case of Mr. Goddard, that he would not have applied that principle to parties who had obtained the ordinary discharge, Sir Benjamin Malkin said he had directed the officer of the Court to make out the orders for Messrs. Ballard and Browne's releases, and he would give the same direction now with respect to Mr. Fergusson. But he could not say whether the Chief Justice would consider absentees entitled thereto, who should not have obtained the ordinary discharge. That order, however, having been obtained by the partners in the firm of Mackintosh and Co., as well as in all the above cases, which was a presumption that the Court was satisfied with their conduct, he considered Mr. John Storm was entitled to a release, though absent, as much as his late partner Mr. Gordon to whom it had been given.

An adjourned hearing in the Estate of Palmer and Co. having in the mean time been called on, Mr. Prinsep reminded the Court that a petition presented by him on behalf of the Members of that firm had stood over for consideration this day; and in the terms of the prayer of it, he now asked the Court to grant the same order of adjudication with respect to this Estate, which had been made with respect to others, or to discharge the Petition of the insolvents from the file altogether.

Mr. Prinsep challenged an examination of the Schedules of all the late Agency Houses, as bearing him out in the assertion that there was nothing in the conduct of this Estate different from that of the others; to justify a distinction prejudicial to those whom he represented. He pressed this application in order to put his clients on the same footing with the rest, and because, from what had just fallen from the Court, he feared that if the order of adjudication were not made, Mr. C. B. Palmer, who was now in Europe, unable perhaps on account of his health ever to come out again, would be precluded altogether from obtaining a release. He conceived the parties were entitled to the order without an examination, and that indeed the Court could not consistently with its own practice order a previous examination. But two of the parties (Mr. G. A. Prinsep and Mr. William Prinsep) who were now present, were quite ready to be examined to-day or at any other time and to any extent which the Court might prescribe, and it was his intention to ask for it on their behalf.

The Commissioner observed that there were many objections, under the circumstances, to going into such an examination as he had before suggested, which it seemed to him would only occupy the time of the Court without causing any discovery of a nature to disqualify the parties from their right to a release; but as he thought some such examination ought in all cases to have preceded the first order of discharge, and therefore he could not grant such order now in this case, without some qualification to prevent its being quoted as a precedent against his view of the proper course of proceeding; and again as he must refuse an application for an examination, if made, for the above reason; he suggested that the most convenient course would be for Mr. Prinsep to withdraw his present petition, and go upon that previously before the Court, for general release; adding, that he would look at the Statute between this and next Tuesday and then communicate with Mr. Franks as to the manner in which he would make the necessary order, which should have effect from to-day; and Mr. Prinsep might in the mean time put in a petition for Mr. C. B. Palmer notwithstanding his absence.—*Calcutta Courier.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—A statement has recently been published of a most atrocious assault committed by the satellites of the Alleeport Sudder Ameen's Court on Mr. Charles Reed, while within the precincts of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, and in direct opposition to the orders of one of the judges of that court. He was seized while on the staircase of the Court, where he had a writ pending, forcibly dragged down, brutally felled to the earth and bruised, pulled bare-headed through the sun, forced into a keranchee and hurried off to the Ameen's Court, by whose order he was released, as the defence which had been made the plea of ill-using him, had been previously referred to arbitration, and

was enforced in direct opposition to the will of the party in whose favor it was made.

STEAM PETITION.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-nine additional signatures in favor of the Steam Petition, from twenty-five places in the Mofussil, making in all four thousand and ninety signatures from eighty-three places, have been sent home by the *Kyle*. These added to the names on the petition, make the total number of signatures seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two.

POLICE OFFICE, June 21st.—Mr. Longueville Clarke appeared before Mr. Justice McMahon, and swore the peace against Mr. Bargrave Wyborn, who he believed intended to provoke him to fight a duel. Mr. McMahon

asked on what grounds the application was made; when Mr. Clarke submitted a letter which he had received from Mr. Wyborn, in which that gentleman distinctly called on him to give him satisfaction for an offensive term used by Mr. Clarke to him. On this, a messenger was sent for Mr. Wyborn to attend, and after going into the case, it was decreed, that Mr. Wyborn should enter into securities, himself in five thousand rupees, and two sureties of two thousand five hundred rupees each, to keep the peace to all his Majesty's subjects, and to Mr. Clarke in particular, for a period of twelve months.

BABOO FRANKISEN HALDAR.—This man, who has recently returned from transportation beyond sea, in gratitude for his safe restoration to his country and friends, gave notice of his intention to visit the shrine of Kafi on a particular day, and great in consequence was the concourse of expectant visitors who had assembled to congratulate him, and to join in the ceremonies requisite for his purification. But the law had not quite done with its persecutions; the elves of Mr. Staggs were on the alert, with certain mysterious bits of paper. The appearance of these birds of ill omen put a stop to the intended ovation, and the multitude returned disappointed to the place whence they came.

BABOO RAJCHUNDER DOSS.—Baboo Rajchunder Doss, a wealthy Benundar, well known to both the European and native community, for his benevolent disposition, paid the debt of nature about one o'clock of the 9th of June, after an illness of fifteen hours duration, deeply and sincerely regretted by his friends and relatives. He was seized with an attack of apoplexy about the same o'clock on the preceding morning. In the Baboo, the public, and the native community more especially, have suffered a great loss. Besides the two ghauts, the road, and that princely edifice for the reception of the sick that are carried down to the river's side at the point of death, constructed by him, it was his intention (as he informed one of his most intimate friends, a native gentleman equally conspicuous for his liberality,) to have left better monuments to his memory. Among many other praiseworthy things, he contemplated founding some scholarships in the Hindoo College; but death interfered and frustrated his benevolent scheme.

SIGNORA SCHIERONI.—A very beautiful article of jewellery, of the armllet species, has been prepared by Messrs. Pittar, Lattey and Co. and is to be presented to Signora Scheroni by the gentlemen recently forming the Opera Committee, in testimony of the respect admiration and esteem, which the donors bear to the professional accomplishments and individual worth of that talented and deserving lady.

THE NEW FISCAL REGULATIONS.—The new fiscal regulations have now come into operation, and the following is the scale of the preventive establishment. One Superintendent Inspector, five Inspectors, and thirty-five side waiters. The duties of the Superintendent Inspector, are to control the Inspectors, whilst the latter in their turn pay regular visits to the shipping, on board of which the Custom House Officers are placed. The duties of these latter functionaries do not appear, from all that we have heard, to be of a very pleasant nature. They are required to be constantly on board of the vessels to which they are posted, day and night; and to keep an accurate register of all goods which come in, or go out of the ship.

SAUGOR RAILWAY AND HARBOUR COMPANY.—Mr. Theodore Dickens, has publicly declared that he is not connected in any way with the Saugor Railway and Harbour Company, and that his name has been used without his authority. The names of the other individuals of this community, have also been used without their knowledge.

ROBBERIES.—A robbery was perpetrated by a gang of thieves on the night of the 9th June, in the hut of a washerman residing in the Ramkistepore bazar, on the opposite side of the river. They effected an entrance in the dwelling, while the inmates were asleep, by cutting away part of its thatch wall, and succeeded in removing three bundles of clothes undetected; they next tried to take away a box on which the head of the washerman's wife rested, but the woman being awakened by the attempt, immediately gave the alarm—the thieves then endeavoured to choke her, but it was too late, and they were forced to fly, as the neighbours and chowkedars were hastening to her assistance. They were hotly pursued, but all succeeded in effecting their escape but one, who, after a stubborn resistance, during which he twice wounded the chowkedar who was opposed to him in the leg, with a clasp knife, was cut down with a slight wound on the shoulder, and captured. The man (a lean, muscular, stupid-looking Bengallee) has made some disclosures which has led to the imprisonment of several shop-keepers who have hitherto been considered honest, industrious men, and has also furnished a clue for the capture of a gang of rogues. It appears from what he has stated, that the shop-keepers have been for sometime leagued with a gang of desperadoes residing in Calcutta, whom they used to inform of any place from whence a booty might be obtained, and lay a plan for securing it, which the gang put in execution—hitherto successfully. When the prize was won, it was taken to the shop-keepers, who paid the thieves about one-tenth part of its value for it, and they afterwards took measures for disposing of the property, on a fitting opportunity, in the Calcutta markets. Of course the shop-keepers deny all knowledge of the rogues; but, nevertheless, they have been marched off to the Huzzoor for examination.

The perpetrators of the dacoity which occurred recently at Bourea, being residents of a different district, have not yet been detected; but it is stated that the chowkedar of that place has confessed to having been implicated in the robbery, and to having received his share of the plunder in cash. None of the stolen property has been recovered.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—A serious accident occurred on the evening of the 31st May, at twilight. Mr. Charles Wickens and his brother-in-law were sailing on the river in a bauleah, when they were caught in a north-wester and capsized. Every exertion was made by the Superintendent of Police to render assistance to the gentlemen, but in vain—all trace of them was lost in the darkness of night. The bauleah was picked up the next morning on the Samatra Sand, but the gentlemen were never heard of again. Several dinghees were also capsized, but their crews escaped.

While a Hindoo was bathing in the river at Cossipore, on the evening of the 7th June, an alligator seized and carried him away. When at some distance from the shore the animal rose, and his prey appeared a little above the water, which some of the by-standers observing, swam to the poor man's assistance. The noise occasioned by their approach, induced the alligator to quit its victim who was left on a sand bank, where some boys followed and brought the body on shore, but life was quite extinct.

On the evening of the 12th June, the powder-magazine at Dum-Dum, in which were deposited about one hundred barrels of powder, was struck by lightning and blown up, the concussion of the explosion causing considerable damage. One golumdaz and two other natives were killed and several had their arms broken and received severe bruises. A great number of gun-carriages were smashed to atoms, the houses occupied by Captains Cartwright and Dallas and Dr. Mellis, were greatly injured, and the bricks from the Magazine, &c. sent hissing through the air.

to the distance of several hundred yards, in all directions. The Magazine was about fifty yards from the Main Guard, which received a tremendous shock, and part of a wall about eight feet in length, was completely blown off; the doors and windows of the adjacent dwellings were all broken to pieces, and the Artillery Mess-house greatly damaged. A palankeen-carriage, which was standing about sixty yards from the Magazine at the time of its destruction, had both of the horses knocked down and one of them killed; the doors were burst open and the inmates flung out, one of whom received a severe bruise on the cheek from a brick-bat. The Congee House, which was immediately over the Magazine godowns, had all the doors burst open, and the prisoners were thus afforded free egress; but they were so terrified that they could hardly stir, and were found lying on the floor quite stupified and nearly insensible.

The lightning also struck the superb residence of Baboo Motee Lall Seal at Colootolla—perhaps the most tastefully built of any of the native houses in Calcutta. The electric fluid entered a small room, which the Baboo had left only about ten minutes before, but only destroyed the frame of the Baboo's portrait, which had recently been finished and put up. A Brannin had a hair-breadth escape, having entered the room for the purpose of shutting the windows at the very moment the lightning struck it.

PETITION FOR TRIAL BY JURY, &c.—The Government have returned an answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta, praying for an extension of the limits of Calcutta, trial by jury in civil cases, and a reform in the court of Quarter Sessions. The government have refused to grant the extension of trial by jury to civil cases and the extension of the limits of the town of Calcutta, but promised to direct the immediate attention of the Law Commissioners to the prayed for reform in the Magisterial department.

PILOTAGE AND STAMP CHARGES.—Government have reduced the stamp charges from sicca to Company's rupees and made a new scale of pilotage and port dues in Company's rupees.

THE CURRENCY.—Complaints still continue to pour in of the extortion practised by the shroffs and zemindars in receiving and exchanging the new coin, both in Calcutta and the Mofussil.

INDIGO.—Accounts from the banks of the Baurgurtee are very unfavorable: all the chur sowings have been burned up or are nearly so, and a very poor crop is expected, as the recent rains will do but little good. The prospects of the Tirhoot planters are better than those of the lower districts, but not quite so good as they were last season.

The following is the estimated out-turn of the present crop in the different districts mentioned.

Western Provinces,.....	5,000
Benares and its vicinity,.....	2,000
Jauaspore and Ghazee-pore, &c.	3,000
Tirhoot and Chupra,.....	22,000
Patna and Buxar,.....	2,000
Monghyr and Bhagulpore,	1,000
Purneah,.....	4,000
Malda,.....	1,500
Rajeshye,.....	8,000
Rangpore,.....	3,000
Dacca and Mymensing,.....	4,000
Bangor,.....	12,000
Boorshadabad,.....	5,500
Maddeah,.....	22,000
Burman,.....	5,000
Hooghly and 24 Pergunnahs,	1,700
Minnapore and Cuttack,	300

Total maunds, 102,000

HOUSEHOLD DOCKS.—Messrs. Beauchamp and Co., have obtained the contract for executing the repairs of the Government vessels, boats, buoys, &c., theirs being the lowest tender.

SIR FREDERIC ADAM.—Letters received from the Neelgherries mention, that Sir Frederic Adam will positively quit India in January next, and that his health has been considerably impaired.

DR. MCLEOD.—In consequence of arrangements made in England, Dr. McLeod, Deputy Inspector at Madras, is to come to Calcutta and officiate as Inspector of Hospitals, until a permanent appointment is made, in consequence of Mr. Burke's death.

LANDED PROPERTY.—Landed property appears to be again improving in price: on the 28th of May the house No. 20, in Mangoe Lane, occupied by Messrs. Boyd and Co., was sold by Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co. to Messrs. Thomas D'Souza and Co., for 78,500 rupees, and the house No. 4, now let to Messrs. McLeod, Fagan and Co., was sold to Mr. Burlingame for 37,500 rupees: a house in the Circular Road sold for 8,000 rupees, and four lots of landed property at Mirzapore, were sold for fair prices.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—Lord Auckland has subscribed one thousand rupees as a donation to the Fever Hospital, besides entering his name as an annual subscriber to the extent of five hundred rupees.

GAMBLING.—At 9 o'clock on the night of the 8th June, a gang of twenty Chinamen and eight natives, whilst gambling in Chinaparran, were apprehended by the police constables headed by Mr. Macan, after a great deal of difficulty; they were taken before the Chief Magistrate, and the case having been gone into, the party were fined five rupees each, and in default of payment to be sent to the house of correction for a term of six weeks. Three other Chinamen of the gang were made to give security of 110 rupees each until they disclose the name of the proprietor of the house in which they were apprehended.

THE TANK IN WELLINGTON-SQUARE.—The extreme drought of the season has brought many of the tanks in Calcutta to their lowest ebb; among these, is that in Wellington-square, which, from the numbers of dead fish and the small quantity of water, has been rendered quite unfit for use and is the cause of much distress in that neighborhood.

SEIZURE OF SNUFF, &c.—It is stated that a seizure of a case of snuff endeavoured to be passed off as wearing apparel, and of six pipes of unmanifested wine, has been made on board of a vessel recently arrived from England. One of the supervisors also made a capture of a great quantity of snuff some days ago.

SUICIDE.—A man named Cossinath, who lived at Jora Sanko, aged about 26 or 27 years, put an end to his existence by hanging himself by the neck with a piece of cloth, on the night of the 12th June, in order to free himself of the torment he suffered from rheumatic pains.

MONSTER.—During the storm on the evening of the 12th June, the wife of a lascar at Dum-Dum, was delivered of a monstrous child with four arms, two enormous teeth, and eyes preternaturally large.

MR. CURNIN.—Mr. Curnin's mission has utterly failed, and that gentleman has been told at the India House, that unless he returned immediately to India, his appointment would be filled up.

THE BENGAL CLUB.—At the Bengal Club meeting on the 14th June, a proposition was made to dissolve the Club with a view to the formation of a new one upon

reformed principles: it, however, did not obtain a majority of the voices present, nor did another to reduce the entrance fee from 250 to 150 rupees: but it was resolved to circulate the former proposition among the subscribers.

It is stated that the Editor of the *Englishman* has at last retired from the Bengal Club, some of his friends having succeeded in convincing him that his being a member is injurious to its prosperity. Since the last six months that he has been a member, 22 resident members and 12 members in the *Mofussil* have left the Club, while only one has joined it. The retirement of the 22 resident members alone is an annual loss of about 2,200 rupees, and evinces a rapid falling off.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce solicited Government to allow grain, raw cotton, and all other gruff goods to be shipped from the merchants' godowns without passing through the Custom-house. This has been conceded, but at present with a limitation to rice and other grain and pulse, coals, dunnage, cotton, and also sugar when shipped in British vessels for any British possession.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—Lord Elphinstone has been appointed Governor of Madras by the Court of Directors.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR MADRAS.—The selection of a new Commander-in-Chief for Madras is said to hang between Lord Edward Somerset and Sir Robert Wilson.

EQUALIZATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Government have replied to the letter of the Chamber of Commerce and Trade Association, on the subject of equalization of weights and measures. The answer states that Government have for some time had the measure in view, but in consequence of the difficulty attending it, they would pause for a while, before they sanction a resort to it.

NAWAB FEKBAL-ODD-DOWLAH.—On the 17th June, the Nawab Fekbal-odd-Dowlah arrived here from Benares on board of a Steamer, and landed at the residence of Nawab Tahower Jung, Behadoor, at Chitpore.

PILOT STATION.—It is said to be in contemplation at the Marine Board to have the pilots' cruising station at False Point.

THE BONDING SYSTEM.—It is said that Government have yielded to the request of the Chamber of Commerce, for the introduction of the Bonding system.

SAVINGS BANK.—By the abstract of its operations, comprising a period of two years and six months, the Savings Bank appears to advance in prosperity and importance. The deposits up to the 30th of April last, after deducting the sums withdrawn, amounted to more than seven lakhs and a half of sicca rupees under 1,569 accounts, the average amount at credit of each depositor being 480 sicca rupees. The following sums have been subscribed by the classes mentioned:—

12 Civilians,.....	Sa. Rs.	3726
430 Military men,.....	"	334,938
347 Natives,.....	"	60,125
607 Miscellaneous persons, ...	"	224,840
<hr/>		
1,396 individuals,.....	sicca rupees	623,629
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The deposits of the last three months have averaged 28 per diem in March, 29 in April, and 42 in May, the maximum in any one day being 197 and the minimum 10. The gross amount of deposits last month exceeded 60,000 rupees, being more than in any former month, but not more than the current one is likely to exhibit. The withdrawals of the same period scarcely amounted to one-fourth of the sum deposited.

PORT REGULATIONS.—The Custom's authorities have decided that the moment a vessel inward bound, with salt or foreign goods on which heavy duties are leviable, makes Keldgerree, a blue flag is to be hoisted at the fore, as a signal that she has no custom house officer on board. The communication is to be made to Calcutta immediately, by semaphore, when a person will be sent down to meet her charge take charge.

MOFUSSIL.

RAJAH OF BURDWAN.—The affair of Purtab Chund seems still involved in mystery. It is stated that the trial of the Rajah will be only for his breach of the peace, and not for his title to the guddee, for which the Rajah must himself bring a civil suit in the usual way; the Government has not and will not interfere in it, and have washed their hands clean from the affair. The reason assigned for this course is that a multitude of petitions, memorials, &c. have been poured upon Government, which originated from different quarters, in favour of the assumed Rajah, but which pay for measures contradictory and opposite. If one it is submitted that the Rajah being in jail the applicant in his favour is ready to give 25,000 Rs. as security requisite to bring the Rajah to Calcutta. Another petition prays that the Rajah being unjustly held in insurance on pretence of a breach of the peace, fabricated to suppress his claims, is anxious for an investigation into his title to the guddee by officers appointed by Government at any place where the money influence of his opponent, the present incumbent, may not extend, and to undergo the severe penalty of law in case of being proved an imposter.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—A respectable native woman, while recently passing through a village called Chandytollah, in the district of Hooghly, in her palankeen, was attacked in a field by a body of dacoits, who murdered the bearers; but the woman by some means escaped and took refuge in a Mahomedan's house. The villains followed her there and stated to the Mahomedan that she was a runaway wife whom they were in pursuit of; but the man, disbelieving their story, prevailed on them to wait a while, and sent information of the case to the thana, when the thanadar arrived and captured the miscreants, who have been sent to the Hooghly Court for trial.

DELHI.—The mortality from fever still continued very great in the city.

A very extensive fire broke out in Delhi a short time since, when one hundred and twenty thatched houses and a brick building, were destroyed.

On the 27th of April, two men who were carrying two thousand four hundred rupees from a soucar in Delhi to Anoopshuhur, were way laid and murdered on the bank of a small stream, by a gang of villains, who carried off the money. They have however been traced and captured, and all but two or three hundred rupees of the money recovered.

A dacoity has also been perpetrated in the Delhi territory by a gang of forty-five miscreants.

The statement that the Resident had taken the administration of the affairs of the great Moghul's Palace into his hands, was incorrect:—no interference is admitted unless the Moghul himself calls for it.

The Government, it is said, have determined on relinquishing their right to a share of the produce of salt manufactured, and to the proceeds of the fairs held at Gorgaun, in honour of the Goddess *Setulla*, or small pox: the former, with a lease of five years, would realize annually some 6,000, and the latter 8,000 rupees. Notwithstanding this, the revenue this year will average about 78,000 rupees, and in time, it is not improbable but that it will rise as far as 84,000; for the whole of the sugar-cane lands are, at present, used to raise produce of comparatively small value, on account of the high rates which were fixed for sugar cultivation by the late ruler; and a large extent of land lies, at present, uncultivated in different parts of the pergunnah.

MORTALITY IN THE MOFUSSIL.—The present season has been remarkably unhealthy throughout the Mofussil. Accounts from all parts state that great mortality is prevailing: almost every family has suffered at Delhi, and among the natives the deaths have been very numerous. At Benares and Mirzapore the mortality has been frightful, and the loss has been very great among children, chiefly from small pox. The general complaint is a dangerous fever. Accounts from Chunar state that the mortality there has been so very great, that the river is studded with dead bodies.

AGRA.—A most destructive fire broke out in Agra on the 16th of May, by which property to the amount of 50,000 rs. was consumed.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Agra Circulating Library took place on the 16th of May, when it was resolved to discontinue the circulation of periodicals and to transfer the books of the institution to the Station Rooms as a library of reference.

With reference to the dispute between Lieutenants Hall and Loveday, the general commanding the division, has directed the senior officer to refer the case to arbitration, which however he has refused to do, as he conceives such a compromise in the face of the decision of Brigadier Cartwright would be less reparation than he is entitled to.

Orders have been received by the local authorities so to entertain pilots for the navigation of the Jumna by the iron steam boats, one of which is to be despatched from Allahabad at the commencement of the ensuing rains or rather early in July. The pilot stations are to be placed on this line of river, at short distances of 25 or 30 miles. The following are the pilot stations recommended to be fixed on the Allahabad and Cawnpore branch of the line. Allahabad, Pedumma, Rajapoor, Ghuddar, Jomgura, Duryabad, Hammeerpoor, Koutar, Menapoore, Oomeerghur, Talapoor, Dubessnuggur, Etawah, Panea, Jaraghegurbee, and Chundwarer.

One of the principals in the robbery of Captain Hay's house, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with labour, as has also one of those who received the stolen goods. A plan is on foot for enabling the Civil and Military Police to act more in concert, and consequently be more effective.

MUSSEORIE.—Several gentlemen have been forced to return as all the passes into the interior are closed, towards Kunawar, in consequence of the severe weather

in March. New houses continue to spring up in every direction and the utmost harmony prevails. The Lord Bishop was escorted through the district by Colonel Young.

MEERUT.—Mr. Priest, who distinguished himself a few years back at Mr. Mackinnon's examination, and has since been employed in the Delhi College, has been appointed an assistant teacher in the Meerut Free School.

Mr. Dyce Sombre is making a tour through the Hills, and will shortly take his departure for England.

Sickness has prevailed to an unusual degree in this station, especially amongst the natives, but the mortality has not been great.

A manufactory is established within the jail at this station, at which setringees are fabricated superior to those ordinarily procurable in the market; the price too is under the bazar rate.

Orders have been received, for opening and cleaning the Nullah, which passes through the Cantonments and annually inundates the bazars.

ALLAHABAD.—A great fire took place on the 8th June, destroying the village of Jendapore and causing the loss of several lives. A woman and three children fell sacrifices to the fire, which spread with dreadful rapidity, as a strong gale was blowing at the time, and the buildings, which consisted of very combustible materials, were small and very crowded.

The memorial of the uncovenanted servants of Government stationed in Allahabad, has at last been forwarded with a hundred signatures to the Governor-General.

The *Ganges* from Futtyghur to Allahabad, has just been surveyed with a view to its navigation by the steamers. Mr. Lindquist came from Futtyghur in a boat, sounding and taking bearings. His report will be delivered to the Board at Calcutta.

The Baiza Baie on the 10th June, moved her camp about a mile beyond Sultan Khosroo's Garden, being the first stage of her departure from Allahabad to Mutra.

On the 7th May the Government *dwak bhany* was attacked about 27 miles westward of Cawnpore at dark, and 5 *pitaruhs* carried off by the robbers: one of these *pitaruhs*, which was for Futtehghur and contained the most valuable part of the despatch, was subsequently found unopened with some parcels of the other *pitaruhs*, about a mile from the place of plunder towards the Ganges, which is fordable near where the gang divided the spoil.

CAWNPORE.—Every thing in the shape of gaiety, it is said, has been driven out of this station by sickness. Col. Barton is about to proceed to Calcutta, where, it is stated, he will remain, at the head of the Quarter-Master-General's office, until the Commander-in-Chief shall have returned from his tour of inspection in the Upper Provinces.

MIRZAPORE.—Six thousand bales of Banda cotton, were burnt in the godowns in this station, on the 24th of May.

MIRZAPORE.—An encounter recently took place near Mirzapore, between a petty rajah and a petty zemindar, in which several persons on both sides were slain and wounded.

PURNIAH.—Mr. Forbes was attacked by dacoits on the 17th May in his bungalow at 12 P.M. He saved himself and family by wounding two or three of the villains with his gun, which was loaded with small shot, just as the fellows were about spearing him. Mr. Forbes had been from home, but he fortunately arrived from an out party at 8 P.M. the same night, owing to his feeling unwell—he had left home only the day before to be absent some days. A hurkaru was speared in three or four places and Mr. Forbes's dog killed. The Darogah is supposed to be at the head of this business.

TIRHOOT.—A most distressing famine is said to be raging in Tirhoot, and that hundreds of people are dying of starvation daily. There is scarcely any grain to be had and that enormously dear, being all forestalled by the grain-dealers. The indigo planters have contributed greatly to alleviate the sufferings of the famishing population, by employing them to weed their fields, &c.

BOOLUND SHAHUR.—On the morning of the 20th May, a Bramin was executed in this place, for the murder of a man upon whose field his bullock had trespassed.

NATIVE STATES.

TRIAL OF JOTARAM.—Government have issued orders for the trial of Jotaram at Jeypore, and the proceedings will be conducted in the most open manner possible, through the regular local tribunals, and not by a special commission. The charges are to be preferred by a British officer (Lieut.-Col. Speirs, the Political Agent at Neemuch) who will be present at the trial without taking any formal part therein.

HERAT.—Herat, it is said, has been invaded by the Persian troops, under Shah Mahomed their King. Shah Kamran, the ruler of Herat, is shut up in one of his strongholds, but the Persian troops have so hotly besieged it, that little doubt seems to be entertained of his defeat. Dost Mahomed of Cabool, on hearing this, is said to have written to the Persian King, making proffers of submission, and inviting him to Cabool, whence they will proceed to the conquest of Peshawur, Lahore, &c. To this Dost Mahomed is said to have received a favourable reply, intimating that the Persians would be in Cabool immediately.

LAHORE.—Runjeet Singh, in a fit of spleen, caused by Doctor Harland refusing to relieve him of a paralytic affection of the muscles of the face, which caused a strong impediment in his speech, unless he gave him a lakh of rupees, dismissed that gentleman from his service; but on it being hinted to him by his courtiers that the Doctor might make disclosures to the Feringhees of the state of Lahore, the Maha Rajah thought proper to restore him.

Runjeet Singh also, with a determination to eradicate from his dominions the vice of hoarding money, has confiscated the very large wealth of a deceased miser. The heir at law preferred his claims to the property, but His Highness declared the abhorrence he entertained of so disgusting a propensity, and his sense of duty, compelled him to make an example, and keep the money, and that, however frequent were the instances of indulgence in it, he would never neglect using the same means to suppress it.

JEYPORE.—It is said that much anxiety is felt by the Rajpoots, as to the result of the investigation at Jeypore. They are said to be assuming a threatening attitude, and

to question the right of the English to demand satisfaction for the blood of one man, when they themselves have to answer for that of so many. They say they are prepared to dispute, inch by inch, the possession of their country, should the English resolve upon seizing it. A great deal of excitement is also said to exist in Jeypore in consequence of the soucars having closed their shops, and refused to transact business. Lieut.-Col. Alves had called upon them to pay up a large sum of money which is due by them to Jotaram, but they refused to accede to his desire until they received a written order from Jotaram himself. Very rigorous measures had been adopted, to force them to give up the money, but to no purpose; they are still firm in refusing to comply with the requisition, until a written order from Jotaram shall have been produced. Guards have been placed over their houses, to prevent egress from the city to any member of their families, and to starve them to compliance.

Lieut.-Col. Alves, in compliance with a numerously signed request, has ordered a well to be dug near the tomb of the late Mr. Blake.

Beem Sing has betaken himself to his old habits, and is now pillaging and plundering with the greatest zeal and alacrity. Some ill timed opposition offered by a few zemindars has added to the eclat and numbers of Beem, who it is said was hastening to oppose some of the troops of the Raj itself.

CASHMERE.—A letter has been sent to Runjeet Singh, by the Hakeem of Cashmere, informing him of the discovery of extensive lead mines in the mountains of Cashmere, and requesting that 12,000 rupees might be sent to work them.

GWALIOR.—It is said that the Resident at Gwalior has been interceding in behalf of Rookma Baie, the widow of Foutca Jogee, who has been in close confinement in Oujein for sometime past, and that his intercession is likely to meet with success.

OODHPHORE.—A gang of Mairwarry plunderers recently made an incursion into the Oodehpore territories, and sacked the town of Gungapote; but on their retreat they were intercepted by the Mairwarra battalion, posted at Todgunga, who succeeded in capturing thirty-one of the robbers, besides killing ten more.

DHOLPUR.—It is said that the young Raja is making himself popular among his subjects by restoring the estates which his father had confiscated and letting loose all prisoners, besides remitting a portion of his income.

BHOPAL.—This place, it is said, is on the eve of being revolutionized by the Putan soldiery employed in it. One of the concubines of the late Nuwab, who has been some time on the throne, has been amusing herself with acting the martinet towards her soldiery, and her conduct has so greatly displeased them, that they have determined on deposing her.

MADRAS.

COORG PRIZE MONEY.—Orders have been received from home, for the distribution of the Coorg prize money.

THE BOAT QUESTION.—At a numerous meeting of the European and native merchants of Madras, held in the Marine Board Office on the 6th June, J. W. Dore, Esq., in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously—

That the present boat system should be retained, with some modifications. The alterations and suggestions proposed by the Marine Board to Government, as detailed in the extract from the minutes of consultation, referred for the consideration of the merchants, are concurred in by the meeting; as also the revised boat lading schedule, submitted by the Board to Government, with their letter dated 19th of April. At the same time it is hoped, that if upon trial, a surplus is found to remain from the accommodation boats at their present rate of hire, a farther reduction may be made; and that if upon experiment being made of the new mode of levying salvage upon anchors, a profit is found to accrue to Government, the rate may be reduced to one-fourth of the market value of the article.

GOOMSUR.—Letters from Goomsur of the 30th May mention, that the sick were being sent to the rear and the force was preparing to fall back for the monsoon, save the regiments destined to remain, which are the 8th, 44th and 50th. A second campaign was talked of against the zemindars on the Bengal frontier, and that a most efficient force would be collected after the rains. Dora Bissoye, the chief rebel, was still at large.

VIOLENT SQUALL.—The Black Town of Madras was visited, on the 1st June with a very violent squall. No damage however was done beyond a dhony having run ashore at Royapoorum. The gale was very partial, and scarcely extended in a southerly direction beyond the Fort; within that limit and Royapoorum it blew furiously, and the effects were seen in the torn off branches and in many instances prostrated trunks of the large trees which line the road across the north esplanade. An unfortunate native was crushed to death by the falling of a tree, and many individuals passing in buggies within its influence, had their vehicles caysized by its force.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERY.—Trichinopoly has been visited by the Governor of Pondicherry, who saw the force out, and expressed great satisfaction at the general appearance of the different regiments. The 6th Cavalry under their able and meritorious commanding officer, Major Sandys, went through their last review manoeuvres with astonishing rapidity. The French Governor was accompanied by Colonel Fane, whose acquaintance he personally made on the field of Waterloo twenty years ago.

THE BAR.—The following is the present state of the Madras bar: Mr. Norton, advocate-general; Mr. Minchin, clerk of the crown; Mr. Savage, master in equity; Mr. Cator, registrar; Mr. Teed, police magistrate; Mr. Campbell, chief clerk, insolvent court; Mr. Fullerton, petty court.

BREAK-WATER.—The Break-water Committee have published a report of their proceedings for the month of April, showing an expenditure that month of rupees 2,454-9-9, making the total of expenditure 19,454-8-1. Nothing is said of the advancement of the break-water.

SUICIDE.—Major Davis, of the Pension Establishment, who had for some time been labouring under mental aberration, terminated his existence on the 21st of May by taking prussic acid.

NEW LIGHT HOUSE.—Intelligence has been received from the Company's Engineer in London, stating that the Court of Directors have ordered a new light to be furnished for Madras, which is to be revolving to distinguish it from the light house at Pondicherry.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Lieut. Campbell, while driving with ensign Wood on the evening of the 14th May,

was preceipitated from the buggy and had his head so severely fractured, that he expired on the evening of the following day. Ensign Wood escaped almost unharmed though he was pitched to a considerable distance over the horse's head.

BOMBAY.

THE CHOWK SUFFERERS.—The large village of Chouke (on the road to Poona, the first stage from Panwell,) has been almost totally destroyed by fire! About noon, while the greater part of the inhabitants were out in their fields or engaged in other occupations, at a distance from the village, some stubble accidentally took fire. A fresh breeze blowing at the time, and most of the houses being covered with straw, the devastating element spread with fearful rapidity, and in a few hours, from 90 to 100 houses, together with all the property they contained, were reduced to ashes—10 or 12 houses only escaped. Most of the inhabitants have lost all they had in the world—the grain, other provisions, fuel, and fodder for cattle, which they had laid in for the ensuing monsoon, having been all consumed. The sufferers are mostly poor cultivators, labourers, and petty shopkeepers. A subscription has been raised at Bombay for their relief.

SUPREME COURT.—On the 6th June a motion was made before the Supreme Court by the Advocate-General, on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, for a rule to file a criminal information against the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for republishing a letter signed Miles which appeared in the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 24th March. The point in that letter which was considered libellous, was the allegation that Sir John Keane had, without obtaining the concurrence of the Governor in Council, directed a sentence of death which had been passed by a Court Martial at Deesa, on a camp follower named Jhora, to be carried into execution.

The Court, after looking at the regulation and consulting a little time, granted a rule *nisi*.

CONTRABAND TRADE.—On the 16th of May, Lieutenant Rogers, in command of the H. C.'s brig-of-war *Euphrates*, by the direction of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, seized the brig *Mootechund*, from Goa, laden with opium, under the statute 3rd and 4th of William 4th, chapter 34th, she having broken bulk and landed part of her cargo contrary to that statute and without having entered at the custom house.

An order from Government has since been received for restoring the vessel and her cargo, to the owners. The despatch with which this has been sent down enables the owners of the latter to proceed with their speculations almost as well as if nothing had occurred, and must be highly gratifying to them after the apprehensions they have experienced for the fate of their property.

LAUNCH.—A new pilot vessel, for Bombay, named the *Tiptoe*, was launched from the docks on the 17th May.

FAILURE.—The old and respectable firm of Shroff Hurka Purshotum, failed on the 16th of May. The debts against the firm are stated to be 500,000 rupees.

COL. VANS KENNEDY.—It is rumoured that it is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to re-appoint Colonel Vans Kennedy to the office of Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, vacant by the death of Major Miller.

CEYLON.

The *Government Gazette* of the 7th June, announces the appointment by the Right Honorable the Governor,

Sir William Norris to be Chief Justice of Ceylon; and of the Honorable W. O. Carr, Esq., to act provisionally as Second Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, in the absence of John Jeremie, Esq., who has been appointed by His Majesty to the said office. Also, of the Hon'ble J. PERRINO, Esq., to act as King's Advocate in the room of the Hon'ble W. O. Carr, Esq.; J. J. STAPLES, Esq., to act as Deputy King's Advocate in the room of the Hon'ble J. PERRINO, Esq.; and C. A. MORGAN, Esq., to act as First Proctor for Prisoners in the room of J. J. STAPLES Esq.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—When the salute was firing at Battenburg Battery, on the 28th May, in commemoration of the anniversary of His Majesty's birth, a 24-pounder went off unexpectedly, whilst two men were in the act of ramming down the cartridge, and blew them both over the ramparts; one to the distance of about 24 yards, where he was found quite dead amongst the rocks, against one of which his head had been dashed with such violence as to smash the skull and force out the brain. The other fell immediately under the rampart, and appeared to have received the principal force upon the right fore-arm, which was torn and marked by the powder, which acted with such violence as to rend the limb asunder at about the centre of the upper arm, which was found hanging to the stump merely by a piece of integument. This unfortunate man lived in great agony for about an hour after the accident. The person who "served the vent had a hole blown through the upper phalanx of his thumb and the lower one broken; which shews that he had his thumb closely applied to the touch-hole when the gun went off. It is supposed that the piece of ordnance is "honey-combed" and to the continuance of a spark of fire in one of these imperfections the cause of the accident is attributed. The names of the two men killed were Wake and Webster.

BARK REGIA.—The Bark *Regia*, Nunn, for the safety of which fears were entertained, in consequence of her not making her appearance at Ceylon, although chartered for a voyage to England, is advertised for sale or charter in the *Mauricien*. There can now be little doubt as to the cause of this unexpected change in her destination, as it is stated that Captain Nunn borrowed a large sum of money from two gentlemen at Cochin, one of whom, a resident at Bombay, was the charterer for the voyage home, and who actually came on to Colombo and waited a considerable time in expectation of the *Regia*'s speedy arrival after him.

ASSAM.

THE SINGPHOS.—A letter from Bishonauth, dated 8th instant says, "There is no more likelihood of the Singphos troubling us. The Dutta Gaum gave himself up to Captain Hannay who has now returned to Ava. Part of the Burmese have come down here and go on to Singmanu to try and take back the Burmese settlers from this country. Our Government surely ought not to allow it, considering that it is generally supposed, there are 100,000 slaves, Mannipuris and Assamese, in the Burmes country?"

PENANG.

PILOTAGE OF PENANG.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated 21st April, relative to the pilotage of Penang:—"As several accidents of vessels navigating the South Channel have happened from the commanders not taking the established pilots, I consider it necessary to inform you it will be necessary to guard commanders from running this unnecessary risk, as on their approaching the island from the southward, if they make

a signal for a pilot, the Hill Flag Staff will repeat the same, when a pilot will be sent off. The pilotage is cheap being only one rupee a foot draft of water. A fine ship from China got aground and remained five days with a very valuable China cargo of copper, &c."

The excitement which prevailed in Penang, in consequence of an expected attack from the piratical followers of the young Rajah of Perak, assembled at Broos with the declared intention of attacking the Siamese at Kedah, had considerably abated; but precautionary measures were still adopted by the Government. The ex-Rajah of Kedah was still at Broos, living on board of a little brig, and evinced no intention whatever of fulfilling his promise of proceeding to Delhi, in the island of Sumatra. It is reported, that there is a general arming in favor of the ex-Rajah among the Malayan states, the people of which abhor the Siamese and deprecate the conduct of the English towards the Rajah, and aim at extirpating their power in the Straits.

Sir E. J. Gambier's appointment to the Madras Bench, was still confidently reported.

BARK HYDROOSE.—The bark *Hydroose*, after leaving Penang for China, sprung a leak and was obliged to put back, with a great deal of her cargo damaged.

THE EX-RAJAH OF KEDAH.—The Ex-Rajah of Kedah still remains at Broos, but it is said purposes proceeding immediately to Delhi. He has however shown no indications of such a movement.

THE HYDROOSE.—Upon lightening the *Hydroose*, her cargo was found undamaged. She was undergoing a thorough caulking and was soon to proceed to sea again.

A DARING MURDER.—A most daring and cruel murder was committed upon two Chinese shop-keepers who resided on the south side of the cross road leading from Macalister's road to the seepoy lines and distant only a hundred yards from the police thanna. The lower part of one side of the back attic wall of the shop was forced open, through which the villains entered and attacking one of the men who was sleeping on his counter or money chest, strangled him; the noise made awoke the other man who was sleeping in a separate room, and who was attacked and seized in the same manner as his companion, but strangled with his own tail! These atrocities were perpetrated without the least noise, as none of the neighbours, some residing within ten yards of the shop, had been disturbed during any part of the night. The murderers opened the counter and carried off all the money that was in it, amounting to about thirty dollars in silver and twenty in copper, leaving behind a parcel of new and other wearing apparel, a small slab of tin and several other articles equally portable. Government have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of any person concerned in the murder, the friends of the unfortunate Chinese have likewise come forward to subscribe a similar sum, and the Police are very actively employed in endeavouring to trace them.

THE ANDROMACHE.—A commission, consisting of Capt. Chads of the *Andromache* and Mr. Resident Councillor Bonham, has been appointed by Government for the purpose of proceeding to Batavia to obtain the co-operation of the Dutch Governor and thence to the principal Malayan states with a view of establishing with the latter, charts and papers to be carried by native pilots whereby they may be recognized as lawful traders of

navigators, and not be considered as pirates; which, after a certain period to be fixed upon, all native vessels are to be that are not furnished with such evidences of their civilization and purity of intention.

SINGAPORE.

SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Jadul Kurrem*, bound to Amboyna with upwards of three hundred souls on board, the greater part of them native troops for the Moluccas, has been lost and the greater part of the people on board have perished. Count Piquelmont, the commander of the troops, and sixty-two other individuals, reached the shore on a raft after eight days.

PENSIONS TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE SULTAN OF JOHORE.—The Supreme Government has authorized and directed pensions to be granted to the family of the late Sultan of Johore from whom, in conjunction with the late Tumpongong, the cession of Singapore to the British was finally obtained in 1824. The family numbers four in all—two sons and two daughters—and the pension allotted to each is Spanish drs. 70 a month.

RHIO.—C. F. Goldman, Esq., had been appointed Resident of Rhio.

INSOLVENT ACT.—It was reported, that the Insolvent Act had been extended to the Straits.

PIRACY.—Piracy in the Straits has somewhat abated; the *Wolf* and *Scylla* have been out cruising about, and only one junk has since been captured by the corsairs; but we suspect that as soon as the men-of-war return to harbour, the instances of piracy will be as frequent as ever. Nothing but light armed steamers, constantly employed, will be able to exterminate the pirates.

SUMATRA.

Accounts recently received from Padang intimate, that the Dutch had suffered severely in Sumatra in the war with the *Padrees*, at a place called Bonjal, which they had made three ineffectual attempts to carry: they had been reinforced by a small detachment of troops from Batavia, but were unable to act on the offensive until they received further aid, as their troops in the interior were in a very sickly state. The rule of the *Mynheers* seems to be very irksome to the Malays in Sumatra, who are constantly forming factions against them, and the weakness betrayed by the Java Government, in their attempts to suppress these, tends to encourage them to persevere in their endeavours to throw off the galling yoke. Unless they change their present ridiculous plan of sending detachments of ten, twenty or fifty men at a time, to reinforce the troops in the field, who are put *hors de combat* almost immediately after their arrival, either by the Malays or the climate, the *Mynheers* stand a good chance of being driven out of the island. An epidemic fever had been raging in Padang, which had swept off thousands of its inhabitants, but its ravages had almost subsided when the vessel which brought the intelligence sailed.

A further account up to the end of April, of the war in Sumatra between the Dutch and the aborigines of the soil, has been received, which, while it shews that the Dutch were at last on the point of conquering their stubborn foes, also develops the detestation which the tyrannical rule of *Mynheer* is held in. The Dutch have once more carried all before them and crushed their

opponents *vi et armis*; but the rule of oppression and tyranny cannot endure, and ere long they will be placed in a predicament, from which they will find it difficult to extricate themselves without the aid of strong reinforcements from home, if at all. General Cleerens had just arrived at Padang from Batavia with a handful of troops, that might rival Fallstaff's recruits in wretchedness of appearance, being the first portion of 2,000 men, intended by the Dutch Government to take Boonjal, the stronghold of the insurgents, by storm. The Government had at first determined to use only their own *guarda costa* schooners to transport the troops from Batavia to Padang, and they were consequently conveyed in tens and twenties; but on a strong remonstrance from the Resident, suggesting that they should be simultaneously sent over, in order to give the Boonjalites no time for preparation, they had chartered four large merchantmen for that purpose, besides three of their own craft and a steam boat. Accounts, however, had been received from the interior, that the Boonjalites had hoisted a white flag, and being in a state of starvation, had formed into two factions, one of which was inclined to yield, whilst the other were determined only to surrender with the loss of life. So inveterate, indeed, are these latter against the Dutch, that Twank Imam, the head chief of the party, decapitated one of his chiefs, for proposing that he should surrender to the Dutch. The surrender of Boonjal will obviate the necessity of sending the troops from Batavia, and the only good they will then be able to do, will be to relieve the poor half dead soldiers who have been stationed in the vicinity of Boonjal ever since the commencement of the war.

PERSIA.

A letter received by a recent arrival from Persia states, that a grand party was given by the Shah on the anniversary of his accession to the throne, and that the health of Emperor Nicholas of Russia was drank first, and then that of the King of England. Mr. Ellis asked next day in the Darbar why preference was given to the Czar, but was told in reply that it was customary to pay honour, first to the Emperors, and afterwards to Kings. Upon this, Mr. Ellis left the Darbar with a dissatisfied countenance!! The same letter states that the Shah expressed his intention of marching upon Herat, in May next, without minding the advice of the English.

A vessel from the Gulph has brought favourable accounts of Col. Chesney's expedition. The following is an extract of a letter by her:—

May 14th, 1836.—“Our accounts from Bussorah shew, that Col. Chesney, with his steamers, was expected there on the 21st instant. He had met with some little obstacles in the river about 90 miles above Bussorah, which were to be overcome before he could proceed. In the meanwhile, he is engaged in making a more accurate survey of the river in his neighbourhood.

“I am happy to say that Wully Khan, and his banditti, have at last been overcome, and the roads through Persia, in consequence, are once more free. The present tranquillity promises, as far as I can judge, to continue; and trade with the interior is reviving.”

It is stated in a letter from Bussorah received by the same opportunity, that the Euphrates expedition was expected there on the 25th of May last.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From A. E. Kuhn's Monthly Price Current, June 30, 1836.)

The rivers being now generally open, our supplies from the interior will not be detained any longer,—we may therefore expect our next number to be of more general interest.

INDIGO.—Our accounts are now rather conflicting, the only thing certain at present is, that we cannot by any probability have more than an average crop.

We extract from the *Calcutta Courier* the following estimate of the coming crop.

“The prospects of the approaching Indigo crop become now an object of interesting speculation to a large proportion of our readers, we have therefore taken some pains to gather the best information upon the subject, so as to give a tolerable idea of the results of a season which has been from the first of a character more than usually precarious. Since the cold and rain at the end of February and beginning of March, there has been experienced throughout Bengal, with a few partial exceptions, a drought that has every where been very injurious to the young plant of early sowings, while it has also retarded the cultivation of high lands. Sowings have been repeated in many places several times, and as usual, when at last the seed has vegetated after the few late showers, the ground has been overrun with weeds. In the neighbourhood of Calcutta, the rains may be said to have fairly set in on the 12th instant, and where they have not been too violent, the plant, from early sowings, is very fine and healthy, promising an excellent return. But since that date, our Mofussil correspondents have sent in reports so various, that we must continue to think it a very precarious season.

In one half of Tythoot, however, the promise is very fine—equally good in the Northern neighbourhood of the Jellingly and in Rajeshye and Purneah. The greater part of Jessore has only very moderate hopes: along the banks of the Ganges the drought has been most severely felt, and the season there will be too late for recovery before the river rises. From Dacca and Eastern Jessore, where the finest hopes were lately entertained, we have accounts of serious disasters, from ten days of incessant rain and the consequent rapid rise of the Burhampootur. Taking therefore the corrected statement of the produce of last season, of each district, we obtain the following estimated outturn of the present crop:

Crop of 1835.	Estimate for 1836.
3865—Western Provinces,.....	5,000
3612—Benares and vicinity.....	2,000
4257—Jannpore and Ghazceppore, &c.....	3,000
21,452—Tythoot and Chupra,.....	22,000
3201—Patna and Buxar,.....	2,000
2150—Monghyr and Bhagulpore,.....	1,000
4627—Purneah,.....	4,000
2020—Malda,.....	1,500

7892—Rajeshye,.....	8,000
2528—Rungpore,.....	3,000
6796—Dacca and Mymensing,.....	4,000
13,558—Jessore,.....	12,000
6493—Moorsheadabad,.....	5,500
21,603—Nuddeah,.....	22,000
5460—Burdwan,.....	5,000
1620—Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs,.....	1,700
222—Midnapore and Cuttack,.....	300

Maunds 102,000

*To this total the utmost addition which continued fair weather would probably make, may be estimated at from 8 to 10,000 maunds, while an unfavorable change or a heavy inundation would reduce it at least 5000; so that prices in Europe may well be expected to hold their present rates, if not to rise gradually with continued large deliveries, since our average produce of the past four years is considerably below the average consumptions.”

OPIUM.—The prices, although unusually high, appear nevertheless likely to be maintained. The advices from China bringing letters up to the 10th April, shew that the holders in Canton were firm, and that from the uncertainty which prevailed concerning the adulteration of the Malva drug, the demand was directed in a special manner to the Bengal produce. The quantity existing at present in the Honorable Company's godowns is about 4,500 chests.

RAW SILK and SILK PIECE GOODS.—In our number of August last, we endeavoured to bring the attention of our readers to the very interesting course which this article would have to follow during the present year in Europe. Our arguments were then based upon palpable facts. The scarcity and the considerable demands which are noticed in our last advices from England, confirm fully the opinion which we then expressed, that have produced also in these parts a considerable rise in prices.

Large advances have been made to the manufacturing districts for the supply of Corahs and a few for Raw Silk and what arrives, besides these orders, daily from the interior, is eagerly purchased for the home markets. It will be observed by our statement of Exports, that shipments of Raw Silk and Corahs to England and of Choppahs to the United States, were considerably more important in May last than in the same month of the four years previous, and those of the month now ending will not fall short of the last.

RAW COTTON.—Our sales have been extensive during this month and would have been still more so

if freights to England were more obtainable. The demand for China is also active, and our prices are well supported.

SALTPETRE.—In this staple there would be still greater activity, if the continued scarcity of freights did not impede operations. Advices from the home markets are favourable and our prices well supported, but the market is still bare of fine qualities. Our exports to England during the last month were heavy, being 33,917 mds. against 9907 mds. average of the same month of the 4 years previous.

SUGAR.—Our market continues to be affected by the late favourable advices from England, and shipments to some extent have been made, prices continue to advance and are quoted as high as sicca rupees 10-4 for fine white Benares, but it must be observed that quality has been much improved, and some very fine parcels have been brought to the market, which found eager purchasers. The scarcity of tonnage for England continues, however, to depress also this article.

LAC.—In *Lac Dye*, shipments to England have been rather extensive; supplies continue small, particularly of the finer marks. The article remains in good enquiry at steady prices.

Shell Lac, is less in demand; our stock continues heavy and prices are declining.

RICE.—The few transactions reported in regard to this article, are chiefly for shipment to the Mauritius. The exports to England keep back, owing to the scarcity of tonnage and the high rates of freights:—prices continue depressed.

WHEAT.—The market is still bare of fresh supplies; demand has been, however, steady for shipment to New South Wales and Hobart Town. The new Wheat is arriving but slowly from the interior.

HIDES.—Continue depressed owing to the scarcity of available tonnage for England, purchases are chiefly made for the American markets.

LINSEED.—Without alteration, the bulk of the supply of the new Crop is not expected to arrive before the end of July.

SPICES, DRUGS & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.—Business to some extent has been transacted during the month in these articles.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The late favourable accounts from England continue to keep the market in a very healthy state, and prices which have already improved since our last are expected to have a further rise. Our imports have not been heavy during the last two months, and are below the consumption. With the opening of the rivers, our exports to the interior may further reduce our stock, which is already very moderate.

Spelter.—No transaction worthy of notice has been reported since our last; prices are, however, on the advance at the high rate at which this article is held, on

the English markets, and on the continent of Europe, importation cannot be heavy.

Lead.—The few transactions we have to notice, are at enhanced rates, owing to the reduction of our stock and to some demand for the interior where the stocks are reported small.

Iron.—This article has been neglected during the whole month, as will be observed by the few sales reported, prices are, however, on the advance owing to the favorable accounts from England.

Tin Plates.—Continue as reported in our last, extremely dull of sales.

Quicksilver.—The sales reported are in advance of our last quotation, and prices may experience a further rise; our stock being much reduced.

TWIST.—*White Mule.*—Although our late supplies have been larger than the corresponding period last year, the activity in the Bazar has not only sustained prices, but in several instances caused a slight advance. Our stocks are very moderate. The sales during the past month amount to about 1,000 bales of Mule.

The market for *Turkey Red Yarn* is dull, owing to the excess of importation

Orange Twist.—Is rather more steady, the market being relieved by re-exports to Madras.

WHITE COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Long cloths and Shirtings demand steady and expected to improve. In Madapolams some transactions have taken place. In low Cambrics, large parcels have changed hands. Jacquets in fair demand for the better sorts, of low qualities the supply has been abundant, and the prices have fallen. Mull Muslins, the middling qualities have been much overdone this year and the existing rates are exceedingly low, fine coarse cloths appear to realize comparatively much better prices. Book Muslins are becoming more plentiful, but the market is generally firm for this tissue. Lappets and Lenoës of suitable patterns in good demand and prices looking up. Honey Combs and Japan Spots, on fine cloth, much enquired after.

COLOURED AND PRINTED COTTONS.—The demand for neutral pines and stripes is steady and will augment, now that the up-country merchants are beginning to arrive. Single coloured Plates sell freely and Bengal stripe of good patterns are much enquired after. Gingham is heavy in stocks, and we hear of but few sales. Coloured Handkerchiefs dull of sale unless for good designs and fair quality of cloth. Red Twisted Cotton is in steady demand.

WOOLLENS.—A good enquiry prevails for low Woollens from Sa. Rs. 1 6s Sa. Rs. 1 10 per yard. Town Cloth, are rather dull. Long Ells, or Purperts very depressed, and not likely to rally, the consumption in the interior being manifestly on the decline.

REVISED BLACK ACT PETITION AND MEMORIAL.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

SHERWETH.—That by the 51st Section of the 3d and 4th W. 4, c. 85, it is enacted that all Laws and Regulations made by the Governor-General in Council of India, shall be transmitted to England and laid before both Houses of Parliament, in order that if objectionable, they may be repealed or altered.

That by successive Charters of His Majesty's predecessors and numerous Acts of Parliament, all the British-born subjects of His Majesty have had confirmed to them the indisputable right of being governed by the laws of England throughout His Majesty's Indian territories, and the English law has prevailed within the Town of Calcutta, for the space of more than 130 years.

That an Act has lately been passed by the Legislative Council of India and promulgated as law, entitled Act No. XI. of 1836, purporting to repeal the 107th Section of the 53d Geo. 3d c. 155.

That the object of this new Indian law is to render all the British-born subjects of the Crown throughout these territories amenable to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts (many of which are presided over by Mahomedan and Hindoo judges, the number of such judges in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra not being less than ninety-six) and to take away the appeal to His Majesty's Supreme Court, from which an appeal lies to His Majesty in his Privy Council in all cases in which the amount in dispute exceeds 4,000 rupees.

That by this new law the British-born subject is deprived of his right to appeal in all cases to the Supreme Court; and even in all cases where the amount in dispute under 5,000 Rs. to the East India Company's Courts of Sudder and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and when it exceeds that sum, he may appeal to these Courts, Courts from which no appeal lies to His Majesty in Council unless the amount in dispute exceed fifty thousand sicca rupees.

That many of the British-born Inhabitants of Calcutta, deeming the proposed law to be grievous, ill-timed and unnecessary, petitioned the Legislative Council of India against its enactment.

That the Government of India, in their answer to the Petition of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, declared that the act in question made no change in the substantive law to be administered hereafter to British subjects, but that the effect was simply to substitute one appellate tribunal for another, which the Government in its reply endeavoured to shew by argument was a preferable Court.

That several of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta conceiving from the tenor of the Government Regulations that it was doubtful (at least as far as the intentions of Government were concerned) whether they might not be wholly deprived of all rules of law and subjected in all Civil proceedings whatever to the mere discretion of the Local Judges, before they entered into any consideration of the asserted superiority of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as an appellate tribunal for British subjects, thought it necessary to request that the Government would distinctly state what law it intended the Provincial Courts in future should administer where British subjects were concerned, and accordingly addressed a memorial to Government stating that they were left in doubt whether it was the intention of Government by the proposed Act to give to the Judges of the provincial Courts and to British-born subjects in all civil proceedings whatever, (not even excepting marriage and inheritance and succession to property, real and personal) no other law or rule of civil conduct than what the Judges of those Courts might deem to be the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience, or whether it was the intention of Government that the law of England in some or any cases should be administered by these Courts.

That to this memorial, after seventeen days, the Government returned a reply as follows: The Company's Courts are directed by the Regulations to decide according to equity and good conscience, only in cases in which no other rules exist. The proposed Act repeals no existing rules. To whatever extent, therefore, the English law of inheritance, marriage and succession is now in force with respect to British subjects residing in the Mofussil, to the same extent will it continue to be in force after the passing of the proposed Act.

That the reasons which induced the British Inhabitants of India who signed this Memorial to request from Government an explanation of its intentions in passing Act No. XI. were the extreme uncertainty which must exist under the Regulations of Government considered as distinct from the Law of England, and until the instructions of the Executive Government are given to their Courts how to act in each case, whether even as between British-born subjects when both Plaintiffs and Defendants are such, the laws of England or any Laws will be regarded by the Provincial Courts as binding and imperative on them, even in questions relating to Marriage, Divorce, Inheritance to real, or succession to personal property, the proof and construction of Wills, the rights and duties of Executors and Administrators, or in fact in any questions or cases whatsoever.

That your Honorable House may clearly understand there was good reason for these doubts, and good cause for requesting an explanation from Government for the purpose of solving them (at least as far as the intentions of Government were concerned) your Petitioners here subjoin the clauses of the different Regulations which contain all the provisions that Government has made for the decision of the rights of parties not being Mahomedans or Hindoos. The first Section in point of date of any Regulation which contains any provisions that can be construed as applicable to the cases of British-born subjects is Section XXI. of Regulation 3, of 1793, in these terms.

"In cases coming within the Jurisdiction of the Zillah and City Courts for which no specific Rule may exist, the Judges are to act according to justice, equity and good conscience."

The next (Clause 2, of Section 3, of Regulation 8, of 1795, having been repealed) are Sections 8 and 9, of Regulation 7, of 1832, in these terms.

"VIII. Such part of clause 2, Section 3, Regulation VIII. 1795, enacted for the province of Benares, which declares that "in causes in which the plaintiff shall be of a different religious persuasion from the defendant, the decision is to be regulated by the law of the religion of the latter, excepting where Europeans or other persons not being either Mahomedans or Hindoos shall be defendants, in which case the law of the plaintiff is to be made the rule of decision in all plaints or actions of a civil nature," is hereby rescinded, and the rule contained in Section 15, Regulation IV. 1793, and the corresponding enactment contained in clause 1, Section 16, Regulation III. 1803, shall be the rule of guidance in all suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, and caste, and all religious usages and institutions that may arise between persons professing the Hindoo and Mahomedan persuasions respectively.

"IX. It is hereby declared, however, that the above rules are intended, and shall be held to apply to such persons only as shall be bona fide professors of those religions at the time of the application of the law to the case, and were designed for the protection of the rights of such persons, not for the deprivation of the rights of others. Whenever, therefore, in any civil suit, the parties to such suit may be of different persuasions, when one party shall be of the Hindoo, and the other of the Mahomedan persuasion, or where one or more of the parties to the suit shall not be either of the Mahomedan or Hindoo persuasions, the law of those religions shall not be permitted to operate to deprive such party or

parties of any property to which, but for the operation of such laws, they would have been entitled. In all such cases, the decision shall be governed by the principles of justice, equity, and good conscience; it being clearly understood, however, that this provision shall not be considered as justifying the introduction of the English, or any foreign law, or the application to such cases of any rules not sanctioned by those principles."

That your Petitioners feel assured that these extracts will make it clear to your Honorable House, that they acted with becoming caution in requesting this information from Government, and they think that they had reason to hope for a more explicit answer, seeing that the Memorial was couched in terms altogether respectful, that there was evidently great uncertainty relative to one of the most serious of human concerns, viz. what law men were hereafter to live under, and in as much as the Government had shortly before conceded in principle and acknowledged in practice, that British Subjects had the right to seek in a respectful manner for explanation respecting the objects of a proposed law, and your Petitioners feel that the uncertainty in which they have been left as to what law they are to have for their future guidance, is in itself a grievous injury and oppression.

That pending the preparation of a general Code of laws applicable to the condition of each class as far as civil rights are concerned, and which shall preserve to British subjects the civil laws of England in like manner as Hindoos and Mahomedans retain their own, and which shall also provide equal security to all for political and personal liberty, at present entirely unsecured from the hazard of wrong committed by Government, your Petitioners, comprising all classes of his Majesty's Indian subjects, are strongly desirous of possessing a liberty of appeal from the local Courts, to the only Court of Justice independent of the East India Company and local executive Government, and that such appeal should be open to every suitor without distinction of birth or religion.

That those among your petitioners who have the right to be governed by the laws of England, maintain that, they cannot lawfully be deprived of a right of appeal to his Majesty's Supreme Court, and they are especially desirous that in all cases relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real, and succession to personal property, in which both parties are British subjects, and which ought therefore to be decided by the laws of England, the Provincial Courts of the first instance should be altogether prohibited from intermeddling with or entertaining suits, for the decision of which, neither their constitution nor the previous study and practice of the Judges render them at all fitted.

That moreover your Petitioners, while they admit the merit and general respectability of the Civil Service of the East India Company, are all of opinion that the Provincial Courts as at present constituted, do not afford adequate security to any class of men that justice can be administered in them and civil liberty duly protected; that these Courts are peculiarly unfitted to administer justice without appeal to British-born settlers in the Interior for those reasons solely affecting the especial rights and interests of that class, viz. 1st, because the Judges, both English and Native, have never studied and are almost entirely ignorant of the laws of England. 2ndly, because though they have assistance from native law Officers and assessors in the expounding and administering Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, they have no assistance in expounding English law, which nevertheless in cases relating to marriage, inheritance and succession to property, and indeed in all others, they may be now called upon to apply. 3rdly, because the whole proceedings of such Courts are conducted partly in the vernacular languages of India and partly in the Persian, which latter is in India completely a foreign tongue and therefore imperfectly understood by the majority of the Judges, law officers and pleaders, and not understood at all by Englishmen or by the great body of the people. 4thly, because there are no pleaders or attorneys in these Courts who understand the English law and few who understand the English language. 5thly, because the Judges of these Courts are entirely dependent on the Executive Government, removable at pleasure

and promoted at pleasure. 6thly, because the Executive Government has the power, and has exercised it, of requiring obedience to its own circulars addressed to the Judges, which the Government appears to think, ought to have in all these Courts and with all the Judges, the force of laws, not only in respect to matters of process but in matters affecting right also. 7thly, because such Courts so constituted and subject to such dependence, may be easily rendered political engines by which the residence and settlement of Englishmen in the interior shall become impossible. 8thly, because the East India Company has not only in times long past but up to the present period, been opposed to the free trade and settlement of their countrymen in India, and your petitioners are confident that if the power they now possess were exercised in conformity with this policy, they could altogether prevent the extension of British settlements and in the end diminish or destroy those already founded. Indeed for this end, the Act No. 1F of 1836 would alone be amply sufficient, if administered in conformity to such a policy and coupled with a construction giving to the British settlers no other law and to the Courts no other rule of decision than what each Judge may think proper to call the rule of justice, equity and good conscience.

That in addition to these reasons more peculiarly affecting British-born subjects, the Provincial Courts in the judgment of your Petitioners, are not adapted by their form and constitution to protect adequately the civil rights of any class whatever; 1st, because the Civil Service receive their appointments from the Directors of the East India Company with little or no reference to qualifications. Secondly, because each member of the whole body is thus made a Judge, or eligible to be a Judge, by virtue of his appointment. Thirdly, because the only test of eligibility for office in India is knowledge of two languages. Fourthly, because they receive no legal or judicial training in practice having previously received no legal education or instruction in theory. Fifthly, because when appointed to judicial situations as the service is now constituted, it constantly occurs that they have never previously decided or considered a civil case, except as connected with the Government Revenue System, in their whole lives. Sixthly, because the ordinary and permanent establishment is but one Judge of the Civil Service to each Zillah, the average population of which in Bengal and Behar may be estimated as exceeding one million. Seventhly, because they had to administer before the Regulation XI of 1836 was passed, three distinct systems of law and practice, viz. the Hindoo and Mahomedan, each subdivided into several written systems, and also the Government Civil Regulations, besides various minor customary and unwritten laws in each district, and they have now superadded to these the common and statute laws of England, its equity and ecclesiastical systems with all their subdivisions. Eighthly, because there is no adequate provision made for the execution of their decrees when pronounced, there being no officer like a Sheriff or any other person specially charged therewith; a very serious evil, and which leads in many cases to a total denial and mockery of Justice. Ninthly, because they have no honest assistance, the Amlah or native officers of Court being notoriously corrupt, a fact not denied by Government of the most able men in its service, and the native officers being besides but very moderately versed in the knowledge of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law; and because the suitors are deprived of the aid of an independent Bar, the Pleaders or Vakeels being mostly ignorant and too dependent on the Judges who frequently exercise an arbitrary power of fining for alleged disrespect and contempts. Tenthly, because the Judges are almost irresponsible from their situation, being too much removed from the inspection of Government or an intelligent public. Eleventhly, because the revenue Regulations are mixed up with the Judicial in such a manner that in many cases it is impossible to separate them by any intelligible definition; and the Collectors are constantly clothed with Judicial and Ministerial powers and functions, and decide as well as Judges most important questions relating to civil rights, not only between ordinary parties but between Government and its subjects.

That as the formation of a Code of Law applicable to all classes throughout India and the reform of all Courts, and particularly the obvious reform in the East India Company's Superior Courts, which shall emancipate them from the direct control of the executive Government, are labours likely to consume much time, and to encounter many difficulties, it is expedient in the judgment of your petitioners, that in all cases of debt and contract or trespass, in which one British subject shall be sued by another or in which a British subject shall sue or be sued by any other than a British subject, all suitors without distinction against whom a decision shall be passed by the Company's Courts, should have the power of appealing to the Supreme Court or Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at their option, and that in all cases respecting marriage, divorce, inheritance to real, and succession to personal estate, merely regarding rights of British subjects or persons entitled to be considered as such, the decisions in which cases ought to be regulated entirely by the law of England, the Courts of the East India Company shall be altogether prohibited from entertaining them, until reformed by the labours of the Law Commission.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that the Act of the Council No. XI. of 1836, be repealed, and that the law as laid down in Sec. 107 of the 53d, Geo. 3d, c. 155, be amended, if necessary, by enacting that in all cases of debt, contract or trespass in which one British subject may be sued in the local Courts by another British subject, or by any other than a British subject, for an amount exceeding 4,000 Government rupees, an appeal shall be given to the party against whom the decision of the Court shall pass, (whether a British subject or any other than a British subject) either to the Supreme Court or Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, at his option; and that in all cases merely between British subjects, relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real and succession to personal estate, inasmuch as they relate solely to matters cognizable by the laws of England, the Courts of the East India Company be prohibited from holding plea thereof.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

MEMORIAL.

OF THE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA AND OTHERS, OF ALL CLASSES OF HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN SUBJECTS IN THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA, AND THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

RESPECTFULLY SHewETH, — That by the 44th Section of the 3d and 4th, W. 4. c. 85, it is enacted that the Court of Directors under the Control of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, shall have the power to disallow any Laws or Regulations by the Governor-General of India in Council made.

That an Act has lately been passed by the Legislative Council of India and promulgated as law, entitled Act No. XI of 1836, purporting to repeal section 107 of the 53d Geo. 3d c. 155.

That the object of this new Indian law is to render all the British born subjects of the Crown throughout its Indian territories amenable to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts, many of which are presided over by Hindoo and Mahomedan Judges, (the number of such Judges in the Presidency of Fort William not being less than ninety-six) and to take away the appeal to His Majesty's Supreme Court.

That by the Charter establishing the latter, an appeal is given from it to the King in his Privy Council in all cases in which the amount in dispute exceeds 1,000 pagodas or 4,000 sicca rupees.

That by this new law the British subject is deprived of his right to appeal to the Supreme Court in all cases whatever; and even in all cases to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, where the amount in dispute is under 5,000 rupees, and although he may appeal to that tribunal when the amount in dispute exceeds 5,000 sicca rupees, no appeal lies from it to the King in Council, unless the amount in dispute exceeds Sa. Rs. 50,000

That many of the British-born inhabitants of Calcutta deeming the proposed law to be grievous, ill-timed and unnecessary, petitioned the Legislative Council of India against its enactment.

That the Government of India in their answer to the Petition of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta declared that the act in question made no change in the substantive law to be administered hereafter to British subjects, but that the effect was simply to substitute one appellate tribunal for another, which the Government in its reply endeavoured to shew by argument was a preferable Court.

That several of the British inhabitants of Calcutta conceiving from the tenor of the Government Regulations that it was doubtful (at least as far as the intentions of Government were concerned) whether they might not be wholly deprived of all rules of law and subjected in all Civil proceedings whatever to the mere discretion of the Local Judges, before they entered into any consideration of the asserted superiority of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as an appellate tribunal for British subjects, thought it necessary to request that the Government would distinctly state what law it intended the Provincial Courts in future should administer where British subjects were concerned, and accordingly addressed a memorial to Government stating that they were left in doubt whether it was the intention of Government by the proposed Act to give to the Judges of the Provincial Courts and to British-born subjects in all civil proceedings whatever (not even excepting marriage and inheritance and succession to property, real and personal) no other law or rule of civil conduct than what the Judges of those Courts might deem to be the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience, or whether it was the intention of Government that the law of England in some or any cases should be administered by these Courts.

That to this memorial after seventeen days the Government returned a reply as follows: The Company's Courts are directed by the Regulations to decide according to equity and good conscience, only in cases in which no other rules exist. The proposed Act repeals no existing rules. To whatever extent, therefore, the English law of inheritance, marriage and succession is now in force with respect to British subjects residing in the Mofussil, to the same extent will it continue to be in force after the passing of the proposed Act.

That the reasons which induced the British Inhabitants of India who signed this Memorial to request from Government an explanation of its intentions in passing Act No. XI were the extreme uncertainty which must exist under the Regulations of Government considered as distinct from the Law of England, and until the instructions of the Executive Government are given to their Courts how to act in each case, whether even as between British-born subjects when both Plaintiffs and Defendants are such, the laws of England or any Laws will be regarded by the Provincial Courts as binding and imperative on them, even in questions relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real, or succession to personal property, the proof and construction of wills, the rights and duties of executors and administrators, or in fact any questions or cases whatsoever.

That your Memorialists conceive the terms of section 21 of Regulation 3 of 1793, of section 31 of Regulation 6 of 1793, and sections 8 and 9 of Regulation 7 of 1832, prove that there was good ground for their doubts and good reason for requesting an explanation from Government for the purpose of solving them.

That they feel assured that a perusal of these sections will make it clear, that they acted with becoming caution in requesting this information from Government, and they think they had reason to hope for a more explicit answer, seeing that the Memorial was couched in terms altogether respectful, that there was evidently great uncertainty relative to one of the most serious of human concerns, viz: what law men were hereafter to live under, and in as much as the Government had shortly before conceded in principle and acknowledged in practice, that British subjects had the right to seek in a respectful manner for explanation respecting the objects of a proposed law

That your Memorialists feel that the uncertainty in which they have been deliberately left as to what law they are to have for their future guidance, is in itself a grievous injury and oppression.

That pending the preparation of a general Code of laws applicable to the condition of each class as far as civil rights are concerned, and which shall preserve to British subjects the civil laws of England in like manner as Hindoos and Mahomedans retain their own, and which shall also provide equal security to all for political and personal liberty, at present entirely unsecured from the hazard of wrong committed by Government, your Memorialists comprising all classes of his Majesty's Indian subjects, are strongly desirous of possessing a liberty of appeal from the local Courts to the only Court of Justice independent of the East India Company and local executive Government, and that such appeal should be open to every suitor without distinction of birth or religion.

That those among your Memorialists who have the right to be governed by the laws of England, maintain that they cannot lawfully be deprived of the right of appeal to his Majesty's Supreme Court, and they are especially desirous that in all cases relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real, and succession to personal property, in which both parties are British subjects, and which ought therefore to be decided by the laws of England, the Provincial Courts of the first instance should be altogether prohibited from intermeddling with or

entertaining suits, for the decision of which, neither their constitution nor the previous study and practice of the Judges render them at all fitted.

That as the formation of a Code of law applicable to all classes throughout India and the reform of all Courts, and particularly the obvious reform in the East India Company's Superior Courts, which shall emancipate them from the direct controul of the executive Government, are labours likely to consume much time, and to encounter many difficulties, it is expedient in the judgment of your Memorialists, that in all cases of debt and contract, or trespass, in which one British subject shall be sued by another, or in which a British subject shall sue or be sued by any other than a British subject, all suitors without distinction against whom a decision shall be passed by the Company's Courts, should have the power of appealing to the Supreme Court or Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at their option, and that in all cases respecting marriage, divorce, inheritance to real and succession to personal estate, merely regarding rights of British subjects or persons entitled to be considered as such, the decisions in which cases ought to be regulated entirely by the law of England, the Courts of the East India Company shall be altogether prohibited from entertaining them, until reformed by the labours of the Law Commission.

Your Memorialists therefore pray, that the Act No. XI of 1836 be disallowed. — *Hurkian*.

MADRAS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

In pursuance of a notice to the effect which appeared in all the newspapers, a Public Meeting was held in the Scotch Church "for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency and practicability of forming a Temperance Society for the general advantage of all classes of Europeans and East Indians residing in Madras."

The Lord Bishop of Madras took the Chair soon after six o'clock, and opened the Meeting with prayer. He then explained that he had felt at first unwilling to come forward publicly in a Meeting of that description—especially in Madras, as he had been informed that there was not much need for a Society of this kind in the middling and lower classes of society; and, with respect to the Military, that there was less intemperance in H. M. Regiment now in the Fort than in any other Regiment in India. Under these circumstances, in which every Christian man must rejoice, he had come to his first conclusion; but, upon conversing with the other friends, and considering the subject more particularly, he did not think there was sufficient reason for him to object to the proposition, which had been made to him to preside at that Meeting.

It had been well ascertained by medical experience and otherwise, that ardent spirits possess no strengthening properties, but, on the contrary, those of a debilitating nature—from these and other considerations he thought that such a Society as that which they had now met to establish, was by no means unnecessary. It was their intention to abstain from ardent spirits, and to discountenance the use of them as much as possible.

Some had objected to the establishment of such a Society on the plea that every person had it in his power to abstain if he chose; but every Christian knows that it is not only his duty to cease to do evil, but to learn to do well. Some again say, that they had no reason to expect a blessing from God, because they had no scriptural authority for what they were doing, but they knew that God works by means, and they have had evidence that Temperance Societies have been blessed as a means of leading many persons to become truly religious; it has been

objected also that many withdrew from their agreement, but so they do from many other good resolutions. They would not require any person to become a member inconsiderately, but to remember that not merely human resolution is necessary, but also the Grace of God. These are the thoughts which had occurred to him to justify him in the course which he was then taking.

A few friends had prepared a string of Resolutions, or Rules, which, with their permission, he would now read.

His Lordship then read the following Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"Considering that the common use of distilled spirits is one of the chief causes of poverty, disease, and crime, and a most powerful hindrance to the reception of the Gospel, indisposing and incapacitating the minds of men for attending to the things which belong to their eternal salvation, Christians are especially called upon, by the adoption of every lawful and scriptural means in their power, to remove this occasion of falling.

This meeting, therefore, is of opinion that it is highly advisable to establish at Madras, a General Temperance Society, trusting that, with God's blessing, it may be a means of greatly obviating the causes and practice of intemperance.

Resolved, therefore,

1.—That a Society be now formed, to be called "The Madras Temperance Society"—and that it consist of all persons subscribing to the following agreement.

AGREEMENT.

"We do hereby agree, God helping us, to abstain from ardent and distilled spirits, except for medicinal purposes, and to discountenance the causes and practice of intemperance."

2.—That any persons departing from the terms of this agreement shall forfeit the privilege of continuing a member of the Society.

3.—That no member can be considered as having withdrawn from this Society until he has intimated his intention to do so to the Secretary.

4.—That the Society shall meet annually, when a Committee, including a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be chosen, with power to add to its number.

5.—That it be the duty of the Committee to conduct the affairs of the Society, to carry into effect all its resolutions, to take means for obtaining the requisite funds, to appoint the time and place of the Annual Meeting, and to adopt such measures as may appear to them likely to facilitate and extend the Temperance cause.

6.—That Sub-Committees be recommended to be formed in each of the Christian Congregations of Madras to further the designs of the General Committee.

7.—That the General Committee meet quarterly, any five members constituting a quorum.

8.—That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee for the present year :—The Right Rev. the Bishop, President ; the Hon'ble J. Sullivan, Esq., John Underwood, Esq., Major Brett, James Lawder, Esq., G. F. Beauchamp, Esq.

With all Ministers of the Gospel who are members of the Society, and are desirous of joining the Committee.

Colonel Cadell, Treasurer.

Rev. Mr. Bowie, } Secretaries.
Captain Browne, }

On the first Resolution being put by the Chairman and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Laurie.

The Rev. Mr. Denton observed that he endeavoured to form a Temperance Society some years ago in the Fort, and when H. M. 57th left Madras 17 of them were members of it. Since that time he had been less successful as only 3 persons of His Majesty's 63d would consent to sign the pledge of entire abstinence. He thought it necessary to make these observations to shew the difficulty attending the formation of such a Society amongst British Soldiers.

Colonel Conway then rose and stated that he did not believe that *entire abstinence* could be expected amongst the soldiers at first ; but he thought that if they could succeed in making them *temperate* at the outset it would be a great victory. Few persons had had greater opportunities of knowing the character of soldiers than he had, having himself been a soldier for 40 years, and he was satisfied that circumstanced as they were in this country without other resources, they could not do entirely without spirits.

The President said that his own experience had led him to form an opposite conclusion. Whilst he was a Chaplain in Bengal 50 persons, whom he had reason to believe were religious characters, had declared to him that they could abstain from spirits altogether, but they could not be temperate. And if men with these principles found it difficult to use spirits temperately, how much more difficult must it be for those who have not the same motive to guide them.

Colonel Conway said that his only desire was to benefit the soldier, and, as far as he had learnt, nothing but deceit and disappointment had followed the establishment of Temperance Societies.

The Rev. Mr. Wright stated that there were 258 persons at Bangalore, connected with the Temperance Society, all of whom, he had reason to believe, strictly adhere to their agreement. He thought the principal benefits to be expected from Temperance Societies might be considered prospective. He was in hopes that ardent spirits would be again thrown into the medicine chest, from whence they never ought to have been taken. He was at first of Col. Conway's opinion that it would be better to endeavour to make men *temperate* than to desire to make them abstain from spirits entirely, but his objections had been overruled. It had been well ascertained that when a person took one glass it rendered it necessary that he should take another—this was the testimony of one

who was acting under the influence of religious principles. At Bangalore they had established Coffee Houses, where people go and procure hot coffee and biscuits, also a general coffee house where ginger beer, beer, magazines and books were to be procured, and where the men who desire to abstain from ardent spirits have the means of passing their time away.

The Rev. Mr. Drew had no experience of his own on the subject, but he was guided by what he had heard and read of the Societies in America. In that country they first formed *Temperance*, or partial abstinence Societies, but they were not found to answer. Societies had also been established at Glasgow on partial abstinence principles, but they were found to fail entirely ; spirits, when taken in small quantities, create a desire for more, and thus the temperate man becomes a drunkard. Ardent spirits, taken in any quantity, cannot possibly do any good ; and the severest labour is borne better by persons who totally abstain than by those who take spirits. There is an instance in some large iron works at home where men are used to the hottest kind of labour, and where they drink nothing but pure water. He believed, also, that soldiers could bear fatigue better in a hot climate when they took no spirits, and on these grounds he would support the resolution.

Mr Underwood stated that they had endeavoured to establish a Temperance Society at Cannanore, where the moderate use of spirits was to be allowed ; but the men came forward voluntarily and said they could *abstain*, but they could not be *temperate*.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker said that he had passed through Trichinopoly in January last, and he understood that drunkenness was then common—a man had been just tried for shooting one of his officers. On his return a Temperance Society had been formed and crime had greatly diminished ; indeed they were much surprised at their own success. He agreed with Mr. Drew that their object was to keep temperate men, temperate. It was well known that however small the quantity of spirit which was taken, it necessarily created a desire for more. A striking example of this had occurred in Edinburgh ; a lady was sent for to see a person in a dying state ; she remembered the lady and the lady recognized her, and asked her what her illness was owing to. She said the lady herself had been the cause of it by giving her a glass of whiskey when she came to her house to wash at night (as was the custom in that country). The one glass soon became of little better than water ; the second the same, and thus she went on habitually until she became reduced to the state in which she was then found. He remembered a circumstance also, which happened just before he left England ; he observed that the coachman took no spirits, and on asking his reason he said he did so because he did not then feel the effects of cold. This man was not aware of the existence of Temperance Societies.

Colonel Conway in rising to beg that his name might be withdrawn from the Committee, stated his belief that their endeavours to introduce *abstinence* amongst the soldiers would prove a failure. From his own means of gaining information he was enabled to state that, notwithstanding the flattering statements which had appeared, nothing but deception and smuggling were going forward. He thought great benefits would arise by reforming the canteens, and by giving the men coffee, beer, congee, &c. &c. Several deceptions had been practised at the Mount where the men had carried spirits into the barracks by having false tops in their caps.

Captain Macdonald stated that military experience generally, was directly opposed to Colonel Conway's, especially that of the Duke of Wellington's.

The Rev. Mr. Bowie, as an example of the hardships which might be borne without the use of spirits, instanced the number of vessels, more than 1,000, which sail from America, to all parts of the world.

The other Resolutions were then put and agreed to without discussion, and the meeting closed.

The following Gentlemen then signed their names, as MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY:—

DANIEL, Madras; H. Harper; Geo. Catell; W. T. Brett; John Underwood; J. Tucker; John Smith; Robert Carver; A. C. Thomson; P. Carstairs; J.

Lawder; John DeFries; George Arbuthnot; A. Fraser, Capt. 45th Rr.; W. Taylor; W. H. Drew; G. T. Beauchamp; W. Winchester, Serjt; R. Deek; R. Watkins; C. A. Browne; J. C. Harvey; Geo. Jas. Laurie; Chas. Theobald; E. T. Shaw; S. Cleaveland; M. Bowie; E. F. Lawrence; Henry Baker; S. Andrews; C. J. Theobalds; John Sinclair.—*Madras Gazette.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 13th July, 1836.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan, President, in the chair.

The Hon'ble Col. Rehting, Governor of Serampore, Dr. Marshman, James Kyd, Esq., David Hare, Esq., Nawab Fahower Jung, Capt. Leach, William Storm, Esq., D. Syers, Esq., A. Grant, Esq., J. W. Masters, Esq., W. H. Hamerton, Esq., and John Bell, Esq.

Visitor.—G. A. Priusep, Esq.

The Proceedings of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen proposed at the June Meeting, were duly elected Members of the Society by ballot, viz.

Col. Skinner, the Rev. H. Pratt, M. A., Capt. Stewart Corbett, 25th Regt. N. I., J. B. Jones, Esq., and M. G. Staunton, Esq.

The following Gentlemen were proposed as Members:—

Capt. W. H. Sleeman, proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

J. P. Marcus, Esq., proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by W. Storm, Esq.

Mr. Waghorn, proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by W. Storm, Esq.

Charles Devenanne, Esq., proposed by G. F. Hodgkinson, Esq., seconded by W. Storm, Esq.

R. Savi, Esq., proposed by G. F. Hodgkinson, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. Bell.

E. Harding, Esq., proposed by C. K. Rolison, Esq., seconded by Mr. Bell.

The Secretary submitted, that in reference to the heavy demands made on the Society for seed, a packerman might be employed on five rupees per month. Resolved, that the expense be incurred.

Mr. Bell further suggested, that as branch societies were now springing up in every direction, some definite understanding ought to take place between those institutions and the Agricultural Society of India. That the co-operation of all societies having but one common object in view, viz. the amelioration of horticulture, and dispensing agricultural improvement through their united means and exertions, should be promoted to the utmost; but these several societies looked towards that of Calcutta, for supplying all their wants in the seed-way, (excepting the institution at Madras, which had remitted funds for the purchase of seed,) while they contributed nothing to its funds. Mr. Bell expressed his perfect willingness and anxiety to meet the wishes of other societies, and to bring that of Calcutta into more close and frequent correspondence, but he did not feel competent to supply seed purchased with its funds without the authority of the President and Members.

Sir E. Ryan proposed that each new society should be invited to contribute a certain sum annually, which would entitle them to draw upon the stores of the Calcutta Society, for a share of all seeds purchased. The President further suggested, that the question be submitted to the Committee of papers, expressing at the same time the gratification he felt in the increasing interest shown both by the accumulation of correspondence, and the many new societies recently established.

Mr. Bell brought to the notice of the Meeting the great number of copies of the society's transactions in *Bengalee*, which, unhappily, were only lumbering the room and creating food for the white ants, and the President suggested the expediency of presenting twelve copies to each society in India for distribution to native gentlemen; who might by those means, infuse a taste for agricultural pursuits among their countrymen.

Resolved, that Sir E. Ryan's proposal be adopted, and that the Secretary take steps to forward the volumes accordingly.

The following communications were then read, and presentations severally alluded to in their respective addresses submitted to the Meeting.

No. 1.—From the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland to the Secretary, dated Barrackpore, June 17th, presenting to the Society a copy of a report sent to his Lordship, by the Chairman of the East India Company, drawn up by the Committee of the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. dated 20th January, 1836, upon sundry articles sent to them for examination by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, of which the following is an abstract.

1st.—That the Joomla or Himalya paddy, or mountain-rice, received from the Resident of Nepal, appears to be of the same kind as that forwarded to the above Society by Dr. Wallich in 1821, comprising 5 varieties, of which a distribution was made to parties in England, France, Switzerland, Germany and Russia. No intelligence had been received regarding the result of that sent to the continent, and with one exception the rice had not germinated in England;—moreover, it would appear from a statement in the French journals, that experiments previously made in that country had proved also unsuccessful. The solitary exception in England was the attempt of Mr. Anderson, Curator of the Apothecary's garden at Chelsea;—whose mode of culture was sowing the seed in a hot-house in March, removing the plants to a Greenhouse in May, and transferring the same at the end of June into a basin containing 9 inches water and 12 inches of mud, all which care caused the grain to prosper till the end of July, when the weather being rather cold and cloudy, the plants became sickly and died at the end of September without flowering.

It would seem that the temperature even of the warmer parts of England is not sufficient for its successful development, and that of the countries of Europe, Italy alone affords the same varieties of climate, as are

experienced at Suinagur, the place from whence the rice was originally brought.

That the Committee is not possessed of any information to admit of their forming an opinion on the comparative profit of land cropped with hill rice, and with oats or barley, but rice not being a general food amongst Europeans they suppose that the profit would be in favor of the two last grains, and from the value of the East India rice in the English market, to which grain the hill rice is similar, it would secure little or no profit to the seller, and further, it is the opinion of the Committee that this species cannot be cultivated in Europe, and even if it were grown successfully, that it could not compete in the English market with Bengal rice.

2nd.—The wool from the Thibet sheep had been referred by the Committee for examination to Messrs. Ebsworth and Southey, gentlemen of experience in these matters, and that in their opinion the unsorted sample was superior to the sorted. Mr. E.'s value of the former was from 5 to 7 pence per lb. and Mr. S.'s about 10d. per lb.

It is Mr. Southey's opinion that the introduction of well selected rams from New South Wales would greatly improve the wool of the above breed of sheep, as also of other coarse-producing kinds.

3rd.—Concerning the two pieces of cloth made from the simool or tree cotton, it is the opinion of the Committee that being composed of the short down of the tree twisted and interwoven with common thin thread, and forming a loose cloth, it is incapable of being washed without injury; and from the shortness of the staple of the down, and its elasticity, it could not be spun by the cotton-spinning machinery. The above two qualities, and its great warmth, would however well adapt it for wadding, stuffing muffs, &c. &c. and if carded with wool, it might be otherwise employed.

4th.—The samples of the safflower made at Myrung in Assam, were considered by several eminent dyers, whose opinions were obtained by the Committee, as excellent and of good fair merchantable quality, and that the average value is about £ 7 per cwt.

5th.—Relative to the two skeins of fibre made from the leaves of the wild pine apple, that the portion forwarded was not sufficient for any fair comparative trial of its tenacity. Suggesting the transmission of a larger quantity for the purpose of contrasting it with hemp and flax; as from samples of fibre made from the West Indian pine apple, now in the possession of the society, and the use to which this plant is likewise applied by the natives of Chirra Poonjee in the East Indies, it is probable that the above article could be advantageously used in the preparation of rope.

6th.—Samples of the wood of the Nepal prevet. That a former specimen of this wood was forwarded to the society by Dr. Wallich, which being cut sufficiently high from the root was of a perfectly uniform texture, and was in the opinion of an eminent engraver, applicable for the purposes of his profession. The present sample has, it would appear, in order to get it of the greatest size, been cut too near the root, which has wholly destroyed the uniformity of texture, and rendered it altogether worthless to the object for which it was intended.

No. 13.—From H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 22d June, addressed to the Society, forwarding a duplicate copy of the report, presented by the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland on the 17th Inst.

No. 2.—From Henry Cope, Esq., Secretary to the Horticultural Society at Meerut, to Mr. Bell, dated 16th June, intimating the existence of an Horticultural Society at Meerut, and conveying the wish of the Com-

mittee, to enter into active correspondence with the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, requesting a supply of seeds and plants, and to be furnished with the published transactions of the latter institution.

The Secretary had replied to the above communication, and had forwarded a parcel of seed.

No. 3.—From Dr. Wise, dated 2d July, intimating the establishment of a Branch Horticultural Society at Hooghly to which he had been appointed Secretary, and requesting a supply of coffee plants, cuttings of sugar-cane, arrow-root bulbs, tobacco, cotton, and grass seeds.

No. 4.—From T. O. Crane, Esq., Secretary Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Singapore, dated 10th June, advising the establishment of an Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and requesting to be furnished with a complete assortment of garden seeds, and the transactions as published by the society of India.

No. 5.—From Mr. C. Veller, dated Cape of Good Hope, 21st March, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Bell's letter of 2d December, 1835, forwarding indent for a fresh supply of kitchen-garden seeds, regrets the late arrival of the last, and promises to take every necessary precaution to ensure an early receipt of the next.

No. 6.—From J. Vaupell, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, dated Bombay 2d June, enclosing a letter from Mr. Waghorn, on the subject of procuring cotton seed from Egypt, and intimating his intention to forward the same on arrival at Bombay by the first opportunity to Calcutta.

Advises intention to send twelve boxes of cane cuttings, &c. as soon as they shall have taken root.

No. 7.—The enclosure referred to in Mr. Vaupell's letter from Mr. Waghorn to the former, dated Cairo, 20th April, advising the receipt of Mr. Bell's letter, ordering Egyptian cotton seed, particularizing the difficulties of obtaining and transporting it to India, and his intention to ship the seed by the *Hugh Lindsay*, &c.

No. 8.—From Mr. Waghorn to the Secretary at Calcutta, dated 26th April, acknowledging the receipt of his letter dated 1st March, per *Hugh Lindsay*, advises the dispatch of Egyptian Cotton seed per *Hugh Lindsay*, and intimates the many difficulties of getting it on board the Steamer. Promises a further supply by the *Clive*. Desires to become a Member of the Society.

No. 9.—From Colonel Colvin, dated Dadoopoor, 2d June, to the Secretary, advising the receipt of a cask of sugar-cane cuttings, forwarded through Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. These cuttings were packed in dry sand, precisely in the manner observed by the Bombay Secretary, and not one cutting received by Colonel Colvin had failed. The cask was just four months on its way.

Colonel Colvin attributes the decay of those received from Bombay, to two probable causes. 1st, that the sand used might have been sea sand; and 2dly, that they must have been stowed in the hold of the ship.

The cuttings which reached the Colonel, were found to have thrown out clusters of the most vigorous shoots in the dry sand.

No. 10.—From Captain Sleeman, dated 16th June, to the Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 3d June, and stating that he will introduce the Otaheitee sugar-cane into the districts pointed out in that communication.

No. 11.—From Thomas Tonnochy, Esq., Deputy Collector at Boolundshahur, to the Secretary, dated 22d June, requesting a supply of Peruvian cotton seed, and enquiring whether the cane he has introduced in that

district from Saugor be the Otaheitee? Enquiring further whether windmills, as in Russia, could not be successfully used for raising water to irrigate the land?

No. 12.—From T. S. Henley, Esq., dated Mauritius, 10th April, acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's letter of the 11th February last, and advising the preparation of an extensive supply of sugar-cane plants, with several varieties of the manioc, some seed maize, bagon seed, and samples of the best sugar-cane soils in the Mauritius—all to be forwarded by the first vessel.

No. 13.—From the same to the same, dated Calcutta, 8th July, intimating the loss of the Barque *Vicissitude*, and of the consignment of sugar-cane plants, &c. alluded to in the above communication.

No. 12.—Mentioning also the cause of the delay in forwarding them, and enclosing an invoice, accounts and receipts of the sums expended on account of this unfortunate shipment.

No. 14.—From W. Stevenson, Esq., Secretary Agricultural Society at Lucknow, dated 27th June, acknowledging receipt of Mr. Bell's letter of the 9th May, acknowledging the receipt of a portion of the seeds alluded to in that communication, promising to send the sugar-canes solicited for the Society, so as to reach Calcutta during the cold season.

No. 15.—From J. H. Stoeckeler, Esq., to the Secretary, dated 21st June, enclosing a portion of a *Bombay Courier* of 1830, which contains some valuable remarks on the cultivation and produce of sugar-cane in the Pergunnah Gundavie in the Surat Collectorate.

No. 16.—A paper by H. Piddington, Esq., without date, received on the 8th June, on the disease of cattle in Bengal.

No. 17.—From the same to the Secretary, dated 6th June, enclosing an extract of a letter on the subject of prize silk.

"I notice your remarks on the sample of prize silk. They were returned in the case per *Bolton* with the opinion of them given by Messrs. Royle and Crompton of Manchester, the first throwsters in England. They pronounced your silk excellent, equal in appearance to Italian and superior to any Bengal they had ever seen."

No. 18.—From W. Bruce, Esq., dated June 9, enclosing a letter from Mr. Marcus of Naunsaugor, near Arrah, to his address, intimating his intention of sending for the inspection and opinion of the Society, specimens of flax, cochineal, &c. and offering guinea-grass seed.

No. 19.—From J. P. Marcus, Esq., dated 19th June, acknowledging receipt of the Secretary's letter of the 11th June, and stating his willingness to rejoin the Society, advising the despatch, by *dak banghy*, of some guinea grass seed, and requesting a supply of Virginia, Persian, and Sandoway tobacco seed, as also a few Otaheitee canes.

Memo.—The samples of flax, cochineal, &c. alluded to in this gentleman's letter to Mr. Bruce, have been received by the Secretary, and were submitted to the meeting this day.

No. 20.—From Captain T. Jenkins, dated Gowhatee, 30th May, acknowledging receipt of Secretary's letter of 27th April, and seed forwarded through Messrs. Cantor and Co., intimating that the Egyptian cotton seed had vegetated, and also some *dasee* seed from Central India; offers some suggestions as to *dak banghy*, and the manufacture of beer in India; mentions that potatoes and cabbage have both ripened their seed in his garden, asks for Otaheitee sugar-canes.

No. 21.—From Mr. J. W. Masters, dated 18th June, forwarding a sample of wool from Thibet sheep, received

from Captain Jenkins, and annexing an extract of that gentleman's letter to his address. The extract further states that the coffee plants in Assam are thriving.

No. 22.—From Dr. Wallich, to the Secretary, dated 23d June, returning the report of the Committee of the Society of Arts in London, and annexing an extract of his letter that accompanied several of the articles therein noticed, enquiring if any reply has been received from the Secretary of that institution to his letter transmitting sundries on account of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India; forwarding on behalf of Lieut. H. Vetch, for the acceptance of the Society, two blankets and two woollen cloths, the former made from the simool tree, and the latter manufactured by the "Bhootas," and also enclosing a report by Mr. J. W. Masters on the state of the plants destined for the Agricultural Society, which is not favorable.

No. 23.—From the same to the same, dated 26th June, forwarding two boxes of seed, one for the West Indies, and the other for England, and enquiring whether a supply of mountain rice be required.

(The President here retired and the chair was taken by James Kyd, Esq.)

No. 24.—From the Hon'ble W. H. L. Melville, dated Berhampore, 14th June, acknowledging receipt of Secretary's letter of 29th April, will be glad to have any seeds that can be spared, as he is desirous to impart a taste for Agriculture and Horticulture to the family of Nawaub Nazim, whose example and influence would shed abroad a spirit of emulation, in the same field; promises to send the seeds and cuttings of two famed species of mangoes, and asks for cotton seed and Otaheitee sugar-cane.

No. 25.—From the same to the same, dated 17th June, advising dispatch of some mangoes and stones, alluded to in the above communication. The Secretary had received the mangoes, and distributed them (only four in number).

No. 26.—From Colonel Dun'op, enclosing a letter to his address from Capt. Watt, which states that the Deputy Post Master at Allahabad would not forward to their respective destinations the several parcels of seeds lately transmitted by the Steamer, bearing postage from that station.

The Secretary immediately addressed the Post Master General on the subject, and received in reply,

No. 27.—Annexing copies of a letter addressed by Capt. Watt to the Secretary of the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces and of one to the Deputy Post Master at Allahabad by Mr. Secretary Bushby, the latter document authorizing transmission "bearing postage" of all packages forwarded by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

No. 28.—From Dr. Bramley to the Secretary, dated 28th June, furnishing extract of a letter to his address from Mr. Hodgson, Resident at Nepaul, relating to the medicinal, &c. seeds lately forwarded to that gentleman, all which had been sown.

No. 29.—From G. J. Gordon, Esq., to the Secretary, dated 1st July, furnishing extract of a letter.

No. 29.—From Messrs. W. Thacker and Co., dated 23rd June, in reply to a question from the Secretary, stating that the Society are at liberty by law to re-publish Dr. Royle's treatise on tobacco cultivation, and that they are of opinion that such a course would not be detrimental to Dr. R.'s interests.

No. 30.—From J. R. Colvin, Esq., to the Secretary, dated 7th July, presenting in the name of Mr. D. Pringle, Collector of Mymensing, a basket of mangosteens produced in that gentleman's garden at Nusseerabad, from trees planted there many years ago, by Mr. Pakenham.

The fruit when received, was over-ripe and much spoiled, the Secretary sent a few to Dr. Wallich, who pronounced it the "*cowa*," an indigenous fruit, and not the mangosteen.

No. 31.—From G. J. Gordon, Esq., to the Secretary, dated 1st July, furnishing extract of a letter to his address from Lieutenant Bigge, of the Assam Local Corps, in which a request is conveyed for a supply of Pernambuco cotton seed.

No. 32.—From Lieutenant Bigge, to the Secretary, dated 28th June, repeating the request conveyed above, and stating the success which attended a trial of Pernambuco cotton and Persian tobacco seed.

Memo.—Lieutenant Bigge's request was complied with by the Secretary.

No. 33.—From H. Henley, Esq., dated 9th July, forwarding specimens of soils of Ceylon, collected near Galle, and suggesting that Mr. Piddington be solicited to analyze them. Enquiries for seed, &c.

No. 34.—From Major E. Gwatkin, dated 30th May, acknowledging receipt of Secretary's letter of 29th April, and hoping that the seed, the dispatch of which was then advised, was not, as the letter, sent to Goruckpore instead of Hauper; promises attention to the wishes of the Society.

No. 35.—From W. Gibbon, Esq., dated Shahabad, 13th June, acknowledging receipt of Secretary's letter of 2d May, and of the seed; promises to give his best attention to it.

No. 36.—From J. R. Spencer, Esq., dated 19th June, requesting a supply of Virginia tobacco seed and Peruvian cotton seed.

Memo.—Complied with.

No. 37.—From H. Inglis, Esq., dated Sylhet, 18th June, intimating receipt of Egyptian cotton, sent by dak baulghy, and promising to give it wide distribution, also requesting a supply of guinea-grass, clover, and vegetable seeds, &c.

Memo.—Complied with.

No. 38.—From R. N. Hamilton, Esq., Magistrate and Collector at Meerut, to the Secretary, dated 18th June, requesting a supply of cotton seed and Otaheitee sugar-cane, and promising his efforts to promote their growth in the Meerut district.

No. 39.—From Colonel Stacey, dated 20th June, stating the non-receipt of seed, dispatched by the steamer via Allahabad.

Memo.—The obstacle removed by the following:—

No. 40.—From Colonel Dunlop, dated 25th June, stating that by a subsequent communication from Captain Watt, the parcels were forwarded from Allahabad, "*bearing postage*."

No. 41.—From A. Moffatt Mill, Esq., Collector of Cuttack, to the Secretary, dated 29th June, requesting a supply of cotton and tobacco seed.

Memo.—Order complied with.

No. 42.—From William Liddel, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, dated 29th June, requesting that Mr. Bell will procure and forward a second supply of vegetable seeds according to a list enclosed,—mentioning that the first shipment arrived too late in the season to be of use at Madras, and has been consequently sent to the hills; asks for fruit or flower trees, and encloses a remittance to credit of seed account.

The Secretary lost no time in forwarding the indent to Patna, with particular instructions as to time, mode of packing, &c.

No. 43.—From Major C. Smyth, 29th June, acknowledging receipt of Secretary's letter, intimating his admission as a Member of the Society, expressing a wish to have vegetable and flower seeds. Contrasts the properties of the guinea grass and lucerne.

No. 44.—From Colonel Presgrave, dated Mirzapore 13th June, intimating his wish to withdraw from the Society for the present.

No. 45.—From H. Henley, Esq., to the Secretary, dated Calcutta 12th July, forwarding a selected specimen of Muscovado sugar from Mauritius, produced at about 3½ rupees per maund, and expressing his regret at the loss of specimens of the soils of the Mauritius.

No. 46.—From Colonel Skinner, dated Hansi, 30th June, acknowledging the receipt of the parcel of seeds alluded to in the Secretary's letter of 2d ultimo, also of the 2d vol. of the transactions of the Society, promising to give the cotton seed his best attention. Col. S. mentions that his American cotton had already commenced flowering, &c.

The Secretary laid before the meeting three "*squashes*" produced from the seed of one presented to the society on the 9th March last, by Captain Thomas M. Saunders of the American Ship *Georgia*,—which, considering the unfavorable season of planting, were fair and perfect specimens although small. The plants were most prolific, and the fruit set regularly, but after a few days growth prematurely decayed.

Those presented, were set after the first showers in June, the former were destroyed by the excessive heat and drought.

The Secretary is not aware that the American squash has ever been introduced into India before.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 13th July, 1836.—HURKARU.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday Evening, the 6th July, 1836.

The Rev. Dr. Mill, Vice-President, in the chair.

Captain R. Lloyd, I. N., Dr. D. Stewart, and Dr. McClelland, proposed at the last meeting, were ballotted for, and elected members of the Society.

Mr. Wm. Speir was proposed by Mr. J. Prinsep, seconded by Dr. Mill.

Sergeant Dawe, of the Delhi Canal Establishment, proposed as an associate member by Mr. J. Prinsep, seconded by Dr. Pearson.

Read a letter from Wm. Mackenzie, Esq., stating that, in consequence of the pressure of business, and other indispensable engagements, he was obliged to retire from the Society.

Read a letter from Charles König, Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, acknowledging the receipt of the Journal, and Index Aa. Res.

The following circular, enclosed in the above, was read and directed to be printed for general information:—*Royal Society of London, Somerset House, Nov. 19, 1835.*

SIR,—I am directed by His Royal Highness the President and Council, to acquaint you, for the infor-

ination of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, that His Majesty the King has been pleased to grant two Gold Medals, of the value of Fifty Guineas each, to be awarded by the Royal Society on the day of their Anniversary Meeting in each succeeding year, for the most important discoveries in any one principal branch of Physical and Mathematical knowledge.

His Majesty having graciously expressed a wish that scientific men of all nations should be invited to afford the aid of their talents and researches, I am accordingly directed by the Council to announce to you, Sir, that the Royal Medals for 1838, will be awarded in that year, the one to the author of the most important unpublished paper on Chemistry which may have been communicated to the Royal Society for insertion in their Transactions, after the present date and prior to the month of June in the year 1838;—the other, to the author of the most important unpublished paper in Physics, which may have been communicated to the Royal Society for insertion in their Transactions, after the present date and prior to the month of June in the year 1838.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obdt. humble sert.

CHAS. KONIG, For. Sec. R. S.

TO JAMES PRINSEP, Esq.,

Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.

Read a letter from H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, General Department, intimating that the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal had been pleased to empower the Curators of the Public Library to make over to the Society the Oriental books printed in Europe, on the same conditions, with the manuscripts and works already transferred from the College of Fort William. The Secretary stated that he had in consequence received charge of three hundred volumes—some few being, however, duplicates of works already in the library.

A letter from the Civil Auditor, desiring to be furnished with an abstract of the establishment entertained for the care of the Government Oriental Works. Understanding the 78 rupees monthly to be a consolidated allowance, in which case no detail of its expenditure need be furnished. Resolved to make a reference on the subject to Government.

Library.

Read a letter from H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, forwarding on behalf of the Honorable the Court of Directors for presentation to the Society, a copy of the Catalogue of Stars in the Southern Hemisphere, by Lieut. Johnson, H. C. Asst. at St. Helena.

Read a Persian note from Manu Lal, presenting a copy of a compilation from standard Persian and Hindustani Poets published by himself under the name of *Guldestek i Nikat*,—The Nosegay of Pleasure.

Read a letter from Kumar Radhaacanth Deb Behadur, forwarding for presentation to the Society a copy of his great publication, entitled *Sabda Cūṭha Drama*, an Encyclopedical Lexicon in Sanscrit, vols. 1, 2, and 3. The subsequent of the remaining vols. will be forwarded when published. Also translation of an extract from a Horticultural work in Persian, printed by the Roy. As. Soc. of London.

A volume of selected papers of a literary nature published in the *Government Gazette* while Mr. Wilson was Editor, was presented by Mr. James Prinsep.

Meteorological Registers for April and May 1836, were presented by the *Surrey General*.

Museum.

Read a letter from Prof. Goodeve, Secretary to the Medical and Physical Society, requesting the Society's acceptance of a pair of glazed almirahs, their contents having been transferred to the Medical College.

Two large chatta-hats from Assam, were presented by Dr. W. B. Davis.

Various rude specimens of domestic implements from New Zealand, by Mr. H. T. Prinsep.

Literary and Antiquities.

Read a letter from R. D. Mangles, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, transmitting on behalf of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, a census of the population of the town of Gwah and its suburbs, framed under the superintendence of Mr. Hathorn, the Magistrate of Behar.

A note on the origin of the Armenian era and the reformation of the Haican Kalendar, by Mr. Johannes Avdall.

Read a letter from L. Wilkinson, Esq., Agent at Bhopal, forwarding the copy of an inscription on a copper-plate lately found at Piplanagar in the Shujal Pergannah, by a krisan, or husbandman, in ploughing; with an English translation.

Read a paper by Major Lloyd, on the sacred silken vests of the Tibetan priests, alluded to in Turner's, Embassy. They are adorned with images, and have a lettered border of sacred texts woven into the scarf: one of these had been submitted to Mr. Csoma de Körös, and by him translated.

Mr. Hodgson forwarded an amended list of the Sanscrit Budilha works procurable in Nepal. Such as have been sent home to Paris or London, were noted by an asterisk.

Physical.

A note on the progress of the boring in Fort William was read by Capt. Taylor, Town Major. [Vide infra.]

A memorandum of a well sunk in the Chandpur bunds, near the foot of the Shewalik range, was likewise communicated by Lieutenant Baker, Engineers.

A descriptive catalogue of part of the Society's collection of Silhet shells, was received from Mr. W. H. Benson, M. A. S.

A letter from Lieutenant Geo. Fulljames, giving further detail of the fossil discoveries at Perim, and announcing the despatch of specimens for the Society's museum.

[As this letter arrived while the Baron Hugel's note was in the press, the interesting particulars it contained were appended to that paper; see last No. p. 290.]

Mr. B. H. Hodgson transmitted 27 further specimens of his illustrations of Nipalese Zoology; also papers

On three new genera of thrush.

On three new species of woodpecker.

Dr. W. Cantor submitted his sketch of an undescribed hooded serpent with fangs and maxillar teeth, accompanied with coloured drawings on a large scale.

Dr. N. Wallich presented two papers on new genera of plants, by Dr. Griffiths, to which the author has given the names of *Bucklandia* and *Sodgewickia*.

Presentations to the Museum of Natural History.

Specimens of the great-eared owl, (*Bubo Macrocephala*;) Flammous Fly-catcher, (*Muscicapa Flummea*;) Gorial Kingfisher, (*Haleyon Gorial*;) black-headed Oriole, (*Oriolus Melanocephalus*;) Bengal wood-pecker, (*Picus Bengalensis*;)—Woodpecker, (*Picus Macsei*;) skulls of Hornbill, (*Buceros Hornai*;) and Pelican, (*Pelecanus Onocrotalus*;) and skin of the Amethystine Python; presented by W. B. Davis, Esq.

Specimens of Silky-throat Râya, (*Raya Sericeogula*;) Nepal Bucia, (*Bucia Nepalensis*;) black-headed Sibia, (*Sibia Nigricaps*;) Picaoid Sibia, (*Sibia Picaoides*;) and blue-winged Chloropsis, (*Chloropsis Cyanopterus*;) presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

The above are specimens of new genera, instituted by Mr. Hodgson; papers on which he has favored the Society with; and the specimens will be figured in his great work on the Fauna of Nepal.

Specimens of white eye-browed Jacana, (*Para Supercilliosa*;) and Girra Teal, (*Anas Girra*;) presented by W. C. Smith, Esq. The internal ear of the whale, presented by H. T. Prinssep, Esq.

Specimens were exhibited of birds from Almorah, mounted in the Museum; and an articulated skeleton of the Adjutant, also prepared there.

On the conclusion of the ordinary business of the meeting,

A letter was read from the Most Rev. the Bishop of Cochin China, (who was present at the meeting) resubmitting a proposition for the publication of his Anamitan Dictionary, and stating that in an interview with the Governor-General, he had been empowered by his Lordship to renew his application to Govt. through the Secretary of the Society.

The favorable recommendation embodied in the report of the Committee of Papers last year, was qualified on one point—namely, in as much as the specimen of the work then before them wanted the Chinese character, which was deemed essential to its perfection as a literary work. This was now removed, and the Bishop was present, and ready to engage for its correct insertion: he would also engage, should it be determined to publish in lithography, to write, or superintend and correct the whole of the work on transfer paper, for the consideration of 4,000 rupees. The paper and printing might cost about 1,200 more. On these new grounds it was agreed that there would be no disrespect in submitting a second application to Government in favor of the proposition, which the Secretary was requested to prepare.

Note on the Progress of the Boring in Fort William.
By Captain Taylor, M. A. S.

In laying before the Society the accompanying section* and specimens of the strata found in the recent operations carried on in Fort William for the discovery of a spring of pure water, it may be expected that I should give some account of the progress and state of the experiments; I therefore beg to offer the following observations.

A detail of the early part of these operations, which commenced in October last, would comprise little besides a narrative of difficulties beyond of facts

scientifically interesting. It will be sufficient briefly to state, that in the first attempt a depth of 136 feet only was attained by boring; when the same quicksand which in every case seems to have baffled General Garstin's efforts to proceed, put an end to this also. The tubes, without support in the loose sand, separated in several places, and fell out of the perpendicular; all attempts to rejoin or recover them failed.

As the same strata, and consequently in so much as that is concerned, the same difficulties might be expected to occur in boring in any part of the alluvial formation of the delta of the Ganges, it was not supposed that any material advantage would be gained by changing the site of operations; it was resolved to proceed with a second attempt in the immediate vicinity of that where we had just failed.

On the 28th of April another shaft was commenced; experience had suggested several improvements in the arrangement of the machinery, and taught us to use the tools with better effect. The improved skill of the workmen was made manifest by the fact, that the depth of 126 feet, which in the first attempt occupied forty-seven working days to attain, was now reached in eighteen with ease and facility.

So far the strata passed through, corresponded precisely, in their order at least, with all that had occurred on former occasions. The same quicksand which caused the abandonment of the first attempt was reached at 120 feet, and at this point our difficulties commenced. To obviate the disaster which had rendered our labour abortive in the first instance, the tubes were secured against dislocation in the loose sand by screws at their joints; and to this precaution must be attributed the success of the work so far. The sand alluded to is of so loose, I may say, semifluid a character, that on the removal of a portion of the water which stands in the tube to 15 feet from the surface, it immediately rose 17 feet; and although at this time the work was prosecuted night and day without any intermission, the sand rose faster in the tubes than it could be removed; so that at the end of eleven days and nights of incessant toil it had risen from 124 to 103 feet.

Hence it became evident that the only mode of overcoming the obstacles presented by the sand was to force the tubing down, until coming in contact with some firm stratum, the sand should be excluded. By unrelaxing perseverance and much labour, frequently gaining but a few inches in the day, the tubes at last attained a depth of 157 feet. The sand was gained upon; at 152 feet it was observed to become darker in color and coarser in grain, containing a quantity of what appeared to be small pieces of iron ore*. At 159 feet a stiff clay with yellow veins occurred, resembling in appearance a thin stratum passed at 127 feet. The borer, which during the prevalence of the sand was always behind the tubing, sometimes several feet, now penetrated in advance of it, and in less than 24 hours reached the depth of 175 feet.

The clay at 163 feet changed, for a short space, remarkably in color and substance; becoming dark, friable, and apparently containing much vegetable and possibly some ferruginous matter. At 170 feet it became sandy, and gradually passed into a very coarse sharp sand, mixed with small fragments of quartz and felspar, which was brought up from 175 feet.

This gravel or shingle at present impedes further progress, until we shall have made some auger capable of penetrating and lifting the stones.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for July.*

* We postpone this until the operations, hitherto so successful, may have been brought to a close.—Ed.

* Red water-worm nodules of hydrated oxide, like the laterite of south India.—Ed.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Wednesday, the 29th June.

Read a letter from W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Sec. to Govt., presenting to the Society, by desire of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in the name of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, two copies of a catalogue of stars in the Southern Hemisphere, by Lieut. Johnson, of the St. Helena Artillery.

The President presented to the Society from Capt. T. D. Jervis, of the Engineers, three inscriptions on stone, from Jaina temples in the Southern Mahratta country, two of which are in the Hala Kanadi character.

The President presented 25 pieces of fossil bone to the museum on behalf of the Baron Hugel and read the following letter, which accompanied them:

MY DEAR SIR,—I received the other day from Mr Williams, Political Commissioner for Guzerat, a collection of fossil bones from Perim Island, from which place I requested his having the kindness to procure me some, as I was at Surat with him when Dr. Lush brought from thence a few specimens of petrified bones. The collection he sent me consisted of 44 pieces, and as I think that the Asiatic Society at Bombay would not object to give a little place to some of them, as the highly interesting fact of the mass of fossil remains in that little Island is worth a closer inspection, I take the liberty of sending 25 pieces to you. I think that when placed in the rooms they will most likely induce travellers in that direction to collect more of them. I have numbered them and made a little description of them, which is, however, a very superficial one. The immense quantities of fossil remains found lately in different places in India would make it very desirable that a gentleman at Bombay would take up this highly interesting study. Many extinct and entirely new genus of quadrupeds have been discovered, some of which have not even left a representation existing in the world in a living state. I am confident that great discoveries could be made at Perim, which, as a little Island (now) offers a highly interesting fact in the possession of these fossils. I anticipate that they will be found in Kattywar too. The Island may have been formed by an earthquake or by a separation from the main land through a rush of water.

I am sorry that my time, then, did not allow me to inspect the Island myself, and I regret that even now I am obliged to break off without being able to enter more fully on the subject.

Believe me, my dear Sir, with my best wishes for your health and happiness in this part of the world.

5th June.

Yours, &c.
BARON HUGEL.

List of fossil bones from Perim Island in the gulf of Cambay, most likely connected with those found recently on the Nerbudda near Hosingabad.

~ 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Pieces of Tusks of Mastodon Gigas (*Euphas latideus*), having found the teeth too of the animal on the same spot, there can be no doubt of the animal. These bones must have been a long time exposed to the tide and ebb, as they are partly perforated by a kind of sermala.

6. Bone of the fore leg—the lower joint of Mastodon Gigas.

7. Fragment of the bone of the leg of the same animal.

8. Fragment of the shoulder blade-bone of the same.

9. Vertebra (of ditto) N. B. At all events of a smaller individual.

10. Fragment of the skull of the same.

11, 12, 13, and 14. Shapeless fragments.

15 A very singularly formed bone with petrified wood.

16. Shapeless bone with a singular shining substance on it. In the matrix is contained a black substance like umbra.

17. Here a fragment of a petrified tusk is, a second time petrified: the calcareous fossil is surrounded by a hard sandstone.

18, 19, and 20. Most likely fragments of bones of Mastodon; the matrix singularly marked and perforated by the mentioned sermala.

21, 22, 23, and 24. Pieces of a large ruminant; I think the bones easily referred to the genus through comparative anatomy (Bos I think.)

25. Piece of the horn of a stag. (cervus)

My own collection contains fragments of Rhinoceros, larger fragments of stag (cervus) and of the horn bone of Bos. This gives till now only 4 kinds of animals: two ruminantia and two pachydermata: one jaw with teeth in my possession is new to me.

It was then on the motion of the President, seconded by J. Scott, Esq., and unanimously resolved, that the special thanks of the society be presented to the Baron Hugel, and that he be elected an honorary member of the society.

The President then exhibited to the meeting fac-similes of the ancient inscriptions at Gurnar, which had been presented to him by Capt. W. Lang, first assistant to the political agent in Kattywar, under whose direction they had been made. They are executed on cloth with great neatness and accuracy, and cover a surface of 150 square feet. — *Bombay Gazette.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, 2d July, 1836.

Dr. A. Stewart, Assistant-Surgeon, proposed at the last meeting, was elected a member of the Society.

The following Gentlemen were then proposed as Members:

— Dr. Drampford, Esq., Surgeon to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, by Mr. Bramley, seconded by Dr. Goodale.

Dr. Marshall and J. Dodgson, Esq., Assistant Surgeons of the Hospital establishment, by J. Dempster, Esq., seconded by Dr. D. Stewart.

Letters from the following gentlemen were then read:

From J. Boswell, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Prince of Wales Island, J. Forsyth, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, and E. Watson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon of the 69th Regiment Native Infantry, requesting that their names might be withdrawn from the Society.

From W. Kerr, Esq., of Paisley, acknowledging with thanks the compliment of his election as a corresponding member of the Society.

From D. S. Young, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Nizam's Army, describing the properties and mode of preparation of a species of oil, a specimen which he forwarded to the Society for trial.

The oil is the expressed juice of the Moorung Kia. (The Hyperanthera Morunga of Botanists) and is said to be the basis of macassar oil. Mr. Young states that it is quite equal to that far famed oil for all the purposes for which oil is applied to the hair, and that it is used by the native doctors as an external application in rheumatism.

The oil is of a beautiful straw color, perfectly clear and transparent, congealing at a low temperature. Mr. Young thinks its use may supersede the expensive patent hair oils at present so extensively employed.

From G. Playfair, Esq., containing a description of a set of native lithotomy instruments with which several operations for urinary calculus had been successfully performed by a native doctor. The letter was accompanied by the instruments themselves, consisting of a knife and a blunt hook like a small vectis. They are both of the rudest description, especially the former, which is apparently an old gardener's clasp knife, the blade about two inches long, the edge nearly as blunt as the back, and attached to the handle by a most rickety joint; indeed it is hardly conceivable how any one could operate with such tools, but Dr. Playfair states that he has seen several of the calculi which had been extracted by this apparatus, and the operation has been witnessed by some gentlemen of his acquaintance.

Dr. D. Stewart then laid before the Society, the details of a case of cholera in which a solution of salts had been injected into the veins but without success.

The patient, a pale, slender individual, 34 years of age, was admitted into the General Hospital at 9 A. M. on the 1st of this month. At twelve the night before, he had been seized with sickness at stomach, slight cramps in the lower extremities, and he had passed one loose evacuation, for which he took compound jalap powder, after which he had upwards of 20 loose stools and frequent vomiting, and general spasm of the extremities: when he came into hospital his skin was cold and wet with perspiration, fingers shrivelled, countenance livid and shrunk. A scruple of calomel was administered with 3 grains of opium followed by spirit ammonia aromatica, one drachm mistura camphoræ, one ounce and half, and a sinapism to the epigastrium; brandy and sago occasionally. At 10 A. M. 10 grains calomel with 6 of colocyth and 2 drops of oil caryophylli, were ordered to be taken every half hour with the camphor and ammonia mixture. At 3 P. M. the blue color of the face and extremities was well marked, purging continued, but there were no cramps, tongue was thickly furred, pulse a mere flutter. He had already taken 80 grains of calomel. Dr. Stewart resolved therefore to try injection into the veins. Accordingly a vein having been opened in the arm four pints of the following solution was injected:

Carbonate of Soda, 2 scruples.
Muriate ditto, 3 drachms.

Distilled water at the temperature of 114° F.—4 pints. During the operation the pulse rose, the patient perspired freely, face became flushed and eyes animated. The voice which was previously quite recovered its natural tone. The skin of the extremities remained warm for half an hour, but pulse continued very unsteady. He continued sensible until 5 P. M. when he gradually sunk and died in convulsions. On examining the body after death, the viscera of the abdomen were found vascular, liver large, of a pale buff color, gall bladder shrunken and containing but little bile.

The right ventricle of the heart was distended with fluid blood containing numerous air bubbles, a great part of

which gushed out with a gurgling noise. The same appearance was observed in the right auricle and superior vena. The branchial vein gave out two or three small bubbles of air. Dr. Stewart remarks that in injecting the solution the greatest caution was used, and he is convinced that not a particle of air entered the vein.

In consequence of some discussion which arose upon this communication, it was proposed by Dr. Corbryn, seconded by Dr. Cantor, that the members of the Society present at the meeting be formed into a committee to experiment upon and report on the extent to which injection into the veins may be practised with safety upon animals, and likewise the effects of aqueous solutions of saline substances at different temperatures. Dr. O'Shaughnessy to be the Secretary of the Committee.

This resolution was unanimously agreed to.

A case of extensive liver abscess successfully opened by A. Colquhoun, Esq., was then read and discussed.

The patient was a European who had been under medical care for some months before Mr. Colquhoun saw him when that gentleman took charge of him on the 23d April, he was in a state of great debility, pulse small and quick, pain in right side, increased on pressure, or on taking a full inspiration, tongue and skin natural, bowels confined. From the treatment he had previously undergone, and his general weak state, Mr. Colquhoun did not like to venture on general bleeding, but leeches were frequently applied to the side and a caustic blister, purgatives occasionally, and a scruple of calomel every night were administered.

These remedies produced no sensible effect, about the 6th May fullness and prominence of the side became distinct. These symptoms increased till the 15th, when the tumor was opened by an incision about two inches in length. From the opening seven pints of reddish yellow pus was discharged in the course of half an hour; this afforded him great relief, he could lie down comfortably, which he could not do previously. At 9 P. M. Mr. C. was suddenly called to see the patient; he found him pulseless, cold and nearly dead from hæmorrhage of some small vessels in the abdominal paries; several pints of blood were lost, and the bleeding was at length stopped by pressure of a pledget soaked in oil of turpentine. The wound was dressed with a simple dressing and a bandage; a mixture of sulphate of quinine with sulphuric acid given twice daily, and an opiate at night. On the 17th he was allowed a bottle of beer a day. He continued for some days weak, exhausted and slightly feverish; occasionally small quantities of thin pus were discharged from the wound. Gradually, however, he gained strength and improved till the middle of June, when a troublesome diarrhœa came on. From this he recovered, and at length was discharged perfectly cured. Mr. Colquhoun saw him in August last marching with his company in perfect health.

Mr. Colquhoun remarks that this is the most extensive liver abscess successfully operated on which has been recorded. He states also that after the operation he did not follow the practise recommended by most authors, that of filling the cavity of the abscess with lint: indeed from the magnitude of the abscess all the lint in Benares would not have sufficed for one dressing. Mr. Colquhoun is inclined to think that it is better to apply external pressure than to irritate the abscess by the presence of a large foreign body, especially when that abscess is situated in the centre of so important an organ as the liver. The writer also notices the alarming hæmorrhage, and seems inclined to believe that it may in some measure have contributed to the patient's ultimate recovery by keeping down inflammation and checking the secretion of pus.

H. H. GOODEVE, Secy. Med. and Phy. Socy.

Hurkaru.]

PROCEEDINGS OF A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The third Quarterly General Meeting of the Medical Retiring Fund was held on the 11th July.—on Mr. Superintending Surgeon S. Ludlow being called to the chair, the following report of the Committee of Management was read.

Since the last Quarterly Meeting held on the 11th of April, 1836, the Management have received official intelligence of the establishment of the Fund by the sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, in a letter from Colonel Casement, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, which has been circulated to subscribers, and published in the newspapers for general information.

The provisions of the Court's sanction are most satisfactory. In the first paragraph of their letter it is stated that a clause is directed to be inserted in the covenants of assistant-surgeons who may be appointed on this establishment by which they will bind themselves to subscribe to the Medical Fund. In the second, the disposal of the surplus funds is left to the Managers; and the Hon'ble Court do not object to the remittance through private agency of annuities granted in excess of those remitted through their treasury, provided that not more than the six annuities specified in the regulations be granted in any one year. A retrospective operation of the fund is also sanctioned from the 1st of January, 1833.

A part only of one regulation is objected to; the Hon'ble Court requiring a modification of Regulation I. of section V. of the rules of the fund, by excluding from the class of Medical servants who may receive back their subscription those who shall be 'struck off' or 'dismissed the service.'

The committee having carefully considered the purport of Colonel Casement's letter and its enclosure, respectfully tendered their thanks for the benefits thus conferred.

The committee further resolved that a circular letter be forthwith addressed to the service, to declare the fund in actual operation, to state to the subscribers the amount of arrears of subscription; and to request them to pay those arrears with interest, within a period of 12 months; and to call upon those members of the service who have not joined the fund, to do so within three months from the date of the circular letter, and to inform them also of the arrears of subscription, &c. due in like manner as mentioned above.

In conformity with this resolution, a circular letter to non-subscribers is in preparation, a copy of which will also be sent to subscribers for their information; and so soon as the accounts can be prepared the particulars of arrears, with interest, will be communicated, but owing to their number some time must necessarily elapse before this can be done.

The Committee anticipate no objection on the part of the subscribers to comply with the Hon'ble Court's stipulation with regard to Regulation I. s. V., and accordingly propose that the words "struck off," and or "dismissed the service," be omitted; and that the Regulation stand as follows.

Persons retiring from the service before having served seventeen years, persons transferred to the Pension Establishment, may refer their particular cases to the subscribers in India, through the Committee of Managers, and should a majority prove favorable to the measure, they shall receive back the whole or a portion of their subscriptions with or without interest. A similar modification must also be made of Regulation 6, section

3rd, but any decision come to here will, of course, be subject to confirmation by the subscribers; to whom the question will at the earliest opportunity be submitted.

Some doubt being entertained as to the rate of interest allowed by the Government, upon the money already in the Treasury belonging to the Fund, Colonel Casement has been addressed upon the subject, and the Committee have expressed a hope, that the indulgence of six per cent. may be considered to extend to all sums heretofore paid in, as well as to those which may be hereafter collected; and that such interest may be calculated from the date on which the subscriptions are deducted from the salaries of the subscribers.

Mr. Mercer having tendered his resignation of the office of secretary, the Management accepted the same; and passed a vote of thanks to that gentleman for his great exertions, and zealous co-operation, in their past labors; and Mr. Pearson was elected to the situation, subject to confirmation by the subscribers; in obedience to regulation 6 of section 4.

Letters have been received during the quarter from the following gentlemen: viz. from Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. requesting, on the part of Mrs. Burnard, refund of the subscription of the late Mr. Surgeon R. N. Burnard; which, as the decease of that officer took place before the establishment of the Fund, the Management have thought it right to agree to. From Mr. Assistant-Surgeon G. N. Cheek, requesting to be informed if there is any rule in the Fund excluding assistant-surgeons who have given up promotion from its benefits, and if so to submit the point for the vote of the subscribers. The Committee in reply quoted the passage in the preamble to the regulations which excludes assistant-surgeons who have given up promotion, and stated that they shall be happy to take the sense of the subscribers upon his case, if he will be good enough to favour them with such arguments as he may deem to meet its peculiar circumstances. From Col. Dunlop stating that he is instructed by Mr. Superintending Surgeon George Gunning Campbell, now on furlough, to make arrangements for payment of his arrears of subscription, and for future monthly subscriptions. From Mr. Assistant-Surgeon J. Bowron, requesting a statement of arrears, and information as to the usual course of payment. From Mr. Assistant-Surgeon J. F. Steward, containing arrangements for the payment of his arrears of subscription, and from Mr. Assistant-Surgeon A. K. Minto, requesting similar information previous to forming his determination to join the Fund.

By a communication from Mr. Morley there appears to be a sum of sicca rupees 78,602 6 7 to the credit of the Medical Retiring Fund, exclusive of interest, without taking into account the collection in north western Provinces. The Accountant-General further states that interest will be allowed on the balances at 6 per cent. per annum. No statement of receipts has been rendered during the quarter. The expenses have amounted to Company's rupees 390 15 10.

As it is of great importance that a deed of the article of the fund be prepared at an early period for the signature of the members, Messrs. Collier, Bird and Grant have been instructed to prepare one, and it is accordingly now in progress.

The number of subscribers at present on the list is 2 members of the Medical Board, 7 Superintending Surgeons, 68 Surgeons, 81 Assistant-Surgeons of the 1st class, 25 ditto of the 2nd class, and 2 ditto of the 3rd ditto—total 176.

Finally, the Committee of Management have to congratulate their constituents, upon the fair prospect which has opened before them. No doubt there must be some difficulty in bringing the Institution fairly into operation; especially with regard to the payment of arrears: but the inconvenience of this is but temporary, while the advantage will be important and lasting; and from the zeal and unanimity now displayed, well grounded anticipations may be indulged of every success.

The above report having been read, it was proposed by Mr. H. S. Mercer, seconded by Mr. Raleigh, and carried unanimously.

That the report now read be confirmed and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. H. S. Mercer, seconded by Mr. Corbyn,

That the arrears of subscription of Members due to the Fund shall be calculated with interest at 8 per cent. upon annual balance, and not upon their monthly contributions.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Raleigh, and carried,—

That in consequence of the Fund not having been actually established until the present period, and it being an object to lighten as much as possible the pecuniary demand on subscribers, I propose that the retrospective subscription from January 1833 up to the establishment of the Fund, shall be called for without any demand of

interest on the arrears, and that the amount of interest accruing on the subscriptions already paid into the treasury, shall be carried to the credit of those who have paid it.

Proposed by Mr. Raleigh, seconded by Dr. Jackson, and carried,

That it shall be compulsory on intending subscribers, now in India, to signify their intention to join the Fund previous to the 31st of October, 1836, and that the arrears of subscription (except from interest) shall be paid up by twelve equal monthly instalments, previous to the 31st August, 1837.

Proposed by Mr. F. Corbyn, seconded by Mr. Low, and carried unanimously,

That so soon as the Fund deed shall be signed by the majority of the subscribers, either themselves or by their attorneys, the Management be empowered to offer three annuities to the three senior subscribers, in conformity with the regulations, there being now funds sufficient in the treasury for the purpose; and to offer others in succession as they are enabled to do so by the arrears of subscription being paid in.

J. T. PEARSON.

Secretary Medical Retiring Fund.

Calcutta, 13th July, 1836.—Hurkaru.

MEETING AT BELGAUM—SALE AND PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS.

At a meeting of officers of the Honorable Company's service at the station of Belgaum, held by permission of the Brigadier General commanding Southern Division of the army, on the 25th June, it was resolved.

1st.—That this meeting, having learnt that a memorial has been lately addressed to the Court of Directors by an officer on this establishment; complaining of a system of sale and purchase of commissions stated to be unfair and unauthorized, and uncontrolled by any limits save the value set on his commission by the retiring party, and the inclination or pecuniary ability of his juniors; and that this system is carried on without disguise or concealment, and is matter of public notoriety, and which he, for himself, the officers of his regiment, and many others, prays the Honorable Court will either modify or prohibit; and this meeting being impressed with the belief that the representations contained in the memorial in question, tend to convey very erroneous opinions to the Hon'ble Court of a system which it believes to be the fairest and most unobjectionable that could be devised, and which it is the almost universal wish of the Army should be allowed to continue, feels itself called on publicly to record its grounds of dissent from the statements and opinions of the writer of that memorial.

2nd.—That it is undisputed that the pension offered by the Honorable Court to officers who have completed their period of service in India, has not been sufficient inducement to any, but a most inconsiderable number to retire, while the increasing stagnation of promotion, added to diminished emoluments and advantages, renders retirement yearly still more improbable. The officers of regiments have endeavoured to counteract this deleterious stagnation, by contributing from their limited means such sums, as added to the pension, enable a few worn out officers to retire, and who, without such assistance, would be compelled by poverty to remain much longer in the service.

3rd.—The constitution of the service, as likewise the impracticability of being otherwise able to raise the

requisite funds, necessarily limits this practice (in the infantry) to the rank of Major, and occasionally, but rarely, to that of senior Captain, it must therefore be evident that the offer of such small sums as the officers of the Army have it in their power to contribute, cannot, without other and more urgent reasons, be sufficient to induce these officers to resign the service at a moment when the fruits of it have arrived within their reach, in the enjoyment of superior emoluments, and the pride of military command. The officers who wish to retire, are such as feel themselves incapable from moral or physical infirmities of longer serving efficiently, and who having completed their full time, are anxious, but unable from want of means, to withdraw from their profession. This practice then, so far from being "uncontrolled," is limited on the one hand by the rank of the officer, and on the other by the prescribed term of service. Exceptions may occur; but it is evident that when an officer retires before he is entitled to a pension, such retirement entails no expense upon the state.

4th.—The advantages of the system pointed out, both to the efficiency of the Army and the comfort of the officers, have not been overrated in the petition which has given rise to this meeting; and the benefits to officers individually, are sufficiently proved by the almost universal wish that it should continue to exist; and while this meeting is led to believe that a conviction of those obvious advantages, has induced the Honorable Court tacitly, but virtually, to abolish restrictions, imposed at a time when circumstances were far different from the present, it deems it incumbent on itself solemnly to record its belief that the "dissatisfaction, jealousy, and irritation," represented to arise from this system, are confined to a few, if not exclusively to the writer of the memorial referred to.

5th.—This meeting is impressed with the belief, the practice is approved of by the Hon'ble Court, for reasons both of policy and humanity, and because the system of purchase has been already recognized in the Civil and Medical Services, and the principle of a retiring

being sanctioned for the Army. There is also a clause in the regulations of Bombay Military Fund which provides for this very purpose, but which, from want of means alone, the officers of the Army have been prevented from carrying into effect.

6th.—The plan understood to be proposed by the writer of the memorial, of purchase in the line, involves objections both in detail and principle, of the most serious nature, such as to render it, in the opinion of this meeting, most undesirable; it would moreover require the whole amount of purchase money to be paid by the person immediately promoted,—a condition which could not in most cases be fulfilled from absolute want of means.

7th.—The suppression of the system now in existence, would inflict a most serious and lasting injury on a large body of officers. Many of them induced by the belief that it was tacitly acknowledged and approved by the Honourable Court, have advanced sums of money (to them of considerable amount) to secure the advantages contingent on its uninterrupted continuance: many, in the expectation of being repaid in like manner, when their own time of service should expire; while many have, without repining, witnessed their own

supersession by their more fortunate comrades, in the confident hope that the course of events would ultimately draw the same chance of obtaining rank, and the means of retirement, within their reach also.

8th.—That this meeting, while it acknowledges with gratitude the desire shown by the Honourable Court to promote the comfort and happiness of their old officers, as evinced in the modification of the retiring regulations lately published, still feels persuaded that this modification is, of itself, for the reasons adduced, quite insufficient to effect the desired purpose; but it is of opinion that, combined with the free permission to offer a decant and respectable competency to officers who have served their time, it will have the happiest effect on the spirit and efficiency of the Army: such permission will moreover set at rest the vexatious doubts and difficulties which are ever liable to be raised by memorials similar in spirit to that which has been the origin of this meeting.

9th.—That a memorial founded on the above resolutions, be drawn up, and transmitted through the proper channel to the Court of Directors.

Signed by 23 Officers.

Belgum, 25th June, 1836.—Bombay Gazette.

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of Proprietors of the Oriental Life Insurance Company was held on the 18th July, for the purpose of revising their rates of Premium. Mr. Bruce being in the chair.

A new scheme of Insurance Premiums, prepared with much care and labor by Mr. G. J. Gordon, with explanations and comparative tables of the old rates, those now charged by the Universal, and the rates recommended by Mr. Curran to the Government Life Insurance Committee, having previously been circulated among the Proprietors, a great deal of conversation arose, (chiefly between Mr. Carr and Mr. Gordon) about the probable effect of the proposed modifications upon the general interests of the office,—which ended in the adoption of the following Resolution:

1st.—Proposed by Mr. Carr, seconded by Mr. Manuck and resolved,—

That Mr. Gordon's Table of Rates for Insurances for Life be adopted.

2d.—Proposed by Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Davidson,—

That with reference to competition, it is submitted to the partners of the Company, whether it may not be expedient to reduce the proposed rates for the seven years renewable class conformably to the following abstract:

Age 20 from 36 to 35	Rupees per 1000
" 25 from 40 to 38	"
" 30 from 45 to 43	"
" 35 from 50 to 48	"
" 40 from 55 to 53	"

3d.—Proposed by Mr. Carr, seconded by Mr. Arathoon,—

That instead of the rates proposed in the Table submitted, upon Insurances for seven years, the integral rates of Mr. Curran's Table be adopted from the age of 55 upwards.

4th.—Proposed by Mr. Jenkins, seconded by Mr. Arathoon,—

That the Tables for Insurance for one year, three years, and five years be modified upon the same principle as the rates for seven years.

5th.—Proposed by Mr. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Carr,—

That all Insurers upon whom the increased premium will fall, be advised by letter when their policies become renewable upon the new rates.

6th.—Proposed by Mr. Arathoon, seconded by Mr. Jenkins,—

That the proceedings of this day be circulated to the Proprietors resident in Calcutta for their final votes upon rates proposed.

7th.—Proposed by Mr. Jenkins, seconded by Mr. Carr,—

That the thanks of the Proprietors are due to Mr. Gordon for the care and trouble he has bestowed upon the table of rates now submitted.

8th.—Proposed by Mr. Arathoon, seconded by Mr. Carr,—

That on the final adoption of the revised rates, they be published in the principal daily papers for a fortnight.

9th.—Proposed by Mr. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Carr,—

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chair.

We may as well observe that the principle adopted, in Mr. Gordon's modified table as lately circulated among the proprietors, was to preserve the same aggregate amount of premiums to the office as hitherto, but to rate them for the different ages with more exact relation to the real risk of life as far as the same had been ascertained by actual results of experience in his office. The further modification now proposed for the fixed-period Policies, in the second Resolution might, it is assumed, occasion a sacrifice of about 8,000 rupees to the Proprietors, which would only be made up to the extent of about one-half by adopting the third Resolution. We were happy to hear the Society had been going on for some time with uninterrupted prosperity. No lapses have occurred since the last half-yearly Meeting, and the capital now invested in Company's Paper amounts to 4,80,000 rupees. Twenty-three new policies were granted during the two months of May and June last.—*Courier*.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND MEETING.

At an adjourned Special General Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, held pursuant to notice, at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 11th July, 1836—

Present—G. J. Siddons, W. Money, G. Stockwell, H. F. Pinsep, J. F. M. Reid, F. Millet, J. A. Donn, H. M. Parker, A. C. Bidwell, J. B. Ogilvy, and G. F. McClintock, Esqrs.

G. J. Siddons, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Moved by Mr Pinsep, that the printed Rules as circulated to the Subscribers and advertised under the orders of the Committee of Managers, dated 27th May last, be adopted with the following amendment to Rule No. 36, in order to fix the date and manner of carrying that Rule into effect, viz after the words "entitling him thereto," in the middle of the Rule, add—"If he do so before the 1st May, and shall have then retired from the Service, his Annuity will commence from that

date. If he complete his payments and retire at any subsequent date of the same year, the value of the Annuity will still be calculated as from 1st May, but the retiring servant will receive only the fractional portion of the Annuity for the first year, calculated from the date of such payment and retirement, and his subscriptions after the 1st August shall not be credited in his account, but shall accrue to the Fund, together with the unpaid portion of the Annuity."

The above motion being seconded by Mr. G. Stockwell, was carried unanimously.

A vacancy being reported in the Committee of Managers in consequence of the retirement of Mr. C. W. Smith, Mr. F. Millet was unanimously elected.

The thanks of the Meeting being voted to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

•Jul/ 11, 1836

G. J. SIDDONS, Chairman.

UNION BANK.

A general half yearly meeting (the 13th) was held on the 14th July, at the Union Bank, pursuant to advertisement. Captain VINI in the Chair. The business of the meeting commenced by reading the SECRETARY'S REPORT,—14th JULY, 1836 In reporting operations for the last six months, I have again to announce continued prosperous results

The nett profits amount to no less than Company's rupees 1,28,046 5 10 equal to 14 7 1/4 per cent per annum on your capital stock.

The rate for the preceding half year was 13 5, and for the half year before that, 12 10 2.

I have to remark, as formerly, that profit upon paper issues appears to enter but slightly into this large amount of gain the points of greatest and least issue in the six last months of 1835 were 5,71,000 and 3,35,000, in the half year now expired, 7,57,000 and 4,04,000, or in favor of the present period about, say 6 to 5. The new coinage has probably had some unfavorable effect upon note issues, from the inconvenience of their sicca denomination. Our business in all other respects has increased so much, that Co.-rupee notes will probably obtain a proportionate share of town circulation. This, however, is a matter of comparatively little moment in these times of prosperous commercial activity. The new Notes may be expected by the end of the current year—as we learn from our Agents, Sir Charles Cockerell and Co.'s replies to our overland instructions of October last.

A considerable expense is entailed on the Bank by this unavoidable change in our bank paper. The new notes are expected to cost about £1,600 and on their passing into circulation this amount will be gradually written off, as notes are worn out and cancelled. In this manner, the accounts now before you, are charged with rupees 3,800 for the half year, besides which we have a stock of sicca notes valued on our books at sicca rupees 9,000, so that even after using off 3 or 4,000 rupees more before the new notes arrive, we shall still have on hand about 5,000 rupees worth of obsolete paper. In appropriating the present overflowing profits, it may be expedient to set apart something, to meet this extra expense.

You are aware that all the resident proprietor's supplementary shares are taken up. Forty-six only remain,

the privilege of absentee. These, if not claimed in December, will be sold at next General Meeting, under the resolutions of January last,—like the two full and two supplementary shares to be sold this day. It is hardly necessary to remind you that in computing whatever dividend you now declare, supplementary shares will of course reckon for two months only, viz, from the 1st of May.

My last report wound up with a figured sketch of progress made towards extinguishing the item of account called "Dependences" no less at one time than Sa. Rs. 2,72,201 4 10 representing all the losses of the Bank from the beginning

I then showed that from accumulation of undivided profits and realized outstandings, had arisen, to set off against those losses, a reserved fund amounting on the 30th June, 1835, to Sa. Rs. 2,25,410 4 8, leaving a balance of Sa. Rs. 46,791 2 pies.

It was also shewn that within the six months following, a similar fund of Sa. Rs. 33,149, had become applicable to further reduction, so that on the 31st December, 1835, the balance was only Sa. Rs. 13,542 2 pies, against which would be set off, future realizations from Palmer and Co.'s Assignees, and from Gopee Mohun Dass's Estate, the latter, greatly more than enough to cover the whole balance.

But this small balance of Sa. Rs. 13,542 2 pies, or Co.'s Rs. 14,444 13 1, has been still further reduced during the six months now expired by the following accumulation to credit of reserved fund, viz. Received from Palmer and Co.'s Assignees Sa. Rs. 1,319 5 8 or Co.'s Rs. 1,407 4 11

Unappropriated profits of the previous year, after dividing 10 per cent. and applying Co.'s Rs. 19,933 5 4, to complete each share to Co.'s Rs. 2,700 . . . 6,496 0 2

Total Co.'s Rs. 7,903 5 1

Deducted from last half year's balance 14,444 13 1

Leaves a balance this half year . . . 6,541 8 0

This balance then is all that remains now unextinguished of the old "Dependences" and it is, consequently

to be far more than covered by expectancies before stated. Its amount is only about one twentieth of the net half year's profits which you are now proceeding to divide or otherwise appropriate as may seem meet.

J. Young, Secy.

It was proposed by Mr. Hurry, seconded by Mr. Carr, and carried unanimously,

Resolution I.—That the Secretary's report just read, is approved, and that it be published.

It was proposed by Mr. Oxborough, seconded by Mr. Gardner, and carried unanimously,

Resolution II.—That the accounts now submitted are approved and passed by this meeting, and that the books be closed accordingly.

It was proposed by Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Rondo, and carried unanimously,

Resolution III.—That a half yearly dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, being Company's rupees one hundred and sixty-two (Co.'s Rs. 162,) per

full share, and Company's rupees eighteen (Co.'s Rs. 18,) per supplementary share, be now declared.*

The meeting then proceeded to elect four new directors in the room of Messrs. R. H. Cockeill, William Storm, Alexander Rogers and Radhaprasad Roy, whose periods of service had expired. The election fell on Messrs. K. R. Mackenzie, William Martin, W. C. Hurry, and Radamadab Bonerjea.

It was moved by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, seconded by Mr. Manuk, and carried unanimously,

IV—That as the establishment appears to be inadequate, both as to salaries and numbers, while the business of the Bank has very largely increased, and its affairs are in a prosperous state—the directors be authorized to revise the whole establishment, and to submit to a general meeting, to be called for the purpose, such recommendations on this subject as they may think fit.

The usual thanks to the chair being voted, the Meeting broke up.—*Hurkara.*

BANK OF BENGAL

Balance of the Bank of Bengal, the 30th June, 1836.

Dr.	Co.'s Rs.	A	P
Cash and Government Securities, ..	80,24,896	6	6
Loans on Deposit of Govt Securities, ..	49,51,137	13	8
Bills on Government Discounted, ..	26,66,122	6	0
Private Bills Discounted,	19,19,291	13	1
Joint Liability Bills and Notes,	5,92,385	10	8
Purchasers of Pledged & Forfeit Secs.	5,56,613	0	2
Doubtful Debts,	25,734	2	0
Accounts of Credit on Deposit Secs.	4,68,349	15	2
Advance for Legal Proceedings,	2,226	1	5
Dead Stock,	1,14,874	0	4

Company's Rupees....1,93,21,638 5 0

Cr.	Co.'s Rs.	A	P
Bank Notes and Post Bills Outstanding and claims payable } on demand,	1,33,36,963	14	3
Suspence Account, B. N.	52,678	6	4
Suspence Account,	3,40,518	12	11
Net Stock,	55,91,477	3	6

Company's Rupees.....1,93,21,638 5 0

(Signed) H. J. LEF, Acting Accountant.

(Signed) C. MORLEY.
H. T. PRINSEP.
WM BRICL.
J. AITAN.
B HARDING.
WM. MARTIN.

REMARKS.

The items of the foregoing statement, which would appear to call for remark, are "Joint Liability Bills and Notes," "Purchaser of Pledged and forfeit Securities," "Doubtful Debts," "Advance for Legal Proceedings," "Suspence Account, B. N.," and "Suspence Account."

"JOINT LIABILITY BILLS AND NOTES."—The item is the balance of the principal amount of the Acceptances, (with charges) for which the Estates of Messrs. Crutenden, Mackillop and Co., Alexander and Co., Fergusson and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., are liable. For this sum the Bank holds the direct liability of the four Firms. Since the last report the balance has been reduced in the sum of Co.'s Rs. 10,778-2-8.

"PURCHASERS OF PLEDGED AND FORFEIT SECURITIES."—This item shows the Balance of the Acceptances for which the Collateral Securities of the Estates of Messrs. Alexander and Co. have been sold—the title deeds of the several Properties remaining with the Bank pending payment in full of the purchase monies.

"DOUBTFUL DEBTS."—The sum of Co.'s rupees 25,734-0-1 is the balance of Co's Rs. 9,23,451-5-4, the difference having been written off as Bad Debt. This balance was valued by the directors, at the close of the half year just ended, at Co's Rs. 1,42,359-4-9.

The profit on the Banking business of the past half year amounts to Co's Rs. 2,66,666-10-8, or at the rate of Co's Rs. 10 per cent. per annum on the Stock. Of this profit Co's Rs. 8,522-12 6 is the amount written off on account of Old Bank Notes marked A. outstanding for more than 22 years.

"ADVANCE FOR LEGAL PROCEEDINGS."—The amount of this item was advanced to meet the costs of the Appeal made by the Assignees of Palmer and Co. against the Judgment obtained by the Bank in the Supreme Court in the matter of the surplus proceeds of the Company's Paper of the Estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co., held by the Bank.

"SUSPENCE ACCOUNT, B. N."—The sum at credit of this account is the balance of outstanding Old Bank Notes marked A. Since the report of the half year ended 31st December last, only Co's Rs. 2,481-1-1 of Notes of this description, have been paid.

"SUSPENCE ACCOUNT."—The sum at Credit of this account consists of Interest on the Advances for Indigo made to the Assignees of Alexander Co. of the profit arising on those advances: and of other items relating to the Bank's transactions with the late Firm or Estate of Alexander and Co.

Published by order of the Directors.

G. UDNV Secretary.

Bank of Bengal, 8th July, 1836.—*Courier.*

* The effect of this resolution is as follows —

Total half yearly profits,	1,20,000 5 20
Deduct dividend at 12 per cent.,	1,20,000 5 0
Surplus Reserved Fund,	31,800 5 20

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

MINUTES OF DE REE, OR STRETTCELL *versus*
PALMER AND THE OTHER CASES.

Pronounced 10th May, 1836.

Decree and Declare that the Lands and Houses situate in Calcutta, which the Testator Major-General Claude Martin possessed at the time of his decease, consist (besides the said House situate at Chandpal Ghant, decreed by decree of December 1822, to be personal property) of the following, viz. &c.

Decree and Declare that inasmuch as there is no party to these suits who hath made any claim to the said Lands or Houses on behalf of the Crown, that the Receiver appointed by the Court in these causes shall continue in possession and to receive the rents thereof, and from time to time pay the same into the hands of the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer of the Honorable East India Company, with the privity of the Accountant-General of this Court to the credit of a separate account in these causes to be opened and headed as hereinafter directed.

Decree and Declare that the sum of Sa. Rs. 4,74,154, 11 Annas and 6 Pie has arisen from the rents of the said two Houses situate in Calcutta, received from the time of the death of the said Testator up to the 29th February 1832, and that the said sum, together with the interest and receipts since the date of the said report ought to be transferred to the head of a separate and distinct account, entitled *An Account of the rents and profits of Houses situate within Calcutta, subject to a claim of the Crown*, and that the said sum, and all future rents and profits be paid in by the said Receiver, and do remain under the said head of account in these causes to abide any claim that may be hereafter made on behalf of the Crown.

Declare that the Houses, Lands, and immoveable property of the Testator, situate without the boundaries of Calcutta, but within the limits of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as such limits stood in 1832, and which were held by the Testator at the time of his death, did not pass by his Will, and that none of such Houses, &c. have been since his death sold, that the Receiver thereof appointed in these causes was at the date of the Decretal Order of 23d February 1832 and is now in possession thereof, and in receipt of the rents and profits thereof.

Declare that the said last mentioned Houses and Lands consist of, and are situated as follows, viz. &c.

Decree and Declare that the Receiver of the last mentioned Houses, &c. do continue in possession, and to receive the rents thereof, and from time to time do pay the same into the hands of the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer of the East India Company, with the privity of the Accountant-General of this Court, to the credit of a separate account to be opened in these causes and headed as hereinafter next directed.

Decree and Declare that the sum of Sa. Rs. 53,558-9-3 has arisen from the rents of the said last mentioned Houses and Lands, and that the same ought to be carried to the credit of a separate account to be opened in these causes entitled *Account of the Rents and Profits of the real and immoveable Property of Major General Martin, situate without the boundaries of Calcutta, and within the Presidency*

of Fort William, that the same, together with all future payments, to the credit of the said accounts and accumulations of interest thereon do remain to such credit to abide future claims.

Decree and Order that the cause wherein Ralph Uvedale, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown, at the relation of Thomas Christenson was Informant, and John Palmer, John Caulfield and Alexander Aberdeen, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Claude Martin deceased were Defendants, and which has been set down for hearing and further directions, together with these causes pursuant to an order of Court bearing date the 21st day of January 1836, on the motion of John Pearson, Esquire, Advocate-General for the East India Company, be consolidated with these causes

Decree and Order that the Funds separately entitled *General Claude Martin's Fund for the relief of the Poor of Lucknow, Chandernagore, and Calcutta, and General Martin's Fund for the release and relief of Prisoners*, and standing to the credit of the last mentioned cause, be continued under such separate titles, but respectively transferred with such separate titles to the causes hereby consolidated.

Decree and Declare that the Charity for the Poor of Calcutta should be dispensed and governed in the manner contained in the Schedule marked C, and annexed to the Report of Thomas Scott, Esq., the former Master of this Court, made and filed on the 11th day of November 1802, that is to say—1st, That this Charity shall be dispensed on the 2d day of every month, commencing with May in the year of our Lord 1803. 2d, That the Head Chaplain of Calcutta and the Church Wardens, the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court and the Registrar shall be the Distributors. 3d, That the Charity shall be distributed in small sums to each individual, consistently with the intention of the Testator, and proportionate to the more pressing wants of the person receiving the aid. 4th, That the Charity shall be distributed generally, as far as it will extend to all necessitous persons, inhabitants of Calcutta regard being chiefly had to character, conduct, and age, and without having any relation to distinctions whether of country or birth, or any other except that a preference is to be given to the poor of the Christian, Mussulmans, or Hindoo Religions in conformity with the Will of the Testator.

Decree and Declare that the Rules and Regulations under and by which the Charity for the release of Poor Debtors confined in the Jail of Calcutta, shall be dispensed and governed, are mentioned in the Schedule marked A, and annexed to the report of Thomas Scott, Esq., the former Master of this Court, and made and filed on the 11th day of November, 1802; that is to say—1st, That the Fund shall be dispensed annually on the 13th of September, the Anniversary of the Testator's death. 2d, That a preference shall be given to distressed Officers and Soldiers in conformity with the Will of the Testator. 3d, That no person who has once reaped the benefit of this Fund, shall ever again be released under it. 4th, That no person shall be released who has not been in prison more than nine months; and who cannot, if required, make affidavit that his confinement has not been collusive, and with the view of availing himself of this donation. 5th, That the person to be released, must, if required so to do, surrender upon Oath for the benefit of his Creditors,

all his Property of what nature or kindsoever, save and except his wearing apparel, bedding, and the tools of his Trade. 6th. That no person of known bad character shall be released. Testimonies in favor of character to be produced by the Prisoner if required. 7th. That when debts are equal or nearly so, the Prisoner who has been longest confined, whose family is largest, or whose trade or business is most likely to suffer the greater injury, to have the preference next after poor Officers and Soldiers. 8th. That the Distributors of this Charity be the Accountant General of the Supreme Court, the Sheriff, and the Prothonotary. 9th. That the names of Prisoners who have been released to be advertised every year immediately after the distribution of the Fund.

Decree and Declare that the Charity for the relief of Poor Debtors in the Jail of Calcutta, shall be dispensed and governed in the manner mentioned in the Schedule annexed to the Report of Thomas Scott, Esq., the former Master of this Court, and marked B., and which said Report was made and filed on the 11th day of November 1802 that is to say—1st That this Charity shall be dispensed annually on the Anniversary of Testator's death 2d. That the Accountant-General and Sheriff shall be the Dispensers. 3d That no Prisoner who is not of fair character (of which if required, he is to produce testimonial) is to be relieved. 4th. That the sum to be dispensed to any Prisoner not in any case to exceed fifty rupees but the amount to each Prisoner shall be regulated by his rank in life, age, family, and necessities. 5th. That the surplus of each year's Fund (should any remain), shall be carried to the credit of the following distribution :

Decree and Declare that the Funds from the said Charity at Chandernagore shall in lieu of the manner mentioned in the second Report made by E. Lloyd Master, on 24th May, in the year 1804 which mode of distribution has become unsuitable and cannot now be carried into effect from the change of the Government of that Settlement, be dispensed in the manner hereinafter next mentioned ; that is to say—that the Accountant-General and Sub Treasurer of the East India Company, with the privy of &c. shall pay half yearly the interest of this Bequest to the person who shall have the Office of the Juge de Paix and Lieutenant de Police of Chandernagore, to be by him applied and paid pursuant to the intentions of the said Testator, and the Report of the said Master of the 24th May 1804, which except in so far as varied and altered by this Decree, is confirmed.

Decree and Declare accordingly, that the said Judge de Paix, Lieutenant de Police, shall receive and distribute the said charity in manner following, that is to say—

That out of the half yearly interest of this Bequest, the person who shall hold the Office of the Juge de Paix and Lieutenant de Police be at liberty to appropriate monthly such part thereof in such sums and proportions as he may think proper by a regular distribution to be made on or before the sixth day in every month, to such necessitous persons either Europeans or reputed descendants of Europeans or Christian inhabitants of Chandernagore as shall be found to be the most in want of relief. Second that he do appropriate such further part of the said half yearly interest as he shall deem necessary, and in such sums and proportions as he shall think fit, provided no individual receives more than the sum specified hereafter for and towards the relief of such indigent natives, inhabitants of Chandernagore, of either the Mussulman or Hindoo Religions as shall be found to be the most in want of relief. That for the faithful and equitable management of the foregoing

the Juge de Paix and Lieutenant de Police be appointed as trustees to receive and distribute this Charity. That the half yearly interest of this Bequest shall be paid by the said Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer of the East India Company with the like privy aforesaid to the said Juge de Paix and Lieutenant de Police upon his granting a receipt for the same and engaging to give a true account of the distribution of the said Charity. That the said Juge de Paix and Lieutenant de Police do fix and alter as occasion may require the list of the several distributions, provided that he shall not have power to give to any one European, more than sixteen sicca rupees per month, or to any Native more than 8 sicca rupees per month; and that he do keep regular monthly accounts of the several disbursements relating to this Bequest and once in every year transmit the same or a copy thereof to the Accountant-General of this Honorable Court, for the purpose of being filed in the said Court, that all the proceedings of the said Juge de Paix and Lieutenant de Police be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Decree and Order that Sa. Rs. 30,825 be transferred from the Fund for the Relief of the Poor of Calcutta, Chandernagore, and Lucknow, to the credit of a separate head of account in these consolidated causes, to be entitled *Fund for the payment of the sum of Sa. Rs. 1,200 annually to the Distributors of General Claude Martin's Charity to the Poor of Calcutta, Chandernagore, and Lucknow pursuant to the Will.*

Decree and Order that a further sum of Sa. Rs. 9,027-2-3 which will remain as a balance after leaving 1 50 000 to the credit of, and fully providing for, the Funds for the Relief of the Poor of Calcutta, Chandernagore and Lucknow, pursuant to the Master's Report of the 21st November 1835, be transferred to the credit of the said Fund entitled Fund for the release of Prisoners; and that a further sum of 28,775-3-6 be transferred from the Fund now standing to the general credit of these causes, so as to make altogether a sum of 37 810-8-6 transferable and transferred in order to complete the said Fund for the Release of the Prisoners in Calcutta to Sa. Rs. 1,54,125, so that the same may yield 6,000 annually at 10 per cent. after paying the Court and Government Agent's charges thereon.

Decree and Order that the last mentioned Fund, entitled Fund for the Release of Prisoners, be divided into two, and a new Fund and head of account opened in these consolidated causes to be entitled *General Martin's Fund for the Relief of Prisoners*, and the sum of Sa. Rs. 25 678 transferred thereto from the said Fund, entitled General Martin's Fund for the Release of Prisoners, so as to leave the principal of the said last mentioned Fund 1 29 450.

Decree and Declare that a sum of 1 75,925-9 has been spent and laid out towards completing the House, called Constantia House out of the sum of 2 00,000, which the said Testator by the 33d Article of his Will calculated might be required for that purpose, and that the balance of Sa. Rs. 24 074-7 ought now to be set apart from the Funds standing to the general credit of these causes, and carried to the head of a separate account in these consolidated causes, entitled *Building and Repairing Fund of Constantia House*, and placed at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council pursuant to the Decree of the 23d February 1832; and that in case the same, and the Funds hereinafter mentioned as required for the repairs of the said House, should not be sufficient for that purpose, that such further sum as shall be necessary be paid out of the Fund to the general credit of these causes on the application of the Advocate-General of the East India Company on behalf of the Governor-General in Council.

Decree and Declare that from and out of the Funds now standing to the general credit of these causes, a further sum of Sicca Rupees 54,000 ought to be transferred to the said separate head of account and fund entitled Fund for repairing and finishing Constantia House, and paid to the Governor-General in Council, or some person by him duly authorized to receive the same in order that the works may be executed by Major C. J. C Davidson, Major of Engineers in the East India Company's Service, or such person as the Governor-General in Council shall appoint.

Decree and Declare that Jean Jacques Deverinne, junior, is a fit and proper person, due regard had to the wishes of the Testator, to fill the office of Superintendent of the said Building and Premises; and that in case of his death, removal for misconduct or resignation, the Governor-General in Council ought to appoint all future Superintendents with due regard to the wishes of the said Testator, as signified in his Will, and that the care and superintendence of the said Buildings can most conveniently, and with due observance of the wishes of the said Testator, be exercised by the Governor General in Council.

Decree and Declare that the sum 2,96,077-12-6 will be a sufficient sum to satisfy the principal and interest of the bequest of Sicca Rupees 1,00,000 for the establishment of the College at Lucknow, directed by the 33d Article of the Testator's Will to be established, and that the same ought to be set apart from the Funds now standing to the general credit of these causes, and carried to a separate head of account entitled Fund for the establishment of General Martin's College and School at Lucknow, and the interest of the said Fund paid over to the Governor General in Council, or such person as he may appoint to receive and apply the same for the purpose aforesaid.

Decree and Declare that no other sum of money has been expended under the directions or authority of any Accountant-General and Master of this Court in the necessary care and superintendence of the said Tomb and House at Constantia except the sum next mentioned, and that the sum of 8,218-4-1 has been duly expended under the directions and authority of George Money, Esquire, former Master and has been duly paid to the representative of Jean Jacques Deverinne pursuant to the Master's separate Report of the 16th October of 1833.

Decree and Declare that it appeared pursuant to a separate Report of the Master made and filed on the 14th July 1835, and afterwards amended on allowance of exceptions and filed on the 15th August 1835, and duly confirmed, that no part of the sum of 3,11,300 could then be transferred from the Fund set apart for payment of monthly Pensions pursuant to the Will of the Testator back to the general credit of these causes.

Declare that the parties now entitled to receive monthly Pensions are—

	Monthly	Yearly
Sally Begum	200 0 0	150 0 0
Peggy Begum	100 0 0	150 0 0
Hadjee Begum	40 0 0	100 0 0
Panna	30 0 0	100 0 0
Gomari	30 0 0	100 0 0
Zeenat	10 0 0	20 0 0
Zeenat	4 0 0	20 0 0
Mirza	4 0 0	20 0 0
Annoosed	8 0 0	20 0 0
Dettar Bux	8 0 0	20 0 0
Amidow	8 0 0	20 0 0

Allee Ool Azeem, the eldest Son of Mat-choo Darogah, 30 20

Nubbee Bix, the eldest Son of Chotta Kaddeer, ... 30 20 } 50 0 0

Servants or Guards under 18th Article of the Testator's Will 60 0 0

and that the annual sum necessary to pay and satisfy the same is sicca rupres 7,944 pursuant to the said Report.

Decree and Order by and with the consent of the Advocate-General of the East India Company on behalf of the Governor General that the Accountant-General of this Court do monthly issue a certificate authorizing the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer of the East India Company to pay to the Resident for the time being of the East India Company's Government at Lucknow, the monthly Pensions due to the Pensioners at Lucknow, pursuant to Will of the said Testator.

Decree and Declare that the Accountant-General of this Court shall be authorized to stop the payment of the said monthly Pensions until further order, unless a half yearly memorandum or account of the sums paid shall be furnished to him by the said Resident.

Further Decree and Declare that the Accountant-General of this Court for the time being, on receiving intimation thereof from the Resident, or other good and credible information, shall be authorized to notify to the Court, as the same may occur, the deaths of the said Pensioners at Lucknow, and thereupon to apply for and obtain an order authorizing the transfer from the separate Fund for the payment of Pensioners at Lucknow, created by and under an order duly confirming the said amended separate Report of the Master, made and filed on the 15th August 1835, back again to the Fund at the general credit of these causes of so much as was required to pay the Pension of the deceased person.

Decree and Declare that Sa. Rs. 2,83,077 will form a sufficient Fund to set apart to pay the annual sum of Sa. Rs. 2,580 for divers servants employed in and about the said House, &c and also the annual sum of Sa. Rs. 6,960 pursuant to the same 32d Article for other persons retained and employed in and about the said House and Tomb; and also the annual sum of Sa. Rs. 1,200 in the said 32d Article directed to be paid to an European House Superintendent of the whole Establishment of the said House; and also the sum of Sa. Rs. 280 directed by the said 32d Article to be paid annually to 8 Harkams the said sums amounting altogether to Sa. Rs. 12,288 annually, and that in lieu of the said sum of Sa. Rs. 3,00,000 directed by the said Decretal Order of 23d February 1832, to be set apart for that purpose only the said sum of Sa. Rs. 2,83,077 (the annuities or pensions of 720 annually and 420 annually to two persons for taking care of the said Tomb and House, and having been otherwise provided for and included pursuant to the said separate amended Report filed 15th August 1835, in the Fund for the payment of Pensioners at Lucknow) ought to be set apart for the payment of salaries and wages paid to a Supervisor and Servants employed in and about the said House, Tomb, Buildings, Gardens, and Establishment of Constantia House.

Decree and Order that the said sum of Sa. Rs. 2,83,077 be carried to a separate head of account and credit in these causes to be entitled Fund for the payment of the Establishment at Constantia, pursuant to the 32d Article of General Martin's Will.

Declare that pursuant to Master's Report of 24th November 1835 it appears that in case all the said several sums hereinbefore mentioned and decided

were carried to separate credits, and set apart from the general fund to the credit of these causes the residue of the said Fund to the General Credit of these causes would only have amounted to Rs. 8,59,554 at the date of the said Report, and that it appears by certificate of the Accountant-General, the same together with accumulations of interest, now only amount to 9,04,144-12-5.

Consequently Declare that pursuant to the Will of the said Testator and Decree of 1832, the same is not yet devisable.

Order and Decree that the costs of all parties to be taxed as between Attorney and Client up to and including this Decree, do and shall be paid out of the Funds standing to the General Credit of these causes, and that the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer of the East India Company, with the privy of, &c. shall be at liberty to sell Company's Paper for such purpose if necessary.

Decree and Declare that the several Bills of Complaint filed in these causes be severally retained and that all parties are at liberty to apply to this Court from time to time as they may be advised—*Calcutta Courier*.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

CUSTOMS' CONFISCATION.

Muddenmohun Sein v. C. C. Hyde.

Mr. Clarke opened. The plaint was filed on the 11th of March last, in trover, for 2507 pieces of goods valued at Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Prinsep stated the case for the plaintiff. This is an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the value of five bales of goods, taken to the Custom House, on the 5th of February last, to be passed for export to Dacca, it being at that time the law to levy transit duty on goods exported into the interior from this place. The bales were taken to the Custom House on the 5th February when an application was made for a rowannah accompanied by a tender of the duty. Some difficulties, however, occurred, and the plaintiff on a subsequent day found the goods taken to the "smuggled godown," where they were afterwards sold by the Collector of Customs, and the money appropriated to his order. To prove this, the learned counsel argued, would be sufficient to show a conversion, and he was quite at a loss to imagine what the defence would be, for surely, the fact of plaintiff taking his goods to the custom house was no evidence of his intention to smuggle them.

Ramkissno Dullol.—Proves the jurisdiction,

Samchurn Sircar.—I am the plaintiff's gomastha; he is a cloth-dealer trading to Dacca, and had in a godown in February last 5 bales of cloth which were subsequently taken to the Custom House. I went with them, and saw them taken in at the Export-gate, Strand-road; they were then put up to be appraised. I was asked where they had come from and so forth. Plaintiff made no application on that day. The cloths were left in charge in the Custom House. The following day plaintiff was somewhat indisposed, and the day following was Sunday. On Monday plaintiff and I went to the appraiser's godown, but the goods had been removed. I was informed the cloths were in the 'smuggled godown.' An invoice and a petition were drawn up, and given to a hulkari to be taken up to the collector. A little time after the peon came down and gave the papers to Mr. Bracken. That gentleman enquired plaintiff's name, whence the cloths came from, and where they were to be sent. Plaintiff replied from Mirzapore, and they were

to be sent to Dacca, and then he said "take the duties from me, and gave me a rowannah." Mr. Bracken replied "come to-morrow." We went on the following day, and plaintiff again offered the duties. Mr. Bracken asked if plaintiff would know his own goods again; plaintiff said "yes." We went to the "smuggled godown," but before the godown was opened, plaintiff was asked over and over whether he would know his goods. He was told to mark them. There were about twenty-five bales besides those in the godown. We were desired to return next day, and we did so accordingly. We went to the godown, and found the bales opened and being counted. Mr. Bracken called plaintiff to him, and he stood while all the bales were opened and counted. Mr. Bracken said "they are all correct." Plaintiff said "here is the duty, give me a rowannah." Mr. Bracken enquired at what gate they were brought in, and we informed him. He then said "this matter must be reported to the board with all its circumstances."

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.—The goods were first taken to the custom-house on Friday: we were not there on Saturday or Sunday, but we went there on the three following days, and I believe plaintiff went on Thursday. I saw Mr. Bracken on the three days. The cloths had been purchased three months previous to this occurrence from shopkeepers and weavers at Simla. I cannot distinguish the number purchased from each. I do not recollect the name of the weavers—they bring them and sell them: it is quite a ready money transaction, and there is no occasion to enquire their names. I have seen these men at Simlah. I do not know whether they are here to-day. One of the shopkeepers is Boggonath Sircar, in the Souba Bazar. 200 pieces were bought from him. Some were also purchased from Paunchoo in the Baboo's Bazaar. Both the shopkeepers are here. The goods were taken on two hackeries through the Export gate,—I mean the hackeries remained without the gate, and the goods were carried in by the coolies. I do not know why plaintiff did not make an application that day, he spoke to no persons, at least I did not hear him, but left the goods to take their chance. I do not know whether plaintiff had exported goods before: I have been in his service eight months. I saw the invoice written. The goods were marked with the first letter of plaintiff's name; this was put on by desire of Mr. Bracken, but the only mark on the cloth when they went into the Custom House was a charcoal mark "mo." There was no Bazar mark. The cloths which are sold to retailers have no marks put on them. Plaintiff is not a retailer. I was not permitted to go into the room to Mr. Bracken (Q. Why, you have told us what passed between plaintiff and Mr. Bracken?) I was outside of the room, but I could hear what passed. I swear I was in plaintiff's service at that time. Sometimes I appear dressed and sometimes not. Plaintiff lives in Entally, Cooleah is the name of the street. He deals largely in cloth; he is a man of property; he never told me he wished to follow up this suit through the pauper establishment. Mr. Bracken said this application must be reported to the board with all its circumstances. Why should plaintiff be surprised at hearing this. There is a small quantity of goods now in plaintiff's godown. He has landed property, houses, and some goods. I informed the Custom House people the goods were going to Dacca. One hackery carried two bales, and the other three.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I saw the invoice and petition put into Mr. Bracken's hand. He said "very good, I will make enquiries." The goods may be worth about Rs. 3,000, a little above or below.

Torah, a hackery driver, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I know plaintiff, and took for him five bales of cloth, on two hackeries, to the Custom House at the latter end of Magh last. We brought them from Mirzapore. The merchant's sircar gave them to me, I have not seen him to-day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cochrane.—We passed the east gate of the Custom House, and went round to the west side. I never was employed by plaintiff before. I saw him next when I was summoned to attend here, and I saw him a few days since. Three bales were on one hackery, and two on another. I have a regular hackery stand, and there would have been no difficulty in finding me.

Paunchon Day, examined by Mr. Painsep.—I am a cloth dealer and sold plaintiff some goods on three occasions (Refers to Book) in Augun, Rs. 794 in value. I saw those cloths at the custom's public sale in Bysack I purchased about Rs. 850 worth, of the same cloths. There was a mark 'mo,' my mark, on the cloth, in charcoal. This is the market mark.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General.—It is 'no,' not 'mo,' that is on the cloth, I know the names of the buyers at the custom's sales are always taken, and swear I purchased the cloth there. The mark was put on the goods when they were purchased at the fair. (Witness here referred to one of the transactions in his books.)

Buggerot Boondoo, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I am a cloth dealer, and sold some cloth to plaintiff, one day in Pous, and two days in Augun, (refers to book) in value—Rs. We had transactions previously to a small extent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cochrane.—I am not in partnership with any one. Joynarain was discharged from my service in Maug. I have no business with Bissanauth Day. When selling by retail piece goods have an ink mark. That is the common custom, but those that are not intended for retail are not marked with a pen.

Bycaunt, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—Witness had dealt in cloth, and sold to plaintiff 490 pieces in Augun last, in value 590 Rs. They were without marks.

Council for defendant refused to produce the petition or invoice sworn to have been given to Mr. Bracken. Defendant's counsel would admit nothing. Notices to produce various documents were proved.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General, for a nonsuit, on two grounds submitted, in the first place, that plaintiff, though he had proved the purchase of certain goods which had been carried to the Custom House, and sold there at a public sale, had given no evidence whatever that defendant was answerable for the confiscation, or that it had taken place in consequence of his direction. Secondly, and it was a far more important objection than the one he had just taken, arising as it did out of an act of Parliament, by the 21st Geo. III. chapter 37, sec. 8, the Supreme Court cannot exercise a jurisdiction over the collection of the revenue of this country. "The act 54th Geo. III. chap. 105. sec. 1 is confirmatory of the Regulations which have been passed by the Governor-General in Council, and the goods for the value of which this action has been brought, have been confiscated under the authority of those regulations.

Mr. Prinsep.—I can hardly think my friend serious when he offers these objections. This is the first time.

The Advocate-General.—First time! Why this is an entirely new experiment. This is the first time the question has been brought before the court.

Mr. Prinsep.—If my friend had listened to what I was about to say instead of interrupting me, he would have learnt that there was a similar action brought against Sir Charles D'Oyly, when he was Collector of Customs, and that the Acts of Parliament, which are now relied on were then quoted.

Chief Justice.—The first thing is, how is the defendant connected with this case? The authority of the court is

another question. At present we want to know how you have made out the conversion.

Mr. Prinsep.—We show defendant to be the collector of customs, the goods are in the godown, and a sale has taken place on his premises.

Mr. Justice Grant.—It does not necessarily follow, because defendant is the collector, that he is custodian of all the goods in the Custom House, or that the sale has taken place under his authority.

Mr. Prinsep.—But when a sale takes place it is by the authority of the collector.

Mr. Justice Grant.—You have not shown that. It may be that Mr. Bracken has given the orders for a sale, for Mr. Hyde does not appear at all in this transaction.

Chief Justice.—There is no evidence whatever that Mr. Hyde has given the order for sale.

Mr. Prinsep.—Well, my lords, if there is a defect in the evidence, perhaps the court will permit us to supply the omission.

Chief Justice.—Not after Mr. Advocate-General has moved for a nonsuit.

Mr. Prinsep.—I submit there is a prima facie case against the defendant. We show that he is the collector; that Mr. Bracken refused to give a rowannah. We show a subsequent sale, a demand, and a tender of the duty to Mr. Hyde.

Chief Justice.—Is the defendant responsible? Did he order the conversion? There is not a word about that.

Mr. Prinsep.—If my friend had read a little more of the regulation, he would have found that the collector has an interest in the sale of confiscated goods, for he receives one-fifth of the amount realized.

Mr. Justice Malkin.—That might have shown the sale is for the collector's benefit, but it would not have proved that it took place in consequence of his order.

Mr. Clarke.—The sole question is whether there is or is not sufficient evidence of a conversion. I submit there is evidence; and though I allow that it is slight it is sufficient in this case, the defendant being a public officer who has thrown every obstacle in our way by the non-production of papers. My friends depend entirely on a want of evidence, and when you find a public officer of Government acting improperly in the discharge of duties, I submit, that the court will be content with slight evidence against him.

Chief Justice.—There is no evidence in law of a conversion. We are quite satisfied on that point. It is true defendant is the Collector of Customs,—these goods were taken to the Custom House;—they were sold there, but by whose order does not appear. For aught I know, the order may have been given by Mr. Bracken, he seems to have taken the most active part in these transactions. Now Mr. Bracken says, "the whole matter must be reported to the Board;" the Board then may have ordered the sale, and if we give a verdict against Mr. Hyde, we shall give it against a party, who, for aught we know, has nothing whatever to do with it. As to the second question, it is not necessary that the Court should now give an opinion upon it. *Nonsuit.*

Goluckchunder Roy v. Poddolochun Mitter.

Mr. Turton, with whom was Mr. Leith, opened the case.

This was an action on the following instrument which the plaintiff treated and declared upon as a bill of exchange.

'This puttree (writing) to Puddolochun Mitter and Juggut Sait Govinchunder's salutations, which he will peruse.

Further, Rupees 1,458 (in letters) one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight milled Rupees is become payable for the rent of the garden of Dewan Goluck Roy up to the 30th Pchagoon, year 1242, which money you will pay, and take a receipt for the rent from the Dewanjee in writing.

Sunbut 1893. Mittre Chait, the 11th day of dark side of the moon, date 2d Choyte.

(On back)

The amount of this order the sum of Sicca 1458 fourteen hundred and fifty eight rupees, I will pay according to the dates below (only).

Year 1242 dated 13th Choyte
23d Choyte..... 458
2d Bysack..... 1000

1458

Sri Puddolochun Mitter.

The defendant on being applied to by the servants of the plaintiff for payment of the fourteen hundred and fifty-eight rupees, on three occasions said he would pay the money—he however did not pay, and the action was brought. When witnesses had been examined, and the plaintiff's case closed, the hand writing of the defendant Puddolochun Mitter proved, the Advocate General with whom was Mr. Prinsep submitted that the plaintiff must be non-suited, the instrument not being a promissory note, and no consideration appearing to have been received by Puddolochun. The instrument is beside not negotiable, and therefore not a bill of exchange.

Mr. Turton for plaintiff contended it was not necessary that an instrument should be negotiable to make it a bill of exchange—the principle now and for a long time before, fully recognized in the English course.

Mr. Justice Grant said the instrument must either come within the custom of merchants, or plaintiff must prove consideration.

The Chief Justice.—We are of opinion that this is not a bill of exchange. It is not an order to pay, on a person, on whom the drawer has a right to call for payment. And it is not stated on the acceptance to whom the defendant promises to pay—the plaintiff cannot recover on the account stated—there is no consideration, it is nudum pactum. Plaintiff non-suited.—*Englishman.*

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Bisonauth Day and others v. C. C. Hyde.

Mr. Clarke opened. The plaint was filed on the 11th of March 1836, in trover to recover, from the defendant 20 bales, containing 3,490 pieces of razharrie cloth valued at Rs. 7127, and seven annas.

Mr. Prinsep stated the case for the plaintiff. The circumstances under which this action is brought resemble in some respects those of the case recently before your lordships, but they differ in one very material feature, the duty on the goods which were the subject of the former action not having been paid. In this case, however, the duty has been paid, so that, by the happy contrivance of these fiscal laws, government not only receive the goods but the duty also. The plaintiffs are traders residing in the vicinity of Calcutta, and carried into the Custom-house in January and February last, on three several occasions, the goods to recover which this action is brought. It is necessary to inform the court, that at that time there existed a practice, now, thank God, no longer requisite, of procuring a temporary pass before goods could be removed from Howrah to this side of the river. To get them into the Custom-House, it was requisite to have this pass; to get them out, as the court are

now aware, is not quite so easy a matter. They were got in as it might be said, *secundum artem*, and there they remained until the collector thought proper to dispose of them and appropriate the proceeds. Now you would suppose this was a single case, and that the court had merely to try whether the goods were smuggled or whether they were not. But no, that is not sufficient, and a question is raised as to the court's jurisdiction, whether the officers of government may be protected right or wrong, though here, as in all countries, the laws have been contrived so as to edge them in with as little responsibility as possible. In this case, however, my friends are not content with these advantages, but put up to difficulties such as I never heard started by a Government protecting one of its officers, for we may reasonably conclude, as the Advocate-General, the Company's standing counsel, and the company's attorney are opposed to us, that this is a Government case. Here then are we in the first instance, obliged to prove the jurisdiction of the court; in the second in what do defendant's official duties consist. Government not content with the defence of their officer being exempt from the jurisdiction of the court, resort to subterfuges which hardly become individuals. I think, however, that we shall have no difficulty in proving the court's jurisdiction, for similar objections were brought forward and disposed of in a case in which Sir Charles D'Oyly was defendant; but it seems that the ingenuity of fiscal law is to be backed up by the ingenuity of legal refinement, corresponding with my learned friend's ideas of the march of improvement, and we are also to fail in proving that in this case there has been a conversion. This, however, we shall not find a very difficult matter, as it will require little ingenuity to show, on the authority of *Bates v. Cole*

Rep. that a detention of the goods one hour longer, than the defendant had a title to do so, is sufficient for the purposes of this action. Now I apprehend it is sufficient to enable us to recover that my friends admit a demand for the goods and a denial, or rather I apprehend if we prove them, for admissions from my friend are not to be expected, after he has refused to produce every document showing by what means the goods came into defendant's custody, those being, too, public documents, of which complainants have a moral, if not a legal right of inspection. It is something new to me to see a Government defending a government officer by these means, and I am greatly mistaken, if in the absence of this written evidence, your lordship will presume it to be at all in defendant's favour. Your lordships will draw your own conclusions from this circumstance, and for my own part I think it augurs little success to a case, wherein there is no lack of subterfuge.

Byroochunder Nebhy, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I was formerly employed in the Custom's department at the chokee at Howrah. I know plaintiffs. On the abolition of the transit duties I delivered my check book and register to Mr. O'Brien at Howrah. If goods had been delivered at Howrah chokee, an entry would appear in the books (Advocate-General refuses to produce books.)

Charles Pote, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I was employed as assistant to the collector of Customs at Howrah in February last. Mr. Hyde was then, as now, Collector of Calcutta Customs, and was my superior. Last witness was my surnee; his duties were to receive and forward goods to Calcutta. We kept the chilaun at Howrah. There is only one collector at Calcutta; Howrah is under him. I do not remember the receipt of three particular bales on the 28th January. On the breaking up of the inland customs the books were delivered over to Mr. O'Brien who had charge of other duties at Howrah. Had any goods been brought to the chokee on the 4th February, they would appear in the register, and the chilaun and the rowannah which ought to be in the Calcutta Customs.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.—I received a written order from Mr. Hyde to deliver over the books to Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Hyde is a collector, and a servant of Government. He has a board over him, and I suppose he is merely the head servant at the customs of Calcutta.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—The Howrah chokee was under the controul of Mr. Hyde. The Collector of Customs had the appointment to my office.

Goverchund Bose, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I know Isserchunder Bose who has just been called on his subpoena. He was employed at the Sudder Ghaut; so was I. Imported goods came to the Sudder Ghaut. I entered them, they were then carried to the appraiser's department in the custom's. I have not the book, it was given to Mr. Moffat who is now here. Mr. Moffat is employed under the collector. I know plaintiffs. Three bales belonging to them came in on the 29th January. They were entered in my book. I could speak with certainty if I saw my books. Remember the confiscation at the custom-house; my book was sent for on that occasion. (Produces book.) Here is an entry, three bales, 29th January. I did not see the bales, but made the entry from the list sent to the ameen of the ghaut. From the circumstance of goods having come with a temporary pass the inference is that the duties have been paid to the cashier of the collector at Calcutta, and before the goods are carried in. But I know nothing of it: this formed no part of my duty. Referring to entries on the 4th February I find none of cloth: on the 5th twelve bales in the name of one of the plaintiff. As before, I infer duty was paid on these. There is no entry on this day of goods in the name of Joynarain Mill. Mr. Hyde had a general controul of the customs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cochrane. The entry on the 29th January is in the name of plaintiffs. On the 5th of February twelve bales from Bourri. There is no entry on the name of Joynarain Mill on that day. Some times rajcherry cloths remain a considerable time in the customs: at others they are taken away soon.

Ramjoy Ghosein, examined by Mr. Prinsep. I was employed by Mr. Reid, the appraiser, at the custom, in January and February last. My duties were to take the numbers of cloth and submit them to Mr. Rice. I took the numbers of the bales from the chilaun. I kept no memorandum. I put my initials on the chilaun and could recognize it if produced, (exhibits B. and C.) These are a temporary pass and chilaun, but they were not examined by me, my initials are not on them. This is Mr. Rice's signature; this is the moonshie's, and I think this is Mr. Moffat's. These goods have not been examined or appraised. It is very often the case that goods are entered in the chilaun in other names than those of the real owners. I do not know what became of the rowannahs. I know plaintiffs, but I cannot say from memory if they had goods examined and appraised in January and February last.

A. D. Rice, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I was the chief appraiser of the inland export and import department in January last. All the persons employed in the custom-house were subject to Mr. Hyde. I signed this as import supervisor: it is an application to import cloth, and has been compared with the temporary pass. I believe this is the moonshie's signature, and the chilaun has been compared with the temporary pass. It appears by this document that the duties have been paid. This receipt would not have been here if the duties had not been paid. This (D and F) are another chilaun and temporary pass; the duties have also been paid in this case. I saw the rowannah which would accompany these on the 5th, 6th or 7th February. I was not present when the goods were confiscated. Mr. O'Brien was assistant to the Collector. I gave the

papers with the rowannah to Mr. Moffat, who was town supervisor in January and February; he took them to Mr. Bracken.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General.—Chilauns are made out usually by the parties who make the application.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarke.—There is an application for a temporary pass in the first instance, and the chilaun is made out from the temporary pass.

Cossinath, Mill, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I know plaintiffs, they were partners in January last. They imported some cloth on the 25th Mang, 17 loads, which were taken to Mr. Pote with the chilaun, subsequently the cloths were brought to the Custom-house here. I was at the custom-house on the 30th May when the cloths were counted. Mr. Bracken and others were present. One gentleman had the rowannah and the chilaun.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.—One of the plaintiffs is my brother. They do not deal in cloth. My brother and I are joint.

♦The Advocate-General submits the witness cannot give evidence.

On a re-examination it appeared that witness and his brother are 'joint in food,' but not in property.

Cross-examination continued.—These particular goods belonged to various shopkeepers in Calcutta, who had purchased them with their own funds, in the vicinity of Calcutta; plaintiffs are agents to clear them in the Custom House.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—Plaintiffs have been compelled to pay the value of the goods to the proprietors.

H. O'Brien, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I remember 25 bales of cloth brought by plaintiff: they were subsequently sold by me, as an officer of customs, under the immediate order from Mr. Hyde. He directed me to make a sale of the goods, and when he did so, he had the Board's order in his hand.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.—They were sold under the orders of the Board of Customs. I believe they did not answer the quality and quantity of the papers to protect them. *I sold under the immediate orders of Mr. Hyde acting under the written order of the Board of Customs. He could not have ordered the sale without directions from the Board.

Mr. Advocate-General submitted for a nonsuit first, there was no proof of conversion, and secondly the court had not jurisdiction. As to the first point, the learned counsel contended that there was not one atom further proof in this case than in the case brought before the court yesterday. His learned friend had, indeed, asked much of Mr. Pote regarding the duties of Mr. Hyde, but the witness had subsequently declared that he knew nothing of them whatever; and then followed Mr. O'Brien who stated that he acted under the immediate orders of Mr. Hyde, the latter acting under the immediate orders of the Board of Customs. What does Mr. O'Brien prove? Merely this, that Mr. Hyde gives him the order to sell those goods, having at the time in his hand a written document from the Customs' Board to the like effect, thus showing that he, Hyde, is merely an organ repeating the orders of the Board. A detention is not a conversion where the law authorizes an enquiry, as it did in Regulation 19 of 1810, and that regulation confirmed by 54, Geo. III. chap. 105, is the law of the land. He knew his friend would say that this was a trifling objection, that he had never heard of such a course having been adopted in England, but some of their lordships might remember that in England an officer of Government had been protected, and a nonsuit had, in a case in which the officer was defendant in consequence of the action having been brought one day later than the time allowed by law. His friends had said

nach regarding a lack of merits, but did he suppose Government were going to try their right in such a case as this? Of this he would assure his friend that when he suspected an action unjustly brought and supported by perjury and fraud, he would not be slow in availing himself of every objection which the law afforded, regardless of his friend coming to court as it would almost seem be had, with a speech, ready cut and dried, and adapted for no other purpose than an appearance in the newspapers.

Mr. Prinsep in reply. It is in evidence that the customs departments are under the general controul and management of the defendant, and that he gave a personal direction to Mr. O'Brien, who acted under his immediate authority, that is to say, the sale took place under the immediate direction of the defendant. He is shown to be the officer in charge by Mr. Pote and Mr. Rice, whose evidence cannot be disputed, and this and the detention I contend is sufficient for the purposes of this action. Suppose this case brought against a mercantile or a banking establishment, undoubtedly it would be sufficient to show that the order was given by the head of the firm. As to the order in writing which Mr. O'Brien says Mr. Hyde had in his hand, that I contend, as it is not produced, must be thrown overboard entirely.

Chief Justice.—Mr. O'Brien says, 'he gave me an order to sell under a document from the Board of Customs.' The question is, whether Mr. Hyde was not transmitting an order of Government to Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. Prinsep.—I submit that which Mr. O'Brien has said about the document must not be taken as evidence unless the document itself is produced. He says it is a written order, but you cannot look at it till put in. He must produce it. Where the detention is unjustifiable that is a conversion: the detention of goods must be justified by showing the order to confiscate. With regard to what Mr. O'Brien says, that defendant could not order the sales by the direction of the Board; we are not to be bound by what a witness thinks defendant may do, or may not do; here is an act which *prima facie* is unlawful, and to make it otherwise it must be shown the goods were liable to confiscation, and there was an order to confiscate. To say there is an order is not sufficient to discharge a defendant in trover; it must be shown in evidence, and not by the arguments, inferences, &c. *Ipsi dixit* a witness. In this case to obtain redress for the illegal act of the Government, we have attacked the head officer and not the underling; as in a case of trespass, it is the practice of this court to sue the sheriff and not the sheriff's officer. But if this line of evidence is to be taken, had we sued the auctioneer we should have been equally—

Chief Justice.—No, no. It is quite clear if you had sued O'Brien, we must have entered on the consideration of jurisdiction question.

Mr. Justice Grant.—The witness says he was acting under the immediate order of Hyde, the latter acting under the immediate order of the Board of Customs. This is tantamount to saying, he would not have acted unless Hyde had an order from the Board.

Mr. Prinsep.—No, my Lord, had the witness said so, the defendant would have known how to deal with a refractory subordinate. But I contend the document being in writing, not a word can be said about it until it is produced. My friend may raise the whole question by producing the order.

Mr. Clarke.—I submit three points for consideration. First, the goods were in defendant's custody; secondly, they were converted or lost to us, while they were in his custody; and thirdly, that the conversion proceeded from his immediate orders, and if he acted under the written orders of others it is not only necessary to produce them, but also to show how he was bound to obey them. As to the first point

we have shewn the goods were taken to the Custom House, and that the defendant is at the head of that department; and goods being placed in the custody of persons who would not act without defendant's order must be taken to be in the custody of defendant himself. Then we show a demand for the goods, and defendant will not give them up; here then is a wrongful detention, and a wrongful detention is a conversion. As to the order which it is said defendant had in his hand, it is not only necessary that it should be put in evidence, but it must be shown that defendant was bound to act under it.

Chief Justice.—In this case plaintiff must be non-suited. The evidence is, that the goods were sold by O'Brien, and no doubt, if it was not a legal sale, it was a conversion by him, and an action might be maintained against him. The evidence, taken together, is this and this is our conclusion. Mr. Hyde is only the channel through which the orders of the Board are transmitted, the Board being the superior and controuling power. As to the detention, we think, under the circumstances, that it does not appear unreasonable. *Nonsuit.—Englishman.*

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

The Advocate-General moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Captain Christopher Biden, for sending a libel under the form of a letter to Mr. Stocqueler, the Editor of the *Englishman* newspaper.

The Advocate-General was aware that Editors of public journals stood in a peculiar situation. They were exposed from the very nature of their employment to be constantly carrying on a species of warfare with rival Editors, in which, his client would forgive him for saying, the blows given and taken were soon forgotten. It must be admitted that where an Editor takes upon himself to criticise or remark upon others than Editors, such parties must be allowed to retaliate in the same manner, but no further. An Editor of a Journal is entitled to the same respect as another member of society, and no man must be permitted to insult his feelings, or reflect injuriously on his private character. These are general observations applicable to every one who stood in the situation of his client; he would now call the attention of the Court to the particular circumstances of this case.

Their Lordships were aware—for there was no particular reason why their Lordships should be in ignorance of the passing and public occurrences of the day—that on Saturday the 18th June last a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, at which a great many speeches were delivered and among the rest, one from Captain Biden.

On the 21st, and two following days, the proceedings of the meeting were published in the newspapers, and, as it seems, Captain Biden was not satisfied with the space that was or rather was not allotted to him in the columns of the *Englishman*. On the 24th, he sent a letter to Mr. Stocqueler complaining of this omission, and transmitting a copy of his speech for publication.

On the 26th, having carefully perused this speech and considering it with a view to the opinions of his readers, the Editor of the *Englishman* came to the determination not to publish it. In consequence of this Mr. Seppings, a friend of Captain Biden's, called upon Mr. Stocqueler and requested that the speech might be published. Mr. Stocqueler hereupon stated to Mr. Seppings, his opinion that the publication of the speech would not redound to the glory of Captain Biden, and that his readers would not be satisfied if his columns were so filled up. With this opinion Mr. Seppings did not coincide. There was in nothing greater variety than in opinions as to style, but it must be confessed that the

speech in question did partake in no small degree of that particular species of style denominated the florid.

Mr. Stocqueler had a plain taste; Mr. Seppings, differed: there was no manner of harm in men's entertaining a difference of opinion in a matter so very indefinable as that of taste as respects so very fluctuating an object of man's opinion as that of language. I, said the Advocate-General, may prefer the simplicity of Swift's or Dryden's prose; others might prefer a style more decorated, and of loftier pretensions, and Mr. Seppings had an equal right with Mr. Stocqueler, to prefer that style which was most congenial to his own peculiar taste. However this may be, Mr. Stocqueler yielded and promised to publish the speech on the following day, with an understanding that Mr. Stocqueler should furnish such explanations as would justify him in the eyes of his readers—and it was then agreed that he should excuse himself for doing as requested.

It is necessary here, said the Advocate-General, to call your Lordship's attention to the editorial remarks that accompanied this publication of the speech, as they are the foundation of all Captain Biden's subsequent conduct:—

"Captain Biden says that 'Those persons who cannot render justice to an opponent or give him fair play, indulge in that spirit of malignity and falsehood which carries with it the seeds of wretchedness, and may lead to self destruction.' This has determined us to insert his letter even at the eleventh hour. We would not have it supposed that we either contemplate future misery or meditate *felo de se*."

"We certainly did think Captain Biden's interruption of the business of the meeting of the 18th instant a most unseemly and indecent proceeding; but we now perceive, and admit, the charitable feelings which governed his interference. 'The passions,' says he, 'had been roused by violent declamation, whilst the horror depicted in many a countenance stood aghast, portraying the devoted victims of a successful anarchy and revolt.'"

To return the current of feeling when things had reached such an alarming crisis was an act of praise-worthy benevolence, and we cannot, of course, but regret that we should have joined in stigmatizing the 'three cheers, as a piece of idle buffoonery. We will be good boys for the future, and if at any other meeting a jolly son of Neptune should propose to sing 'Poll and her partner Joe' by way of diversifying the entertainment, he shall receive no interruption from the *Englishman*."

This is the origin of Captain Biden's subsequent conduct. Every thing that appears in a newspaper is open to comment. Whatever occurs in this Court, and spoken professionally in the necessary performance of a duty, is open to comment; how much more, then, a speech voluntarily made at a public meeting, for the delivery of which there was no compulsive cause, and which was subsequently and voluntarily sent to a newspaper for publication. That such a publication should be open to criticism in its utmost latitude must be at once admitted. It is not necessary to recal to your Lordships' attention the case of *Carr v. Hood* which fully establishes this point. Your Lordships will recollect the criticism of 'no little severity on a poem called Hours of Idleness. What did the author do? He retaliated by chastising his critics with a severity which by the very act of punishment inflicted on themselves, proved that they had egregiously erred in the judgment they had passed on him. This however did not satisfy Captain Biden; but it may notwithstanding be advanced that fair criticism can never be employed with more utility or will be found to be productive of greater advantage than when inflicted upon a florid and inflated style of oratory. For this purpose ridicule may be properly and most laudably employed: it was however perfectly open to Captain Biden to attack the taste and judgment displayed in this

criticism, but not on the ground of this criticism to attack the private character of the writer, as is done in the following passage:—

Sir,—Your commentary on my letter in the *Englishman* is a premeditated and wanton insult to me.

The unmanly attempt you have made to excite feelings of derision towards a person who never in any manner has given you the slightest cause or provocation for so unwarrantable a liberty, leaves me no other alternative than thus, publicly, to tell you, that you are unworthy any other notice than my most utter, and insupportable contempt.

This was not sent to the Editor of the *Englishman* but, according to the belief of Mr. Stocqueler, to the other newspapers published in Calcutta.

The letter then proceeds:—

Malignity and falsehood recoil upon those who presume to withhold the hand of retributive justice. The discussion of your unjustifiable conduct towards me, and the disgust it has universally created, has led to a development of your former delinquency, for which, Sir, you are aware you have been publicly denounced and thereby rendered beneath the notice of any gentleman! The proof of your deceitful and treacherous conduct towards me is as follows.

Mr. Stocqueler apprehended that these expressions had reference to a quarrel which formerly took place between the Editor of the *Englishman* and the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, in the course of which charges had been made against his client, which not only in his own opinion, but in that of many of the most respectable members of this community, he had completely refuted, and he could produce numerous letters to that effect from Dr. Bramley and several others equally respectable.

These are the grounds on which I apply to your Lordships for a criminal information against Captain Biden. I have no objection, my client has no objection that Captain Biden should go into the whole of the circumstance connected with the matter. My client is only desirous that he should be reinstated in that position of respect and consideration to which he is entitled in society.

It will be remarked that there is an inconsistency in the letter of Captain Biden, it states that Mr. Stocqueler was unworthy the notice of any gentleman, and yet intimates an intention to demand satisfaction from him. It is for Captain Biden to explain this discrepancy.

It is on these grounds that this application is made for a rule which I will presume must be a rule nisi in this case.

Mr. Justice Ryan.—I understand this to be an application for a criminal information, against a party for addressing to another a letter of a libellous character and tending to provoke a breach of the peace. Is there no affidavit of publication?

The Advocate-General.—No further than to the receipt of it, and to belief of its having been sent to the other journals. I should have remarked that the charge made against Mr. Stocqueler being of so vague and general a character it was impossible for him to meet it by a direct and particular denial.

Mr. Justice Ryan.—You mentioned the letters of several third parties. Such letters cannot be read unless the parties themselves make affidavit of their contents.

The affidavit on which the application was grounded was here put in and read, and which stated that the deponent being Editor of the newspaper called the *Englishman*, published a report of certain proceedings at a meeting held in the Town Hall. That at that meeting a speech was made by Captain Biden, which was omitted to be reported at length in the report above mentioned. That on the 24th June last past, the deponent received a

letter from Captain Biden complaining of the non-publication of his speech, accompanied by a written copy of the speech for publication.

That acting under such discretion as deponent thought was becoming an Editor of a public journal to exercise, he had declined publishing the speech, as uninteresting to his general reader, and as being in a style of oratory by no means the most chaste.

That on the 27th June Mr. Seppings called on the deponent and said that Captain Biden was annoyed that his speech was not published; upon which the deponent replied that he suppressed it out of consideration to Captain Biden who had behaved in an absurd and ridiculous manner at the meeting, and that publication would only make matters worse. That Mr. Seppings did not concur in this opinion, upon which the deponent made some remarks upon the tone and style of the speech, and stated that if he published it, he must accompany such publication with an explanation, to excuse himself in the eyes of his readers.

That Mr. Seppings appeared displeased that any remarks of a severe nature should be made, upon which the deponent agreed to publish the speech with an inoffensive explanation. That he did publish the speech with editorial remarks.

[These remarks we have embodied in the address of the Advocate-General.]

That the following letter was therefore written by Captain Biden and sent to the deponent:—

On Monday last, the 27th instant, I deputed a friend of mine, to call upon you for an explanation as to the ground on which you refuse insertion to my letter; he did so, and stated the manner in which I felt aggrieved, as I consider the offensive liberty taken with my name originated from the columns of the *Englishman*. You, Sir, promised to insert my letter to-day, not for the reasons you allege, but in consequence of my friend's demand on you. You also said something about the remarks which would accompany my letter, when the gentleman thus in communication with you on my behalf, protested against any observations whatever being made in your journal, but such as might be of a conciliatory and respectful kind. These terms, my friend assures me, were unequivocally agreed to, and mutually understood between you and him; otherwise he was instructed to acquaint you with the ulterior measures I intended to adopt.

The conciliatory deportment manifested, however, in that stage of this affair by my friend, will shew the moderation and forbearance with which he was actuated, and that measures of resentment were contemplated only as a *dernier* resource by me.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Bengal Club, June 29, 1836.

CHRIS. BIDEN.

That deponent has heard and believes that a copy of this letter was sent to the other journals, both of which refused to insert it.

That he believes the charges of delinquency to have reference to a personal altercation which took place some time ago between this deponent and the Editor of the *Hurkaru*. That this deponent fully justified his conduct against those charges and received numerous letters from Doctor Bramley and Colonel Swinay, and many others of the most respectable members of society, congratulating him upon the manner in which he had established his character on that occasion, copies of which letters were annexed to the affidavit.

Mr. Justice Ryan.—This is an application for the summary criminal process of the Court against a party, for addressing a letter to another, which letter is alleged to be of a libellous tendency, and tending to provoke the party to whom it is sent, to fight a duel.

The Court look upon the letter in question as calculated to irritate, and consider its tendency such as might provoke to a breach of the peace. But that is not the question to be decided under the circumstances. The question is whether this is such a case as calls for the exercise of the Court's extraordinary and summary process. We are of opinion that this is not such a case. In coming to this decision, we do not overlook the peculiar situation in which the Editor of a public journal is placed; we are aware that he is no more exposed than the generality of people to liability to give offence, by his public comments; but that cannot in itself give occasion for the exercise of the Court's peculiar process on this occasion. It appears that a speech was made and published, in passing comments upon which, the terms "unseemly and indecent" are used, and in consequence of the application of these and other expressions, the letter complained of was written. We cannot say that such language was proper, or fit for an Editor of a paper to use, at least as far as they are connected with this application. The party must here be left to his ordinary remedy, of which he may avail himself almost immediately, as the criminal sessions will be held in three weeks.

The mode of proceeding for which application is now made, is not one which the Court are disposed to favor, and it will always require very full and sufficient facts to shew that this is the only mode to which the party can have recourse with safety. Such facts are not made out in the present case, the Court does not therefore deem it to be one which calls for its summary interference.

Rule refused.—*Hurkaru*.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Podicamohun Bysack, v. Gunganarain Dutt, and others.

Mr. Clarke opened pleadings.

Mr. Turton stated the case. The action was for trespass, and breaking and entering the women's apartment of the plaintiff's house, beating his wife, and daughters, and taking away their jewels and ornaments. The defendant Gunganarain had married a daughter of the plaintiff; and upon the marriage of another daughter an invitation was sent to the defendant's house. In consequence the defendant took his wife to his father-in-law's house and left her there; on the evening of that day, the defendant sent for his wife to come home; the messenger was sent back with the answer that she was to pass the night with her mother and sister. Gunganarain, with the other defendants, his brothers, went to his father-in-law's house, and broke into the women's apartment, seized his wife, who was eight months gone with child, pulled her hair, and beat her, her mother, and her two sisters.

Witnesses were called for the plaintiff who proved these facts.

Mr. Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Leith, addressed the court for the defendants. The defence set up was that the assault was committed by the plaintiff and his sons on Gunganarain, who not only detained his wife, but moreover beat him for coming to the house to take her home. The defendants called many witnesses to prove these facts.

The Chief Justice intimated during the evidence of the defendant, that as this was a case of a family quarrel, and of conflicting evidence, the parties had better consent to the case being dismissed, no verdict given, and each party paying his own costs.

The counsel for the plaintiff refused to adopt this suggestion, and the case went on.

Mr. Turton replied on the evidence of the defendant, and the Chief Justice delivered judgment. The Court feels

some difficulty in giving a verdict in this case. It is one of conflicting evidence. We shall give a verdict against Gunganarain, although we doubt whether he had not a right to go to his father-in-law's zenana; yet by his subsequent conduct he is clearly a trespasser. You had better take your judgment on the 4th count with a verdict of 100 rupees and costs, as against the defendant Gunganarain, the verdict for the other defendants with their costs, as we are not satisfied upon the evidence, that they were there. We do not think that the children of the plaintiff were beaten, at all events if they were it would only be a ground for nominal damages, as it does not appear that the father lost their services. We give the damages against Gunganarain, for a riot and disturbance.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

Nilecomul Paul Chowdry, v. Gopemohun Chattopadaya and others.

Mr. Leith moved for an order for substitution of service, of a writ of attachment, for obstructing the process of the court, obtained against the defendants, on the dewan; and to enlarge the time, for the defendants to come in, and shew cause against the rule *nisi* for the attachment. The writ expired this-day. The application was made on a special affidavit, of obstruction of the process of the court by armed persons, in the service of the defendants. The obstruction to the process of this court, was in the first instance, in obstructing the Sheriff in the execution of a writ of *fiat*; the second obstruction, was to the service of the rule *nisi*, calling on the defendants to shew why an attachment should not issue.

Chief Justice.—We will enlarge your time for serving your order *nisi*. If you come to the court, and state you cannot serve it, we will then give you another writ of attachment, absolute in the first instance.

The rest of the day was taken up with contested motions, most of them of no public interest, and in several of which the court took time to consider. We will give these cases, and the decisions on them on a future day.

Seebchunder Bose v. Isserchunder Mitter and others.

In which Mr. Turton moved for a rule *nisi*, to set aside a nonsuit, the question involved is whether the representatives of a deceased partner (Hindu) are liable with surviving partner for the partnership debts. The court took time, but intimated that they were against granting the rule.

Assignees of Fergusson and Co. v. Francis Harris.

The Advocate General, with whom was Mr. Dobbs, shewed cause against a rule *nisi* to set aside a nonsuit and enter verdict for plaintiff.

The question was, whether the accounts in this action were open merchant's accounts, or closed accounts, so as to bar the operation of the statute of limitations. There was also a question as to the validity of certain transfer of claims on Messrs. Fergusson made previously to the insolvency of that firm.

Mr. Turton with whom was Mr. Clarke was heard in support of the rule.

The court took time to advise.—*Englishman.*

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

The court was occupied the whole of yesterday with a law argument arising out of the construction to be put upon an Armenian will. The Court took time to consider.

Parbattychurn Bose v. Isserchunder Mitter.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court in this case, which appears in a former report. The point decided is, that there is no principle in the Hindu law, which recognizes a liability in the children of a deceased Hindu partner jointly with the surviving partner. The action ought to have been brought against the surviving partner alone.

Assignees of Fergusson and Co. v. Harris.

Chief Justice.—In this case the nonsuit must be set aside. We are of opinion that the claim is not barred by the statute of limitations; indeed the statute of limitations has nothing to do with the case, the evidence goes to them, that the first credit was given in 1832. We ought not to have nonsuited the plaintiff, there are items in the accounts, which would in our opinion shew that Fergusson and Co. took the debt upon themselves. We should not prevent the defendant from going into evidence, as the nonsuit was given on the plaintiff's evidence, and it may be material for the defendant to be let in to give evidence. We think a reference to some gentleman of the bar, as points of law may arise, would be the best cause for both parties; but they must consent to refer the question of liability, as well as the accounts. If the parties will not consent to this and will not refer the case, we make an order to set aside the nonsuit; giving the plaintiff leave to set down the cause for new trial in these present sittings.

Note.—We understand the parties will not refer.—*Rer.*

Buddenauth Bose v. Hurrymohun Roy.

Mr. Clark opened the pleadings and Mr. Turton stated the case. The action was brought against the defendant as executor of Mothoornauth Bose the nephew of the plaintiff, who at the time of making the note was an infant, to recover the sum of 300 Rs due upon his promissory note for Rupees 5000. Promises to pay subsequently to the coming of age of Mothoornauth, were attempted to be proved by plaintiff.

Boyrubchunder Ghose, examined by Mr. Clark.—Proved the making of the note, and that Mothoornauth told him at the time of making it that it was for money he has borrowed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Advocate-General.—Mothoornauth was under age at the time of making the note. He said the money was in part payment of the shraad of his father, and that he was not able to pay it; his paternal grandfather was Nundcoomar Bose, he has been dead about a year and a half. It was the shraad of his maternal grandfather for money advanced, for which the note was given. Nundcoomar was a wealthy man, he had four sons, the plaintiff is one, he is wealthy, he paid all the expenses. Goculnauth, a grandson of the person whose shraad was performed, gave afterwards 1,000 Rs., Rajkistno Ghose the uncle 400 Rs. and Nundcoomar Bose, 2,000 Rs. They were to pay according to their means, and Mothoornauth Bose and his mother not having the means gave this note. It is usual for the eldest son to pay, and for the grandsons to contribute.

Other witnesses were called on behalf of the plaintiff, and then,

Mr. Advocate-General, for the defendant, submitted that the plaintiff must be nonsuited.

1st. On the ground of *infancy*. 2d, no consideration for the note—the promise was the promise of an infant, and it was a question whether any subsequent promise was ever made. 3d it was a voluntary promise, made without any consideration, and the shraad had actually taken place before the giving of the note—and the note was not sufficiently understood; there was no evidence

(it being in English) that it was explained to Mothoornauth before he signed it.

Mr. Turton against the non-suit, was stopped by the

Chief Justice.—We think as the evidence now stands, that the admission made by Mothoornauth to the last witness amounts to a confirmation when of age, of the promise made during the infancy. The shraad was a sufficient consideration as the evidence now stands, as he was sworn to be jointly liable for it—of course his credibility and the disproportion of the share are matters that you may shew, and must go to the jury.

The Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Leith, then addressed the Court for the defendant, and called Boysrubchunder Mitter, who was examined by Mr. Leith. This witness proved that Mothoornauth paid two thousand rupees on account of the note during infancy, and said he could not pay any more. Buddinauth in conversation with Mothoornauth on the subject of further payment from him on account of the note, proposed to refer the matter to Nundcoomar Bhose, the father of Buddinauth and the grandfather of Mothoornauth. The latter assented, and a letter from Nundcoomar in answer to Mothoornauth was subsequently read as part of the evidence for the defendant. The letter prohibited Mothoornauth from making any further payments to Buddinauth on account of the promissory note. It was proved that Mothoornauth never had any dealings with the plaintiff, or money transactions of any kind, excepting the payment to him of the 2,000 rupees, on account of the note.

Mr. Turton replied at some length, and the,

Chief Justice.—We think there must be a verdict for the defendant. We do not think there is any proof of a subsequent promise to pay by the infant, on his coming of age, the remaining sum due upon the note. The whole affair is a suspicious transaction, and there is no appearance of considerations. Money is paid generally by the plaintiff on account of the shraad, but it does not appear to have been expended on account of the infant, nor how at all, nor at his request, nor with his knowledge.

Verdict for defendant.

Moheschunder Dutt v. Ordichurn Mullick.

Mr. Turton applied to put off the case on account of the absence of Gooropersaud Roy, a material witness.

Chief Justice. The attorney, Mr. Abley, has had plenty of time, the whole morning, to draw up an affidavit of the facts. We cannot put off a trial upon a mere statement of this sort. The case must proceed.

Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.

Mr. Turton stated that the action was brought to recover 50,000 rupees with interest since—which amounted in the whole to 79,505 Rs. Moheschunder the plaintiff, was the son of Woodychurn Dutt, by whom in his lifetime the principal sum of 53,000 rupees had been lent to Ramgopaul Mullick, the father of the defendant Odichurn Mullick, and called,

Seebnarain Roy. Who proved the jurisdiction, and the loan of 30,000 rupees to Ramgopaul in the Bengal year 1236, a further loan in 1237 of 20,000 rupees, and a direction by Ramgopaul when dying by the river side, to his eldest son to see the money repaid to Woodychurn Dutt.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General, for the defendant.

Mr. Turton. That, my Lord, is my case. I will produce the books of Ramgopaul in which the entries of the receipt by him of the monies appear, if your lordships think proper.

The Advocate-General. Your lordships ought to require the production of the books.

Chief Justice. Oh! no, Mr. Turton may give what evidence he pleases.

The Advocate-General. My Lord, my friend has thrown it on the point.

Mr. Turton. Yes, and the court has thrown it back again upon me, and in the absence of the man, Gooropersaud Roy, who made the entries, I shall decline to produce them.

Chief Justice. You must take your verdict Mr. Turton for the principal sum, and the officer of the court must calculate the interest.

This was the last common law case.

The court then went into the *Equity Board*.

Lyall v. Gopeymohun Doss.

Ex parte. Mr. Turton took his decree nisi, the bill being pro confesso, against all defendants, but one Ramsabuck Mullick, who had put in his answer and disclaimer, and whose costs the complainants agreed to pay.

Calohdoss Mozendar v. Ramnarain Day.

Mr. Turton took his decree in the case, which was the usual decree in foreclosure of a mortgage.—*Englishman*.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

Doe, dem. Malchus, v. Turanauth Mullick.

The Court gave judgment in this case. It came on for argument, on a special case, agreed upon by counsel on both sides, and containing the facts involved in the case, and upon which the Court was to be guided in the construction they should put upon the will. The special case was argued at considerable length by Mr. Turton Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Leith for the plaintiff.

The learned counsel contended that the will was a devise of lands in tail-male, and

By the Advocate-General and Mr. Osborne for the defendant, who contended, that if the Court could put any construction, upon a will so strangely and obscurely worded, that the construction might be, that the devise took under the will an estate, in fee-simple. The 1st clause in the will, which was that of Catchatoor Issac, an Armenian, residing in Armenian street in Calcutta, was as follows. 'I, of my free will and pleasure, give my whole and entire estate to Messrs. Nicholas Malchus, Issac Malchus, Pogose Malchus, Petrus Malchus, and Casteian Malchus, the sons of my deceased brother Malchus, in the following equal shares and proportions, the same to be theirs and their heirs.

'After paying the expenses, consequent to my decease, and my just debts, and the following legacies, whatever be the residue, with whomsoever the same may be, and in whatever manner the same may be, the whole and entire thereof, I give unto (the 5 devisees above mentioned,) that the same be theirs and their heirs, in equal shares, for ever and ever.'

The 2d clause in the will was:

'I have five paternal houses, and a garden, and two houses, and a piece of ground—which ground is adjoining to the above garden, which were given to me by my said deceased brother Pogose Isaac. These seven houses, one garden, and a piece of ground, are not at any time, or upon any account to be sold, but they are to be let out, and whatever may be the income, after paying the expenses of repairing, they shall divide the same into five shares and (the 5 devisees mentioned) shall receive the same in equal shares, besides the above

mentioned seven houses, one garden, and a piece of ground, whatever else I have, with whatsoever I have, where-soever I have, or in whatever manner so ever I have, the whole, and entire thereof, I give unto the said (the 5 devisees) in equal shares. Only I leave my totally garden and Arcooly ground, at the disposal of my executors, the said Messrs. Nicholas Malchus and Isaac Malchus; they may sell or hold them as they choose, should they sell them, the proceeds, whatever may come to hands, are to be divided into five equal shares, in the same manner as hereinbefore mentioned, and my five nephews above mentioned, are to receive the same. Should they hold them, they shall defray the charges from my estate.

The third clause was: 'In case any one of them, (the said 5 devisees) die before marriage, he is not the owner of what has been bequeathed to him by this my will, and cannot bequeath the same to any one, the share of the person dying shall be the survivors' in equal shares, the share of any one of them, who may happen to die married, shall be his legitimate male children's'.

These were the clauses of devise in the will, and the counsel for the plaintiff relied upon the third clause, as limiting the devise in fee simple, which they admitted was given by the early part of the will, to an estate in tail-male.

The facts stated in the special case were: 'that the testator Catchatoor Isaac was at the time of making his will, and at the time of his death, seized of the lands and house the subject of this action of ejectment, and had in them an estate of inheritance, in the nature of a fee-simple; that he died in November 1789, and that upon his death his five nephews, as devisees under the will, jointly entered upon and took possession of the premises, the subject of the present action, that two of them died married, but without leaving issue and intestate; and that two others died unmarried and intestate; and that Isaac Malchus, the father of the lessors of the plaintiff (the real plaintiffs in the action) survived all his brothers, and in 1816, conveyed away his whole interest in the property, the subject of the action, to Mr. Colvin, of the firm of Colvin, Bazott and Co. in satisfaction of debts, due by Isaac Malchus, to Mr. Colvin, the property was bequeathed by Mr. Colvin to his son and daughter: and on the 21st December, 1820, was put up by them for sale at Messrs. Tulloh's auction, a person named Assab Sing Lalaney became the purchaser, who took from Mr. Colvin's devisees, a conveyance of all their title and right in the property, and in June 1830, Assab Sing Lalaney, sold the property and conveyed away his whole interest in it, to Taranauth Mullick, the defendant in this action of ejectment.

The whole question was, whether Isaac Malchus had under the will an estate in fee-simple in the lands in question; or an estate for life—if only an estate for life, his four sons, the real plaintiffs in the action, were tenants in tail-male in remainder, and whether they had or had not such a reversionary interest in the property was the question for the decision of the judges, in the present action.

The Court gave their decision to the following effect: *Chief Justice*.—It is very difficult to give a consistent interpretation of this will—it is not to be wondered at therefore, that there is a difference upon the bench. My own view of this will is:—that by the 1st clause the testator gives his entire estate to his nephews in fee-simple. The next clause in which a perpetuity is attempted to be given, I consider as merely a direction to the executors limiting their powers of sale of the property, it is not to be considered as containing words of devise, and the construction we are all agreed to be put upon the will, must depend upon the 1st and the 3d clauses. Third clause is the one on which it is the most difficult to put any interpretation; the words 'his legitimate male children' will, if taken alone, give an estate tail, but if any one of them

died married, he took as owner, and could bequeath, for the power of disposing of the property by will was conditional, upon marriage, upon marriage therefore he took an absolute estate in the property, with a power of disposal of it by will, which is an estate in fee, the first clause being quite clear and the last doubtful. I construe the will according to the first clause, which gives a clear estate in fee-simple.

Mr. Justice Grant thought the will gave an estate in tail-male to the four sons of Isaac Malchus, (the lessors of the plaintiff.)

Mr. Justice Mulkin concurred with the Chief Justice, and held that Isaac Malchus had an estate in fee-simple in the lands in 1816.

The Chief Justice.—The verdict for the plaintiff which was taken by consent must be set aside, and a verdict entered for the defendant.

Thomas Holroyd and others v. Aga Korblli Mahomed.

Counsel for Complainants.—Messrs Prinsep and Leith.

Ditto for Defendant.—Messrs. Pearson, Clarke, and Grant.

This was a demurrer to the complainant's bill, filed by him as assignee of Cruttenden and Co. for specific performance of an agreement to purchase a house, of which Cruttenden and Co. and the Military Bank were joint mortgagors.

Chief Justice.—The grounds of demurrer are two-fold; 1st, that the bill was improperly filed by two partners only; 2ndly, that the executors of Mr. Bryce should be made parties.

This is a private partnership, and not a corporate body. We said as much as to lead the plaintiff's counsel to consider if this bill could be amended. It has been amended, by making two only parties, to sue on behalf of themselves and their co-partners. It was decided on the former demurrer, that if a complainant disclose, his interest and want of title on the face of his bill the defendant may take advantage of it by demurrer. The court will not decree as to the rights of parties, not before it, and in this case, it is stated by the bill, as a reason for not making the other partners parties, that they are very numerous, and spread over the greater part of India, and many of them out of the jurisdiction of the court, (the parties alluded to are the shareholders of the Bengal Military Bank,) and therefore it would be impossible to amend the bill by making them parties. There is no alternative, we must dismiss the bill.

The 2d objection, it is not necessary to decide upon, partnership property is considered personal estate, and the executors of Bryce would be entitled to his share in the partnership estate, but we do not decide whether in this case the executors are necessary parties to this bill.

The court after hearing several motions, was occupied with a law argument, on the construction to be put upon an Armenian will, in the case of *Manuck v. Sarkies Owen*.

The counsel engaged were the Advocate General and Mr. Grant for the widow of the testator.

Mr. Turton for the infants and Mr. Prinsep for the adult, Mr. Manuck, the eldest son of the testator.—*Englishman*.

East India Company v. Kellysunker Ghosaul.

Mr. Pearson with whom was Mr. —

This was an action brought against the defendant for the loss incurred by the Government, by the re-sale of certain quantities of Turplook and Madras salt, bought at the first sale by the defendant, who did not complete the sale, and who by the conditions of sale became liable for the loss incurred at the subsequent sale.

Mr. Turton, with whom was Mr. Clarke, permitted the plaintiff's case to go on at great length. Several witnesses were examined, but the Government was in the end unsuccessful, they failing to establish the jurisdiction of the court against the defendant. The witnesses swore that they knew a Kollyunker Ghosaul, lived in Calcutta, but could not swear that he was the person, the defendant, in the present action. *Nonsuit*.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

Collychurn Dutt v. John Moore and James Coul.

Mr. Turton, with whom was Mr. Clarke, stated that this was an action in debt and detainue, brought against the defendants, Messrs. Moore and Coul, who constituted at the time, the firm of Tulloh and Company, to recover the sum of 20,000 rupees in Company's paper, deposited with them, in part payment of the purchase money of some lands in Rada-bazar, put up to auction by them. The question turns upon the title, the plaintiff Collychurn is dissatisfied with the title, which does not turn out to be a marketable title; and he therefore brings his action to recover the Company's paper deposited on account of the sale.

This case on coming on for trial on a previous day had been settled in the following manner. The Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep, counsel for the defendants, had agreed that a verdict should be taken for the plaintiff subject to a special case to be agreed upon by counsel on both sides. It appeared that Mr. Prinsep could not agree with Mr. Turton, as to the facts to be inserted into the special case. The case was again set down for trial, and the following were the particulars of the objections to the title delivered in by the plaintiffs:

1st. That the title is derived, through a Hindoo widow.

2ndly. That no Hindoo female has a right under any circumstances to dispose of landed property.

3rdly. That the vendors cannot give an indefeasible title and quiet enjoyment to the purchaser, inasmuch as Janookesdullub Tagore, Prosonocomar Tagore, Juggodullub Tagore, and several other persons intend upon the death of Rampriah Dabee, to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court against such person as shall be in possession of the property. The claimants are the grandsons of Durponarain Tagore, one of the brothers of Ramgovind Tagore, who was the husband of Rampriah Dabee. Durponarain Tagore and Nilmoney Tagore were the persons who conveyed the property to Rampriah Dabee, and the plaintiff cannot be compelled to accept a title coupled with half a dozen equity suits.

4thly. Govindram Tagore, Nilmoney Tagore, and Durponarain Tagore, were a joint and undivided Hindoo family. After the death of Ramgovind Tagore, the widow Rampriah Dabee was entitled to one-third of the property during her life by right; how then could the brothers take upon themselves by the arrangement which they made Rampriah Dabee to shut to future heirs of Rampriah Dabee or of Ramgovind Tagore, and that the assent of the heirs at the time of the sale by no means binds the right of those who may be his heirs at the death of Rampriah Dabee, who is still living.

The Hindoo widow in question was Rampriah Dabee, the widow of Govindaram Tagore, who died in 1780, leaving him surviving his widows, and two brothers Nilmoney Tagore and Durponarain Tagore. The state of the family in 1782 was detailed by the evidence of Dwarakamath Tagore who stated:

I knew Rampriah Dabee; she is my grand aunt; was the widow of Ramgovind or Govindaram Tagore; there were four brothers, Durponarain, Ramgovind, Nilmoney,

and Anunderam; there was a cause in this Court by which Anunderam was excluded from any share in the property, under the will of his father Joyram. There are descendants of Durponarain, Nilmoney, and Anunderam now living; but no descendants of Ramgovind. At the settlement by the deed of 1782, between Rampriah Dabee, and the husband's brothers, Durponarain and Nilmoney, she gave up 7-8ths; these 7-8ths are now in the possession of Durponarain and Nilmoney. I recollect the sale of Rampriah's share of the property to Dr. Lyke, for between 10 and 50 thousand rupees. Her husband was never in debt, but she after his death got into debt to several members of the family. The sale of her share was known to all the family; part of the money was paid to the family for the debts. Lyke wanted the family to join in the sale to him and the conveyance. I was willing; but the others refused, they would not sign; they did not object to the sale; the absolute interest was sold.

Cross-examined by Advocate-General. There is a great grandson of Anunderam still living; his consent to the sale then was not given. We never gave him any part of the property; that suit which excluded Anunderam depended entirely on the will of Joyram. The great grandson of Anunderam, is now in my office, he is 20 or 22 years of age. Prosonocomar and I are one generation before this boy and the other descendants of the brothers. There are ten or twelve of us; we are grandsons of Durponarain and Nilmoney. There are no female descendants from Anunderam. Rampriah was not an extravagant woman, but she was very religious; she spent the money on the brahmins and worship; had she not been so very religious she might have been very rich this day.

By the Court.—Durponarain had six sons and a daughter, and by her there are two sons. Nilmoney had three sons and one daughter.

The particulars were then put in.

The Chief Justice then read the evidence which it was agreed upon on both sides should be received; and said: This is to be turned into a special verdict; any disputes as to evidence which may arise must be settled by the judge's notes. The case stands over for decision.

There were several other cases in the plea sittings board of no great public interest. The Court disposed of the sittings board, and then went into equity.

Robert C. Jenkins v. Boyrobchunder Mosondar.

Mr. Turton, with whom was Mr. Clarke, took his de-cre ex parte in this case.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

Ramlall Mitter v. Nubkissen Mitter and others.

This was a demurrer to complaints bill for want of proper parties.

Mr. Turton, with whom was Mr. Osborne, argued in support of the demurrer.

Mr. Clarke, with whom was Mr. Grant, in support of the bill.

The argument lasted the rest of the day.

Demurrer overruled.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

In the matter of Ram Babee and John Fountain, one of the Attornies of the Court.

In pursuance of an order of the Court on the 25th January last, this matter was referred to the Master to enquire and report, with liberty to receive further

evidence in the case. The matter now came before the court on the Master's Report which found:—That on the 12th of August 1834 Mr. Fountain was consulted by Gopherdhone baboo, on the subject of a judgment obtained against himself and his mother Ram Bebee, grounded on an alleged joint mortgage of a house in Banstollah lane, purchased by Ram Bebee, in her own name and in that of her son, out of money she derived from her father, and which judgment Gopherdhone informed Mr. Fountain was fraudulent. Mr. Fountain advised that a Bill in Equity was the only remedy as the time for obtaining a new trial had elapsed; and on the 29th of August, he sent instructions to counsel to prepare such Bill. By these instructions Mr. Fountain was informed that Gopherdhone was a person of dissolute and extravagant habits, and had committed a fraud on his mother. Further, the report found, that the judgment affected not only the house in Banstollah gully, but also the ancestral property of Ram Bebee, Gopherdhone, and Purroatom. In order to raise money to pay Mr. Fountain an advance on account of costs for filing a Bill in Equity to set aside the judgment, he prepared a bond and warrant of attorney and mortgage of a house in Hanspookie lane which was ancestral property, in which Ram Bebee and her infant were interested, and in the opinion of the Master, Mr. Fountain was justified in this, if he believed at the time, after full examination, that the complainant in equity had a good case, but not otherwise. That on the last mentioned deeds, Sa. Rs. 1725 was paid by the mortgagees in part payment of the sum agreed to be advanced to the mortgagers, which Mr. Fountain received on their account. In this money Ram Bebee and her infant Purroatom baboo had an interest, and Mr. Fountain was aware that it was so. About the 18th of August, 1834, Mr. Fountain entered into an agreement to file a bill and obtain an order for an injunction for the sum of Sa. Rs. 400, but the whole of the Sa. Rs. 1725 remained in his hands. Further, that at various times, out of this latter sum Mr. Fountain paid to Gopherdhone baboo Sa. Rs. 607 on his verbal assurance that he was to receive all but Sa. Rs. 400 to be retained on account of filing the bill, and that of a writer who said he had attended at Ram Bebee's house, and that she said the money was to be disposed as Gopherdhone had represented. Further, that Gopherdhone was in jail on the 24th December, 1834, on a charge of which he was subsequently convicted and transported, and that while he was in jail, Mr. Fountain made him an advance of money, and appeared for, and defended him at his trial, charging therefore, and claiming to receive out of the Sa. Rs. 1,725, a further sum of Sa. Rs. 299, the expenses of the defence. The property of Ram Bebee before mentioned was advertised for sale in January, 1835, and sold by the Sheriff. That the bill for which instructions were sent to counsel on the 29th of August, 1834, was not returned by counsel until the 26th of March, 1835, and filed until the 21st of April, 1835, and after the bill was filed, Mr. Fountain omitted to file a replication in due time according to the practice of the court. In consequence of the replication not having been filed in due time, the defendants moved for and obtained two rules nisi, to dismiss the bill, but Mr. Fountain agreeing to pay costs of the rules nisi, the same were discharged, and the replication remained on the file. That the costs of the opposite party on the two allocuturs amounted to Sa. Rs. 250, and that Mr. Fountain did not pay costs of the opposite party; and in addition that he taxed costs as against his own client of the whole proceedings consequent upon the rule to dismiss which was his own mistake. In consequence of the nonpayment of costs the rules were made absolute, and the Bill dismissed with costs on the 25th September 1835, the taxed costs amounting to Sicca Rs. 1,224. Further the Master reports, that upon the whole of these facts, he humbly submits Mr. Fountain's conduct to have been fraudulent and negligent.

But the Court after hearing counsel, and after much deliberation, were quite satisfied that Mr. Fountain had no fraudulent intention to do that which was wrong, and that this investigation did not affect his professional integrity. He had however been guilty of most culpable negligence, carelessness, and laches, and they thought it right that he should make full reparation to his client. It was therefore ordered that an attachment should lie in the office for a month, and that he should pay to his client, sicca rupees 1,700, and the whole of the cost of the opposite party, making together sicca rupees 2,800, and that he should receive no costs himself.—*Englishman.*

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Baboo Janookey Doss and Damooder Doss v. Bindabund Doss and others.

This was a bill of review to reverse a decree passed by Mr. Justice Franks on the 15th March 1834. Two former bills had been filed for the same purpose, both of which had been demurred to, and demurrers allowed with costs. To the present bill, a third demurrer was filed by two of the defendants Bindabund and Brigruton, and the causes assigned were, first a general demurrer, that the decree was erroneous, and secondly, that the bill was grounded on confusions of fact alleged to have been improperly drawn by the court, from evidence, given in the cause, which the defendants submitted, could not consistently with the rules of court be reconsidered in a bill of review, but only on a rehearing.

Mr. Dobbs for the complainant, opened the bill. Mr. Cochrane the demurrer, and Mr. Prinsep, the senior counsel for the demurring defendants, argued at great length in support of the demurrer. He contended that there was no error of law apparent on the face of the decree, and detailed the pleadings in the original suit, the case made by them and the decree which had been passed in order to shew, that no other decree could with propriety have been made for the second cause of demurrer; the learned counsel argued, that the objections assigned in the reasons appended to the bill of review, were founded, solely on fact and not on law, to which a bill of review was by the rules of courts of equity restricted.

Mr. Clarke, who was with Mr. Prinsep, called the attention of the judges to a passage in the bill of review, in which it was stated that 'the Honorable Sir Peter Grant had declined as counsel in the cause, to take any part in the decision of the 15th March.' It would happen, that in the most prudently drawn documents, passages did creep in which unwittingly discovered the real motive of the parties. They knew well enough that a petition to rehear, and not a bill of review, was the proper course, but then as Mr. Justice Grant would not try the cause in its original form, he would not have assisted at the rehearing, they would not come before Sir John Franks again, and thus they let the time go by for a rehearing. Now it might have occurred to his friends on the other side, especially when he saw arrayed among them the concentrated wisdom of another court, (Mr. Dobbs) that the rehearing would have been directed to stand over till another judge arrived, or the court under the circumstances would have permitted it to be filed after the time. This was the origin of the error into which his friends had fallen, and now he would shew, what the error really was. Their objections to the decree would be reduced to two points, first, that the decree did not go far enough; secondly, that a decree had been made, which ought not to have been made. In the first case it was imperfect, in the second erroneous; but the first was partial to them. The very first reason assigned was, that Muttichund denying in his answer any interest in the cooties, and a replication having been filed to this,

It was necessary to ascertain what Mutttychund's precise interest was, before any account should be directed; but this was fallacious. If Mutttychund had no interest, how was he affected by the account, he need not appear in the Master's office; but if he had an interest, the invariable course was, to take the account before the precise interest of each party was determined, for it frequently happened that until the account was taken, the respective interests could not be ascertained.

Chief Justice.—That applies only to decrees for partition in joint Hindoo families, where there can be no doubt that all must have some interest in the property.

Mr. Clarke.—And that is the present case. These are ancestral cooties, it is a joint trade; Bhooram Shah was the ancestor, and every one of these complainants and defendants are his grandsons, great grandsons, or the sons of the great grandsons, among whom there has been no division of this joint property. The decree, therefore, should be only for an account as is every other interlocutory decree in the case of a Hindoo family, which you may have reheard, as a matter of course, but against which, no bill of review will lie. The case of *Taylor v. Sharpe*, 3d Peer, Williams 371, is decisive on this point.

Mr. Justice Grant.—How can that be? This is designed and enrolled.

Mr. Clarke.—They state it to be so in their bill of review, but it is an interlocutory decree only.

The Advocate-General.—Then if we state it to be so, your demurrer admits all our statements, and you cannot now deny it.

Mr. Clarke.—The demurrer does admit the statements of the bill to be true, and in doing that, it admits that you have set out the decree itself correctly, which you have done, and from the decree itself it appears, it is merely for account, only interlocutory, and could not in that form be signed and enrolled, thus you prove beyond all contradiction, that the assertion of signing and enrolling is erroneous.

Mr. Justice Grant.—Nothing can be better known than that no bill of review can be filed against an interlocutory decree.

Mr. Dobbs.—There is no enrollment in this court. The signing by the judges has always been esteemed equivalent to enrolling.

Chief Justice.—That will not help you, for the judges only sign the final decrees, not the interlocutory ones. This decree has not been signed, and therefore that rule will not apply. Mr. Advocate, you can have no answer to this objection.

Mr. Dobbs.—Permit me to say, that we certainly understood, that this decree was in the office considered as enrolled, or we should not have filed this bill.

Mr. Dickens.—No statement of this kind was ever made by me, nor do I believe it could have been made by any one in my office.

Chief Justice.—The demurrer must be allowed for the cause which has been suddenly taken. The objection should have been taken earlier, and much time would have been saved.

Mr. Clarke stated that he commenced with taking the objection he had opened by reading to the court the passage from the bill which betrayed the complainant's reason for filing the bill of review, instead of adopting the proper course of a rehearing, and his whole argument had gone to show, that a bill of review would not lie.

Chief Justice.—But your leader, Mr. Prinsep, did not touch on it, nor is it in the demurrer. It is a demurrer. It is a demurrer *ore tenus*. Some discussion then took place as to whether the complainants could rehear the case, and the court intimated that the 59th Equity rule did not restrain the court from giving liberty to file a petition of re-hearing, on a strong case being made, which they seemed to think might be done here. They then said that as this was a demurrer *ore tenus* each party should pay his own costs.

Mr. Clarke.—I beg to be heard on that—

Chief Justice.—The court have given their decision and will not hear you. Had this objection which you have successfully taken, been expressed in the causes of demurrer, the Advocate-General might have submitted, and not come here. It is a surprise on him, and as costs are in our discretion, each party shall, under these circumstances, pay his own.

Mr. Clarke.—The court will, I am certain, acquit me of the disrespect of arguing against their decision, I only wish to make a statement that I have not had an opportunity of offering. In taking the demurrer *ore tenus* I did it for the sake of brevity, but I never abandoned the demurrer filed. I am ready to follow Mr. Prinsep, and shew that both the causes assigned there, are good grounds of demurrer. I am not bound to state all my reasons of demurrer, I need only state one that is good, and then succeeding on a demurrer, which I have filed, I am entitled to my costs, nor should I lose them, because there are other good reasons which I have not assigned.

Chief Justice.—No Mr. Clarke, we cannot take up the time of the court by hearing you argue that a bill ought to be dismissed, when we have already determined that point in your favor.

Mr. Clarke.—Pardon me, that is not what I want to argue—I say that if the demurrers filed are good, I am entitled to my costs;—that if you refuse my costs, you treat the demurrers as bad, and that if the court refuse to hear me, they will then be determining against my client, without hearing all his counsel.

Chief Justice.—No, Mr. Clarke, we have made our decision, and will not hear you.

Mr. Cochrane.—My Lords, I am also with my learned friends and I am most unwilling to trespass on the time of the court after the intimation thrown out. But the second demurrer is taken on the ground that the other party should have applied for a rehearing, and not have filed his bill of review, and perhaps I did not sufficiently state it in opening to the court; but I am quite sure that if your Lordships were to hear the circumstances of this case as detailed even on the face of the decree, you would find ample reason for not inflicting upon my client the payment of his own costs, especially when I shall endeavour to shew that the general demurrer ought to be allowed.

Chief Justice.—No, Mr. Cochrane, we won't hear you, we will not have the time of this court taken up.

Mr. Cochrane.—Well, my Lords, this is the first time in eleven years' practice in this country in which a court has made a client pay costs without giving his counsel an opportunity of being heard against it, and I trust it will be the last.

Chief Justice.—Mr. Cochrane, if you cannot address the court in a proper manner, you shall cease to practise in it.

Mr. Cochrane.—Your Lordship may act as you think proper, but I have only done my duty.—*Englishman*.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

The third Criminal Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, commenced this day, before His Majesty's Justices, Sir J. P. Grant presiding during the trials. The following is a list of the Grand Jury :

CHRISTOPHER WEBB SMITH, Esq., FOREMAN.

H. J. Palmer,
G. C. Arbuthnot,
J. S. Stopford,
H. Fell,
H. M. Low,
W. C. Hurry,
T. Fergusson,
D. C. Mackay,
W. Smithson,
J. Becher,
A. Gilmore,

R. Presgrave,
B. Harding,
J. S. B. Scott,
A. D'Souza,
C. Jacob,
N. C. Biale, Esqrs. ; and
Baboo Cossinath Bhoze,
Radamadub Bonerjee,
Doorgachurn Paul,
Hurischunder Bhoze and
Obeychurn Bonerjee.

Sir J. P. Grant delivered his charge.—Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I am sorry I cannot tell you that the calendar, which I have now before me, is lighter than usual on these occasions, but although there are in it several cases of painful and great enormity, I am so far happy to tell you, it does not appear to me, that they will require much of your time in order to their investigation, being of an ordinary description and with the nature of which you have become already acquainted in the discharge of your duties as grand jurymen.

There are two cases, however, on which I wish to make a few observations : the first is one of theft. The nature of the accusation is, that the prisoner, the servant of a gentleman on board a ship, having charge of his master's chest, containing money, and having the key, extracted the money therein deposited and disappeared. Here then it may be proper to inform you, that if the money was in the chest belonging to the master, and the servant had only charge of it, like a butler having charge of plate, there is no doubt, that the offence amounts to larceny, the possession being still the possession of the master. But if it should turn out that the prisoner had charge of the money for other purposes, the offence would then amount to a different species of crime, not larceny.

There is another accusation of a much more serious nature to which I think it necessary to draw your attention. It is one in which several persons are accused of the murder of an aged woman, who, it would seem, lived alone, and was found dead in the house several days after the murder had been committed. In this case the evidence will be circumstantial, unless, indeed, there is the evidence of one of the accomplices. According to the evidence, the woman's house was robbed of everything valuable in it. The questions for you to consider are, who the persons are who were concerned in the robbery, and who are accessories before the fact—who shall be said to be present, and shall be said abetting, aiding and assisting themselves not being present. It is necessary that this distinction should be adverted to, because though the moral offences are the same, they are distinct in law and must be indicted distinctly. If any person along with others, goes with the rest to a house for the purpose of robbing it, and murder is committed, he will be a principal in the murder though he be not in the apartment at the time of the commission of it. For this I may appeal to my Lord Hale ; ' as to the first : if divers persons come to make an affray &c., and are of the same party and come into the same house, but there are several rooms in the said house, and one be killed in one of the rooms, those that are of the party and that came for that purpose, though not in the same room, shall be said to be present.' I go no further into the law for the authorities on this subject are well known. The next

thing for you to consider is, who shall be said to be parties to the murder not having been present within the house. Now whosoever was of the party that plotted the robbery during the commission of which the murder took place, are accessories to both ; and for this plain reason, that murder is most likely to happen in the commission of robbery, and therefore the party who counselled the robbery must be answerable. But one who counsels a robbery and withdraws himself before the violence is committed ceases to be an accessory. I cite a case from my Lord Hale in 1672 *Hyde and A. B. C. and D.* conclude to ride out to rob, and accordingly they rode out ; but at Hounslow D. parted from the company, and rode away to Colbrook : Hyde, A. and B. assaulted a man ; but before he was robbed, C. seeing another man coming at a distance, before the assault, rode up to him, about a bow shot or more from the rest, intending either to rob him, or to prevent him coming to assist, and in his absence Hyde, A. and B. robbed the first man, and then rode back to C. and they all went to London and there divided the spoil. It was ruled, upon good advice, first, that D. was not guilty of the robbery though he rode out with them upon the same design. Because he left them at Hounslow, and fell not in with them, it may be he repented of the design, at least he pursued it not. Secondly, that C. though he was not actually present at the robbery, nor, as I remember, at the assault, but rode back to secure his company, was guilty as well as Hyde, A. and B., and thereupon C. as well as Hyde, A. and B., had judgment of death.

Therefore if you are advised that those who plotted the robbery, and who were not within the house, continued not to free themselves, up to the time of the violence, you must conclude they were accessories. If you are of opinion that any of them quitted and were not connected with the robbery at the time of the offence, you will not send them to trial ; but if on the contrary, they are not within the house, and quitted the counsel before the division of the spoil and after the violence had been committed, you will find a true bill.

I need not, I am sure, inform you, that you are not to decide who are guilty or who are not guilty ; but merely whether there is sufficient evidence to induce you to send a prisoner to trial ; and I beg to express my certain conviction, from what I have before witnessed of grand juries in this place, that you will bestow on all cases brought before you the most careful attention.—*Englishman.*

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ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE—JULY 29.

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(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE MALKIN.)

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In the business of proving in solemn form of law, the last Will and Testament of George Page, deceased.

—
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM PATON AND JOHN LAMB, promoters v. MARGARET ISABELLA TAYOURDEN PAGE, Impugnant.

—
Counsel for Promovents—Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith.
Ditto for Impugnant—Mr. Turton and Mr. Clarke.

The libel of the promovents set forth : that on the 4th of September, 1835 George Page, the testator, being of sound mind, memory, and understanding, and having intent to make a will, gave to John Lamb instructions in writing, signed with his own initials, and requested Mr. Lamb to get the same prepared, in due legal form, for execution by him the said Geo. Page. That Mr. Lamb accordingly took the instructions to Mr. J. C. Wilson, an attorney, and directed him to prepare a will

accordingly to the tenor of the instructions; that Mr. Wilson did accordingly prepare a rough draft of a will (the writing marked A) and on the 5th delivered it to Mr. Lamb, recommending that as Mr. Page was about to go on the river, and was in a very precarious state, that he should execute A before he went, for fear of accidents. That Mr. Lamb on the 5th of September took the paper A to Mr. Page, together with the original instructions on which it had been framed, and that Mr. Page read over A, approved of it, and duly executed it on the 5th of September, in the presence of Mr. Lamb, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Allardice, and Puddolochun Chunder, the sircar of Mr. Page, and that the three last named person signed (A) as attesting witnesses. That Mr. Page after this went on the river, and remained absent during some days, during which time Mr. Wilson prepared and engrossed a fair copy of the will which had been executed, and delivered the same to Mr. Lamb; and this fair copy was delivered by Mr. Lamb to Mr. Page on the 24th of September, and was personally read and approved of by Mr. Page, and on that day he wrote his name at the foot of the engrossed copy (B) in the presence of Mr. Lamb, and of the three subscribing witnesses (already mentioned.) That on the 29th of September Mr. Page died. That he was a British subject, and subject to the jurisdiction of the court, and that all and singular the premises aforesaid, were true, public and notorious, and a decree was prayed, &c.

Mrs. Page by her proctors, Messrs. Collier and Bird, filed her negative contestation of the allegations in the libel and denied the truth of them.

The evidence in support of the libel is very voluminous, we extract a portion of the evidence of the medical men, particularly that of Dr. Martin, who attended Mr. Page from the 12th of August to the 29th Sept. the day of his death. This evidence goes merely to the state of mind and capability of making a testamentary disposition by Mr. Page from the middle of August to the 24th September; the circumstances attending the giving the instructions on the 4th by Mr. Page to Mr. Lamb; the execution by Page of the rough draft of Mr. Wilson on the 5th; and the execution by Mr. Page of the fair engrossed copy of the will on the 24th September; all this is to be found in the evidence of Mr. Allardice and Mr. Lazarus, two of the subscribing witnesses. We shall give shortly the substance of the evidence of these gentlemen.

Mr. James Ronald Martin.—Knows nothing whatever regarding any instructions Mr. Page may have given to Mr. Lamb regarding the making or preparing the paper (A); was the regular medical attendant of Mr. Page; attended him during his last illness; was first called in on the 12th August 1835; found he had been very ill for 9 or 10 days previously; had night paroxysms of fever. At this time he was perfectly capable of transacting any business, and indeed was transacting a great deal, relative to the dispatch of a ship of which he was the owner. I was in daily attendance on him from that day till his death, with the exception of two periods during which he went on the river. To the best of my recollection I visited him in Calcutta 2 or 3 times a day on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th day of September, and on each of those days I considered him to be perfectly sound in mind, memory and understanding, and quite capable of transacting any business. I think it was on the 18th or 19th of September I first saw him after his return to Calcutta, from his trip on the river. I then also considered him to be perfectly sound in mind, and fully capable of transacting business. From that period I continued to see him 2 or 3 times a day until he died; he was occasionally delirious for 4 or 5 days before his death. I cannot speak as to dates. I took my report of his condition, and the events of his case from those who saw him, believing I should obtain from them a more

correct account of him than he was himself capable of giving. During these 4 or 5 days he had occasional fits of delirium with lucid intervals, during which he made his wants known to his family, and conversed rationally, and I was told by Mrs. Page and others of his family, and I now think I recollect one occasion during the 4 or 5 days I have mentioned, in which he, Mr. Page, corrected the report, given in his presence to me by those about him; but within the last 2 or 3 days previous to his death he fell into a state of stupor and insensibility to what was passing around him. When I saw him, on the 18th or 19th of September, on his return from his trip on the river, Mr. Page was perfectly sound of mind and understanding, and continued so, to the best of my recollection, for 4 or 5 days after, when the occasional delirium came on.

Mr. Simon Nicholson, visited Mr. Page with Dr. Martin 7 or 8 times, in the month of August, and prior to the 6th of that month. Believes he saw Mr. Page on the 16th or 18th of September; but can't be positive as to the day. Had frequent occasion to call at the shop of Mr. Page. He had at that time the contract for repainting my house. On every occasion of my so seeing him, during the aforesaid period, Mr. Page appeared to me to be of sound mind, memory, and understanding, and perfectly capable of disposing of his property; although my mind was not particularly directed to the ascertainment of this point, during the above mentioned period, as far as I know. Mr. Page was confined to his bed or couch. Suffering under fever, which was succeeded by an attack of liver, of which he died. Whenever I saw him he appeared perfectly capable of transacting business, and of giving rational answers to such questions as I thought proper to put to him regarding his illness. I do not think I ever saw him after the 16th or 18th of September.

Mr. Alexander Russell Jackson. I was first called in to attend on Mr. Page, on the 21st September, then found him in nearly a hopeless state, he was suffering under an abscess in the liver. From questions which I thought it right to put to him regarding his illness, and from the answers which he gave me, I had no reason to think him wandering in mind; he appeared perfectly to understand what was said to him, but was so enfeebled by disease, that I avoided as much as possible questioning him at all. In my opinion his mind was then capable of recognizing any thing with which he might have previously been familiar, or have given directions about, or of putting his name to any paper placed before him; but I think Mr. Page was then too far reduced in thought, to admit of his undertaking any subject which was new to him, or upon which he not previously thought. I continued to attend him daily from the 21st September till he died. For the first 3 or 4 days of my attendance I visited him only once a day, and for the remaining period twice a day; from what I could observe, on my visits to him, on the 22nd, 23d, 24th, and 25th day of September, there appeared to me to be no change of consequence in the state of his mind; and in his condition generally from what I have already stated, as having observed, on my first visit. But from the 26th to the period of his death, Mr. Page, to the best of my recollection, was alternately delirious and quietly insensible, at times muttering and delirious, at other times quietly insensible. In my opinion Mr. Page, when I saw him on the morning of the 24th September, about 11 o'clock, was in a state of mind to be capable of recognizing any subject with which he had been previously familiar, or had been thinking upon, or of attaching his signature to any paper.

The will of Mr. Page was in substance thus:—All his debts to be paid, the property to be realized by executors as soon as possible. If the whole should amount to between 60,000 and 80,000 rupees, one-third to be paid at once over to his father, if alive, and to be at

his disposal; and if dead, in equal shares, amongst his brothers and sisters, the remainder to be invested, and his wife to enjoy the whole interest arising thereon, *while she continues a widow*; or till her death should she not marry again; if she marry again, all her claim to cease, and at her death, if still a widow, she shall have power to will away one-fourth part of the remaining principal; in the event of his property amounting to between 80,000 and 100,000 rupees, then alike proportion as before, part shall be paid over to his father if alive, and the remaining principal shall be subject to the conditions before stated, with the exception that Mrs. P. shall have power at her death to will away one-fifth part of the property, 'and I hereby appoint Mr. T. B. Watt of Edinburgh, and Mr. Patton and Mr. John Lamb of Calcutta, Executors to this my last Will and Testament.' Calcutta, Sept. 5, 1836.

These are the instructions purporting to have been given by Mr. Page to Mr. Lamb, upon which the rough draft (A) was framed by Mr. Wilson the attorney, and the subsequent fair copy (B). The following witnesses depose as to the state of the testator, and the circumstances under which papers A and B were executed.

Robert Allardice, saith, I am an assistant in the employment of Messrs. Middleton and Co. of Calcutta, jewellers. I was very intimately acquainted with the late George Page, the testator abovenamed, for about 3 or 4 years previous to his death. Looking at the paper writing now produced to me by the Registrar of this court, annexed to the libel filed in this suit, and marked with the letter A, I am a subscribing witness to this paper. I was present at the signing and execution of the said paper writing on the 5th day of September last, by the said George Page, the testator abovenamed; and I also saw it signed by the other subscribing witnesses, Benjamin Walter Lazarus and Puddolochunchunder; myself and the two other subscribing witnesses attested the execution of the said paper writing at the request of Mr. John Lamb, one of the promoters abovenamed, the other subscribing witness Mr. Benjamin W. Lazarus, wrote a note to me on the said last mentioned day, and told me that Mr. Page wanted me. On going into the wood-yard of Mr. Page's premises, I saw Mr. John Lamb. I asked him for what purpose I had been sent for by Mr. Page, and he told me Mr. Page had been making a settlement, and wanted me to witness it. I went upstairs with Mr. Lamb to the room adjoining that in which the said George Page lay. I found there Mrs. Page, the Impugnant abovenamed, Mrs. Scott her sister, and Mr. Lazarus; there was also a Captain Bain there, but he went away before the will was signed. The sircar Puddolochunchunder came up shortly after; Mr. Lamb and myself remained in the adjoining room for a short time, and then myself, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Lazarus, and Puddolochunchunder went into the room where the said George Page lay. Mr. Page was then laying on his couch and unable to move without assistance. On going into the room, Mr. Lamb went up to the deceased and accosted him the said George Page, as nearly as I can recollect in the following words, "You must now sign this, Sir," handing him at the same time the paper writing marked A; the paper was folded up, and no part thereof shewn, except the lower part of the last page where it was to be signed. The deceased said, pointing with his pen to the foot of the last page, "Is it here?" Mr. Lamb said "yes." Mr. Lamb then held the paper, and I supported the said George Page whilst he was signing it. He appeared to execute the said paper with perfect willingness, and no entreaty of any kind was used by the said John Lamb or any one else, to induce the said George Page to sign the same. But the said paper writing was not read over to him by any one, nor did the deceased read it himself; the said testator appeared, as far as I could judge, to be perfectly sound in mind, memory, and understanding, at the time of executing the said paper

marked A as aforesaid, the signature "George Page" at the foot thereof is in the hand writing of the said deceased George Page, and the signature "R. Allardice" also appearing at the foot thereof, as a subscribing witness thereto, is in my own hand-writing, and the signatures "Benj. W. Lazarus" and "Puddolochunchunder" the other two subscribing witnesses at the foot thereof are in the respective hand-writing of the said Benjamin Walter Lazarus and Puddolochunchunder, both of whom signed the said paper in my presence. When the said deceased had executed the paper, Mr. Lamb said "that will do," you may now lay down again. Myself and the two other subscribing witnesses signed our names thereto on the table next to Mr. Page's couch, and in his presence. It was after Mr. Page had signed the will, and we had attested it as witnesses that Mr. Lamb said to him, "that will do, you had better lie down again." Mr. Lamb then folded up the paper and took it away. Mr. Page did not tell him to do so. Coming downstairs from the room with Mr. Lamb, I asked him what he thought of Mr. Page; if he was getting any better. He told me he had been delirious the night before, but that that was only from weakness. Nothing more passed on that occasion. I do not know in whose handwriting the body of paper A is written, but the words "John" before the word Page in about the middle of the last sheet, and the word "fifth" in the second line from the bottom of the said last sheet are in the hand writing of Mr. John Lamb. I know that the said George Page, the testator abovenamed, on the day he signed and executed the paper writing marked A, as stated in my answer to the preceding article, went on the river, and remained absent from Calcutta about 6 or 8 days, as well as I can remember after Mr. Page's return from his trip on the river, on the 24th day of the same month of September last. I was sent for as before stated by Mr. Lazarus, to come over to Mrs. Page's on the same business, that I had been there before. On going to the premises of Mr. Page, I met Mr. Lamb in the yard, and he told me, that it was only the rough copy of Mr. Page's will that we had signed before; that he had now got the fair copy made out, and that we were to sign it, the same way as the former one. After remaining a short time below stairs, myself, Mr. Lazarus, and Mr. Lamb, went up stairs into the room in which the deceased was, the sircar came up a little after. After we had been in the room a few minutes, Mistress Page, the impugnant above-named, came into the room. Mr. Lamb then went up to the deceased and said to him "Now you must get up," having first placed the paper writing now produced to me by the Registrar, and herewith produced, and marked B, upon the table before him. Mrs. Page also went up to the said George Page, the testator above-named, and said to him, "Now, George, get up and do this," and took hold of him and kissed him. Mr. Lamb then said to Mrs. Page "you had better go into the next room," and I think the deceased also said to her "go" or some word to that effect. She then left the room; myself and Mr. Lamb then assisted the deceased George Page, to sit up on his couch, which he did, and signed his name in my presence to the paper writing propounded in this second article of the said libel, and marked B, now produced to me by the Registrar. After the deceased had signed his name, I think he said to Mr. Lamb, "Will this do?" I then signed the said paper writing marked B, as a witness at the request of Mr. Lamb, in the presence of the deceased. The other two subscribing witnesses then did the same: the signature "George Page" at the foot of the said paper writing, is of the proper hand-writing, of the said George Page deceased, and the signature, "R. Allardice, subscribed thereto, as witness, is in my own hand-writing, and the signatures of the two subscribing witnesses "Benjamin W. Lazarus and Puddolochunchunder," are in the respective hand-writings of the said Benjamin Walter Lazarus and Puddolochunchunder, who respectively signed their names thereto in my presence. The said George Page at the

time of the signing and execution of the said will marked him, appeared to be perfectly sound in mind, memory, and understanding, and seemed to understand what he was about. That the will was not read to him by any one, neither did the said testator personally peruse the same in my presence. After the said last mentioned paper writing had been executed, Mr. John Lamb took a half sheet of China paper, and folded the said paper writing in it and then called for a candle, and having sealed it, took the same away with him. The testator seemed perfectly to understand what was said to him both by Mr. Lamb and also by Mrs. Page; he seemed also to sign the will willingly and of his own accord. Nothing more passed upon the occasion in my presence or hearing. This took place on the 24th of September last.

Benjamin Walter Lazarus saith, I am a Cabinet-maker in Calcutta. I knew the said George Page for nearly 2 years before, and up to the time of his death. I was in his employment during the whole of that time. I looked at the paper writing now produced, and shewn to me by the Registrar of that court, propounded in this first article of the libel in this suit, and marked with the letter A. I am a subscribing witness to this paper. It was executed by the said George Page, the testator abovenamed, in my presence, and the signature "George Page" at the foot thereof, is in his hand-writing; the signature "Benjamin Walter Lazarus" appearing thereon as a witness thereto is in my own hand-writing. I signed the same in the presence of the said testator and at the request of the said John Lamb; the two signatures, "R. Allardice" and "Puddolochunchunder" also appearing thereon as subscribing witnesses thereto are in the respective hands writing of the said Robert Allardice and Puddolochunchunder respectively, who so respectively signed the same in my presence and in the presence of the testator. This will A was so signed and executed on or about the 5th day of September last; the first I heard of this paper in any way was on being called upstairs on the said last mentioned day to Mr. Page's room by Mr. Lamb to witness the will. On going upstairs to the said room, Mr. Lamb and Mr. Page were together, Mr. Allardice, the other subscribing witness, came up along with me, and Puddolochunchunder came up shortly after; to the best of my recollection nothing was said by any party on this occasion. Mr. Page was lying on a couch supported by pillows, the said testator was at this time very unwell, indeed, owing to his not having had any sleep for several previous nights, and he had been a little delirious the night before he signed this will. In my opinion the mind and intellects of the said George Page were so weak at this time that if this paper marked A had been read over to him by any one, he was not capable of thoroughly understanding it from its intricate nature, but I think that he the said George Page was aware that he was signing his will, and if the will had been in a more simple form, he might have been capable of understanding its contents. Even when in perfect health, in my opinion the said George Page would have had considerable difficulty in understanding a paper of this intricate description. The testator signed this paper marked A without reading the same, nor was it read over to him by any one in my hearing either before or after he signed the same. He was not in my opinion capable of reading the will himself from the weak state he was in. After the making and publishing of such his last will as in my answer to the preceding article mentioned, the said George Page did depart from Calcutta on his intended excursion, and remained absent about 10 days. After the return of the said George Page to Calcutta from his said excursion, and about the 24th day of September last, I was in a similar manner, as upon the execution of the former paper, called up from the office of the said George Page by the said John Lamb to witness a fair copy of the former will of the said George Page. I accordingly went upstairs to the writing room of the said testator in which he was lying.

Upon entering into the said room, saw there Mrs. Page, the impugnant, in this suit, and Mr. Lamb; Allardice and Puddolochunchunder came up along with me. I looked at the paper writing now produced to me at the time of my examination, propounding in the second article of the said libel, and marked with the letter B. I am a subscribing witness to this paper; it was signed and executed in my presence by the said George Page, the testator abovenamed, and the signature "George Page" appearing thereon at the foot thereof, is in the hand-writing of the said George Page, and the signature Benjamin Walter Lazarus also appearing thereon as a witness thereto, is in my own hand-writing. The signatures "Robert Allardice" and "Puddolochunchunder," the other two subscribing witnesses thereto, are in the respective hand-writing of the said Robert Allardice and Puddolochunchunder, both of whom signed the paper in my presence, and also in the presence of the testator. I also signed the same in Mr. Page's presence, but we three attested the paper at the request of the said John Lamb, he, the said John Lamb, held this paper B before the said testator for signature, with only that part exposed to which the names were to be affixed. I put the pen into Mr. Page's hand; and he then signed the said last mentioned paper. He, the said George Page, was on this occasion very weak indeed. I assisted to raise him upon the couch, and put a pillow under his right side to support him whilst he was signing his name. The testator did not read over this paper B before he signed it in my presence, nor did any one read it over to him. Mrs. Page had left the room before the will was signed, but I have no hesitation in saying she knew that the said George Page was going to sign his will on this occasion, and she made no objection whatever before she left the room as to what was about to take place. She mentioned to me after Mr. Page's death that she knew when we were sent for up-stairs on this occasion, that it was for the purpose of witnessing the said George Page's will. The said George Page was on the occasion of signing and executing this will marked B, much more debilitated in body and much weaker in mind than when he signed the former will marked A, and in my opinion his mind was quite incapable of understanding the contents of this paper marked B, if it had been even read to him by any one; but I feel certain that he was sufficiently sound in mind to know that he was in this occasion signing his will. When he, the said George Page, had affixed his name to it, he said "Will that do?" Nothing more that I can recollect passed on this occasion.

Mr. Prinsep, with whom was Mr. Leith, contended generally that the testator was in a fit state at the time he delivered his instructions to Lamb, and subsequently, to be fully aware of what he was about; that the evidence of the medical men went to shew him sound in mind, memory, and understanding; and that all the circumstances under which the two papers A and B were executed, indicated on the part of Page, an *animus testandi*. The learned counsel dwelt on Dr. Martin's evidence as to the state of the testator, and his transacting business about his ship *Psyche*; comments on the evidence of Mr. Charles (clergyman); on the evening of the 25th Sept. Mrs. Page told Mr. C. that Page had executed his will the evening before. The only question will be whether he was competent to sign the 2nd paper B; the *animus testandi* is clearly indicated by the republication of the 2nd will, &c. &c.

The instructions were given on the 4th, the draft was executed on the 5th, and the will engrossed was executed on the 24th Sept., if the testator was sound in mind on any one of these occasions that is sufficient; the opinion of all the medical men is in favour of his soundness and disposing state of mind. Mr. Scott, who from being excluded from the office of executor, was no doubt actuated by exasperated feeling, gives no single instance of incapacity in Page, he only states it generally.

Dr. Martin says he was sound in mind on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of Sept., also on the 19th he was occasionally delirious for 4 or 5 days before his death. There is no suggestion any where in the evidence that Mr. Lamb acted fraudulently; he takes nothing under the will; he was not even sole executor; there were three others; all he got was his share of commission. The labourer is worth his hire. An executor takes on himself an onerous burden. But look at the dispositions of the will, is there any thing in them suspicious in its nature. The natural relations take under it, they alone are benefited, the faction, his brothers and sisters. Mrs. Page is a young and childless widow, and as such not an object of the care of ecclesiastical courts. Did she ever suggest to any one that Page was not in possession of his faculties? Does she not say "*George do this!*" and that was her request to him to sign the paper (B.) Mrs. Page never complained to Scott, her brother-in-law, of the making of the will; she was in the next room at the time of the execution of the will; her sister was with her and a Captain Bayntum. The general character of Mr. Lamb is good. She has a power of willing away a portion of the property at her death. The learned counsel then cited *Broyden v. Broue* 2. Adams 441. 2. Phillimore 449. as to lucid intervals in delirium; and violent nervous attacks, how far to be taken to incapacitate. My friends cannot set up the opinion as to the state of Page, of the attesting witnesses in opposition to the opinion of the medical witnesses. Should my friends, however, succeed in getting rid of papers A and B, and drive me back upon the instructions, I still submit, we are entitled to probate.

Mr. Justice Malin. Can we grant you probate of the instructions upon this libel?

Mr. Leith continues. The instruments propounded in the libel are A and B, but they are drawn upon the instructions, and in *Sykes v. Smith* 2 Phillimore 355, instructions committed to writing in the life time of the testator, though never seen by him, or read to him, were established as a will, and in *Lewis v. Lewis* 3 Phill. 112, it was satisfactorily proved that the deceased gave the instructions, and that the codicil was reduced to writing during her life. It was held as valid as if executed by her. The subscribing witnesses to both A and B, are Puddolochun, Lazarus, and Allardice: there is some doubt on the mind of Lazarus—none on the mind of Allardice; Lazarus impeaches by his own act his own testimony; he doubts the condition of the testator to make a will, and yet attests the will—in *Lebreton v. Fletcher*, 2 Haggard, 568, it was held what a will may be pronounced good, though both the attesting witnesses deposed as to the incapacity of the testator. Mrs. Page by her conduct shewed she wished Page to execute the will. She told Mr. Charles he had executed his will, and raised no objection to the will or to the sanity of her husband until after his death. The attesting witnesses are not allowed to invalidate their own act, by subsequently swearing the testator to be *non compos*. The learned counsel then attempted to get up Puddolochun's evidence (he had contradicted himself in several instances.) The medical and European evidence are alike in our favour; and this proceeding impeaching the will, must be attributed to the anger of the wife and the disappointment of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Turton, for Mrs. Page, comments on the libel. There is no evidence that any instructions were ever given by Page to Lamb. The evidence of this fact is entirely *harryay*, it rests on no other foundations than what was told by Lamb to Mr. Charles. There is plenty of evidence as to Mr. Wilson, and the instructions; but no request to him by Page to draw up a will from these instructions is proved, on the contrary the proof is, that the request was the request of Lamb. There is no proof at all, that at the time he executed A, he understood the meaning of it. I contend the promiscuous can have no relief upon this libel, the same

deficiency of proof occurs as to the execution of B. It does not appear that Page ever gave any instructions, that they were ever read over to him—or that at the subsequent execution of A and B, he understood, or knew at all what were the contents of the papers he executed. Observations have been made upon Mrs. Page. She does not impute insanity to her husband, and acquiesced in his execution of the will. It would have been highly unbecoming in Mrs. Page, considering the state of her husband, had she then raised any objections, and had she not done every thing in her power to soothe, and calm, instead of agitating her husband at that time; she might acquiesce, yielding to the suggestions of others, and although in her own mind, well aware of his incapacity, she yielded rather than agitate or discompose him. It would not under the circumstance have been the part of an affectionate wife, had she not then yielded to what others were promoting, rather than by raising opposition disturb, and disquiet her husband. She was not present on the first occasion (execution of A)—the instructions were carried in secret, to Mr. Wilson, who appears to have taken for granted the statement of Lamb, that the instructions were given by Page. The paper as drafted by Wilson, was then shewn folded up to Page, who was made to execute it, without any explanation of its contents! It is then returned to Wilson, to be engrossed for future execution. Lamb goes down stairs without saying a word to Mrs. Page. Here, therefore, the transaction is pregnant with *clandestinity*, and any thing but creditable to Mr. Lamb. He is wholly unconnected with the family, he does not hold one word of communication with any one individual of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were in the house; not one syllable ever transpires as to the contents of these papers until the morning of the funeral. Mrs. Page has been called a young and a childless widow—and we are told that she is not an interesting object in the eyes of the Ecclesiastical Law. By the statute of distributions she would get, if she be childless, a great deal more than if she were otherwise. The learned counsel then commented on Mr. Charles' evidence (we have not given it as it does not touch the execution of the will.) Lamb comes to him on the 4th Sept. saying he had with him the instructions for the will signed with the initials of Page; but he does not produce them to Mr. Charles. He then takes the opinion of Mr. Charles. The result of the dispositions of the will are to leave her a less interest in the property should it amount to *alac*; than she would take if it only amounted to 80,000 rupees. Now considering the affection he always expressed for his wife, I consider this absurd and highly improbable that Page ever gave or intended to make any such disposition of his property, and the question then arises, did he know of any such will? or did he intend ever to execute a will of this tenor? Lamb says he came to Mr. Charles on the 5th, not on the 4th, here is a contradiction. Wilson is never asked to go to Page, and never saw him! The instructions were drawn up; and the draft will (A) executed in the absence of the professional person Mr. Wilson; who drafted the will, and made several alterations in the draft, which thus differed from the instructions; and yet the draft will is executed without any of these alterations being explained by Wilson who made them!! Why were not the Scotts called in? Why not Captain Bain? The persons who were called in, were those only, over whom Lamb thought he might exercise an influence. Allardice, Puddolochun, and Lazarus. Allardice, a young person, summoned by Lamb himself, his uncle, a man of mere, matured judgment, living in the same house, and equally at hand with the nephew. Puddolochun, the testator's sircar, to whom Page himself never entrusted either the keeping his accounts, or his money, and Lazarus, an assistant to Page, proper persons enough perhaps, but other proper persons had been called in also, but they, although in the house, were not called in, and Puddolochun, who contradicts himself in half a dozen places, in

his evidence, is AFTER THE DEATH OF PAGE, and after the affairs of the estate transferred to the hands of Lamb. The whole case furnishes evidence of clandestinity; and that in itself affords a strong suspicion of fraud and contrivance. The learned counsel then cited 1st Hagg. 310. 321. 384. 2 Phillimore 224. as to clandestinity; pencil observations in instructions being only *deliberative* Lagram v. Wyatt and Hellinghurst v. Vickers; Phill. 193 as to when capacity is doubtful at the time of execution; there must be proof of previous instructions given by testator; or of reading over previous to execution. The learned counsel then took up the paper purporting to be the original instructions; in which all the sums were left blank; there were a great many pencil alterations, not in the hand of Page. The executor clearly prefers clandestinity to publicity, Mrs. Page is excluded from any portion of the property, if she marry again; this is contrary to law, and it must be shown, therefore, that Page had expressed the previous intention to make this disposition, or that it was read over to him before he executed it, whereas it now appears to have been drafted out, without ever being read to him, by persons for him, who have a wish to make this disposition. The one thing that appears any where to excuse the want of reading over and explaining to the testator, the instrument previous to allowing him to execute it: cites 1. Haggard 262. I don't contend instructions may not stand in place of a will, Sykes v. Snaith; but I do contend that these instructions have never been read over or explained to Page. Ross v. Chester 1st Hagg. 227. here the will originated in the desire of the testator: but in Page's will, the act is not proved to have originated in the desire of the testator. Young v. Brown 1st Hagg. 566. In both this and the preceding case, the will was read over to the testator, here it was not. The learned counsel, then cited Groom v. Thomas 2d Hagg. 433. as to the principle laid down by the courts in cases of delirium or insanity. "The party setting up any instrument executed after insanity once shown, has the burden of proof cast upon him, and must then prove the mind perfectly restored; and the delusion removed." Rules of a Court of Equity are the same in this respect, as the Ecclesiastical Courts. The learned counsel cited several other cases: as to the rules which govern wills made by interrogatories 1st Phill. 58. Green. v. Skipworth. The circumstances of Page's will are totally different from this last case. Moss v. Bramter 1st Phillimore 266. there must be proof that Page understood this will, and that it was read over to him. As the medical evidence, its value, and the rule by which it is to be regulated by the Courts see 2. Adams, 441. Broydon v. Brown; in this case it is also laid down, that the will must appear to be the act of the deceased, and not the act of any other persons whatever acting in the name and on behalf of the deceased. See also this case as to delirium, as contradistinguished from insanity proper. It was no part of the moral duties to bar the future marriage of his wife. Such a disposition is not to be favoured, but construed strictly. In this case there is no previous declaration of intention by testator; neither is the any subsequent recognition by him of the will. Now as to his state and capability of disposing: Scott and Lazarus are not partizans, they consider him unfit. Dr. Jackson says, the mind was enfeebled by the body, he might have understood the will, had it been explained to him. Lazarus says he could not. Had he been aware or thought on the subject, would he not have made Scott his executor, who was his brother-in-law, most intimate with him, accompanied him on the road, and was prodigal of kindness and attention to him; these attentions, in the hour of sickness and debility, have increased effect on the feelings. Is it likely when he was making his will, he would have omitted the name of Scott as an executor? I now come to the evidence of Puddolechua.

Chief Justice.—There is no use in going into

Puddolechua's evidence, he has contradicted himself on two points.

Mr. Turton.—Yes, and he has contradicted himself on several other points, in such a manner that it is impossible to rely upon what he says. Mr. Turton then took the evidence of Lazarus as to the sanity and capability of Page. The medical men were not called in to examine the appearance and to the state of mind of Page when he executed the papers. They only speak from recollection, some time after his death; Lazarus saw him at the time; was with him, and had known, and watched him for a long time before, was more likely to judge of his state of mind than those whose attention was never particularly directed to it; and who spoke merely from ignorant recollection of the events of his disease. Under all these circumstances can there be any doubt, that this will was not executed by the testator with the full knowledge of its contents; and with an intention to make such a disposition of his property? We believe it to be the will of Mr. Lamb.

Mr. Clarke followed in support. As to the motive of Lamb, in making himself executor to this will, he is a cabinet-maker in the same business with Page, whose affairs were considerable; by becoming executor he had to wind up the estate, finish the jobs, see the customers, give time and indulgence to them to liquidate their debts to the estate, and thus have ample means of acquiring the good will of the business. Mr. Scott, who was in the same line, and who might have interfered with Lamb's design, was therefore not joined with him as executor. On the evidence of Lazarus and Allardice, it does not appear that Page knew any thing of the contents of the will. Lazarus says Page was imbecile, and that Lamb could induce him to sign any paper. I submit upon all the evidence, that there is no proof whatever, that any instructions for a will were given by Page to Lamb, or to any one else: nor that he consented to, or knew of any instructions—they are in the hand-writing of the party setting up of the will—they were not drawn up in presence of the family nor was any individual of the family consulted with respect to them—we then come to the execution of A, the paper is shewn folded up to Page, and neither read, nor explained to him. The attesting witnesses are persons over whom Lamb may be supposed to have control. Why is young Allardice sent for instead of his uncle, or Mr. Scott, or Captain Bain who were in the house at the time, and by whom are these attesting witnesses summoned? Why by Lamb. The whole is pregnant with clandestinity, and therefore a suspicion of fraud raised. Page's signature is the only evidence of integriton, the disposition of the will are unkind, illiberal, and inconsistent, with the affection ever evinced by Page towards Mrs. Page, &c.

Mr. Prinsep replied,

And the Court intimated they would give judgment on the 15th August.—*Englishman*.

Maria Margueritta Gonsalves v. Francis Barretto Gonsalves.

The libel in this case was filed at the suit of the promovent, Mrs. Maria M. Gonsalves, against her husband for a separation *a mensa et thoro*, on the grounds of cruelty and adultery on the part of the impugnans, Francis B. Gonsalves her husband.

The libel stated various acts of cruelty and adultery on the part of the husband. The parties were married some time in the month of August, 1835, and the suit for divorce was commenced in the month of October of the same year. The impugnans in his personal answer to the libel admitted the adultery, but denied the cruelty. The evidence on both sides is very voluminous; and contains many details of a nature, which it is advisable not to place before the public. It is also unnecessary. The details in question relate to the proof of the allegations of adultery on the part of the husband charged in the libel; and he having by his per-

several answers, admitted the adultery, we very willingly suppress these details and circumstances. Upon the case being called on,

Mr. Turton and Mr. Grant appeared on behalf of the promovee, Mrs. Gonsalves, and

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Lieth for the Impugnant, Mr. Gonsalves.

Chief Justice.—The adultery is admitted; we must decree a separation; the only question therefore to discuss is the amount of alimony. You have not filed an *allegation of faculties* Mr. Turton.

Mr. Turton.—When the marriage is once established, alimony follows as a natural consequence.

Chief Justice.—No doubt of that, but the question here is what is the amount of the husband's property?

Mr. Turton.—By the marriage settlement, the interest of 50,000 rupees and the rent of two houses. And by a clause in the deed, it is provided, that if the husband commits an act of insolvency, or becomes bankrupt, he forfeits all right to the money in settlement, and all beneficial interest under it—and the property becomes the wife's. Now he was a partner in a house of business; he chooses to go out of the house. He was then in a condition to supply alimony; by his own act he relinquishes that position; the wife is not to suffer, she is still entitled to her alimony—and if he cannot pay in pursuance, he must in person; he will then go to gaol upon not obeying the decree of this court. We shall drive him to an act of insolvency—and then under the covenant of the marriage settlement his wife will be entitled to 50,000 rupees, and the rent of two houses. (Laughter.) Mr. Turton cited *Brown v. Brown* 2 Hogg. Rep. 5. This was a case in which the wife was alienated in the sum of £50 a year, out of a property of the husband the income of which was £140 a year—the husband thought fit to abandon the source from whence he derived this income; Sir John Nicol laid it down that he must betake himself to some occupation to provide for the alimony of his wife—this is a sufficient authority to show, that the wife is entitled to alimony, according to the apparent means of the husband. He was at the commencement of the suit a partner in the firm of Biale and Co.; he has chosen to withdraw himself from it; he must now therefore adopt some course by which he will be enabled to alimant his wife. I ask two hundred rupees a month.

Mr. Grant cited several cases.

Chief Justice.—There is no case before us in which the court has gone into the question as to the amount of alimony to be decreed, in which there does not appear on the part of the promovee an *allegation of faculties*, in the husband. Now you have filed no *allegation of faculties*. You must file your allegation of faculties and get your answer to it, or how do we know what is the property of the husband, out of which you ask us to decree alimony?

Mr. Turton.—I ask for costs also.

Mr. Clark for the husband. This is an attempt of Mrs. Eyob, the mother of Mrs. Gonsalves, to get possession of the property, under the marriage settlement. The young lady would, were she permitted by her relations, willingly go back to her husband. My friends wish to

drive Mr. Gonsalves into the Insolvent Court, and so upon the death of his mother, get possession of the whole of the property in settlement! Is that, conduct on the part of a wife, such as to call upon this court for its sanction? It is out of the power of this court to grant alimony, or to fix its amount, without it has been shewn by the promovee, that the husband has something, and without an allegation of faculties in him, and my friend Mr. Grant has very obligingly cited several cases, which fully establish this position for me. *Blacquiere v. Blacquiere*, 3 Phill. 254; *Cook v. Cook* 2 Phill. 43. cited by my friend are the very cases I had brought here to establish my proposition. Mr. Clarke cited *Brown v. Brown*, already mentioned, and *Green v. Green*, 2 Adams, 285. As to the property of the husband, what says Mr. Biale his partner, and Mr. Christiana his brother-in-law? They both state him entirely dependant on his mother, and having nothing of his own. Faculties in the husband are the foundation of alimony. Nothing is here shewn to be in the husband and this court will not decree alimony out of nothing.

The wife went back to her mother Mrs. Eyob, at the suggestion of the elder Mrs. Gonsalves it is true; but that was only meant, as a temporary measure. The husband subsequently writes contrite and affectionate letters to her, requesting her return to him, and containing promises of future kindness and attention. She can go back now if her friends will let her. It is absurd to talk of danger to her, either personal or to her health. She might go back; but, po, that will not suit the views and designs of her friends; they want to break up these settlements. Mr. Aspar, who has married her sister, and who brings to the matter all the astute wilyness of a native of Isphahan, says, oh yes she may go back, but you must first break up the settlement, give her the interest of 50,000 rupees, and the rents of the two houses; make her wholly independent of her husband, and then she shall go back!

Mr. Leith followed and began to comment on the evidence of Mr. Christiana, and the circumstances under which the separation took place.

Chief Justice.—What have we to do with all this? The question is whether we can grant alimony; and whether the wife is to have her costs. The adultery is admitted; we must decree a divorce.

Mr. Leith.—Mrs. Gonsalves, the mother, declared she will withdraw all support from her son, should he not live with his wife. We have, therefore, nothing absolutely out of which the court can decree alimony.

Mr. Turton replied.

Chief Justice.—The question is simply one of costs and alimony. We will give judgment on the 15th August.

The court had previously, at the close of the sittings, appointed the 15th of August for resuming the sittings of the court. The court will after that day continue to sit for a week to dispose of all the cases in the equity sittings board.—*Englishman*.

BOMBAY SUPREME COURT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JULY.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE AWDRY.

On Wednesday about 11 a. m. the proceedings of the case of the *King v. the Editor of the Bombay Gazette*, from an alleged libel upon Sir John Keane, Commander-

in-Chief at this Presidency, commenced, when the following Jury was sworn:—Messrs. James Portar, Wm. Anthony Clarke, Joseph Sprague, William Macculum, Robert McKimm, William East, Francisco de Ramos, Richard Farmer Hart, John Mullaly, Andrew Bruce Boswell, Henry Andrew Cannon, and Richard Harrison.

Attorneys, Messrs. Stewart, John Montague Farnworth, Messrs. Framjee, Cranes and Cowajee Hormasjee, were summarily challenged by Mr. Roper, the Advocate-General, who appeared for the prosecution. The information upon which the proceedings were instituted consisted of three counts which set forth.

1st.—That John Keane, Knight Commander of the Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the East India Company's Forces at the Presidency of Bombay, was upon the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and thence continually hitherto hath been and still is Commander-in-Chief, and the officer Commanding His Majesty's and the East India Company's Forces at the said Presidency, and that by the judgment of a native general court-martial duly held at Dacca, in the East Indies on the 2d day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, one Jhora, a native camp-follower, belonging to the Bombay army, was found guilty of having murdered one Piermut, and the said Jhora, was thereupon sentenced by the said court-martial to be hanged by the neck until he should be dead at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the East India Company's Forces at the Presidency of Bombay should be pleased to direct, and that one John Malone Macdonald late of Bombay, gentleman, knowing the premises and unlawfully and maliciously devising and intending to traduce, vilify and defame the said John Keane in his situation and conduct as such Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, and to expose him to great and public hatred, disgrace, discredit and contempt, and to instigate and cause to be believed that the said John Keane wilfully, knowingly and in contempt of what the law had intended, wished and devised that the said camp-follower should illegally be hanged by the neck until he should be dead, in the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, with force and arms at Bombay as aforesaid, unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously did print and publish and cause and procure to be printed and published in a certain public newspaper called the *Bombay Gazette*, a certain false, wicked, scandalous and malicious libel in the form of a letter, signed *Mills*, addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman*, and containing therein divers false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory matters of and concerning the said John Keane, and of and concerning the said John Keane as such Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, that is to say in the part thereof according to the tenor following to wit: "To law in particular, Sir John Keane (concerning the said John Keane) has a decided aversion," and in another part thereof according to the tenor following to wit: "as to rules and regulations also and the established usage of the King's and Company's services, these are restraints which Sir John Keane (meaning the said John Keane) utterly condemns," and in another part of the said letter according to the tenor, following to wit:—"On just looking at the general orders above referred to, (meaning certain General Orders which had been duly published by order of the said John Keane as Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, I (meaning the author or writer of the said letter) observe, that in a General Order dated the 18th February, 1836, a native camp-follower, (meaning the said Jhora) tried and convicted by a native general court-martial, (meaning the said court-martial held at Dacca as aforesaid) of murder, is directed to be executed without the sentence of death having been concurred in by the Governor and Council (meaning the Governor of Bombay and his Council) according to the provision contained in the regulation or any which gives such courts jurisdiction in criminal cases." But it is not yet known whether the Brigadier General Commanding the division will proceed to carry this sentence into effect. Such an omission as this it will be evident, cannot be ascribed to either the Judge-

Advocate-General, as these officers must have been perfectly aware that the concurrence of Government (meaning the Government of Bombay) is indispensable, for giving effect in such a case to a sentence of death. But as Sir John Keane (meaning the said John Keane) has introduced into the native army the novel punishment of imprisonment on his own authority, he (meaning the said John Keane) may think himself at perfect liberty to direct a native camp-follower to be hanged without any reference to the Government, (meaning the Government of Bombay) on the subject," to the great scandal, infamy and disgrace of the said John Keane, in manifest perversion and violation of the laws of this realm, and to the evil pernicious example of all others in the like case of offending, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

The 2nd count was the same as the above, only that it charged with having sentenced the camp-follower to death, whose name is not mentioned.

The 3rd count contained a similar technical difference.

The defendant having pleaded *not guilty*, Mr. Roper opened the case, and in a speech which lasted nearly two hours, informed the jury that the present action was brought by Sir John Keane in consequence of a letter signed "*Mills*" which had been republished by the Editor of the *Gazette* from the *Englishman*, a Calcutta newspaper (in which it had originally appeared with comments tending to accuse Sir John Keane of having unlawfully confirmed the proceeding of a court-martial sentencing one Jhora, a camp-follower, to death. The learned Counsel contended, that if Sir John Keane had acted as was insinuated by *Mills* and the Editor of the *Gazette*, that he would have been guilty of murder, and would have been dismissed with ignominy from the honorable situation which he held—would have been scouted from society and his name held up to reprobation. By a reference to Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. 4, (a book, according to Mr. Roper, in the hands of every schoolboy) it would be found that any judge passing or carrying into execution an illegal sentence was guilty of murder, and such would have been Sir John Keane's crime had he so acted, consequently the greater was the magnitude of the individual's offence who attempted audaciously to impute such conduct to him as Mr. Macdonald had done. The letter of *Mills* would show with what animosity it had been penned, and it was the effusion of selfishness and disappointed vanity, no reliance should have been placed upon any thing coming from that quarter concerning Sir John Keane, as its veracity would be very questionable. An eulogium in this letter was pronounced upon Col. Kennedy, and an attempt was made to depreciate the talent of his successor Major Miller, by stating that it was notorious that previous to his appointment as Judge-Advocate-General he had never turned his attention to the study of military law. In Mr. Roper's opinion, however, if Major Miller was not distinguished as a lawyer, he possessed other qualities equally necessary to constitute a good Judge-Advocate; he was never a partizan in any way in cases that came under his cognizance, but acted impartially and evidently used every exertion to discharge his duty in a conscientious and upright manner. The want of temper which Col. Kennedy frequently displayed was so well known to officers in the army who had seen him officiating at courts-martial as to require nothing more to be said on the subject. (The Court here interrupted Mr. Roper and stated that his opinion of Col. Kennedy's qualification did not bear upon the matter at issue.) The impression which the writer of this libel seemed desirous of conveying was that Sir John Keane, from an arbitrary disposition and impatience of legal restraints, wished to set up his mere pleasure as law, and that for checking him in this course by quoting legal authority in his

official capacity, chapter and verse, Col. Kennedy had been removed from the office of Judge-Advocate under the pretence of having been guilty of great perversion of legal ingenuity and learning: an allusion was almost made to the case of Captain Muller from which and the whole tenor of the communication it was visible that this writer Miles, from feelings of personal animosity, was unable to give a true and impartial view of Sir John Keane's conduct. In fact he charged him with having superseded a General order emanating from a higher authority, the Commander-in-Chief in India, but as Sir John was amenable to the same high authority, it was surprising that no notice had been taken of it, if he has so transgressed. The case of Private Wilson was also brought forward, and an inference from it and the other attempted to be drawn that courts-martial under the Bombay Presidency were subservient to Sir John Keane's purposes, who directed them as he thought proper and always found compliance with his wishes. By the greatest accident in the world, Mr. Macdonald had been discovered to be the Editor of the *Gazette* as by some legislative blunder of the Council of India, only the printers and publishers of a newspaper were obliged to register themselves as such, and in this manner the Editor of the *Examiner* (in which the slander had also appeared) remained concealed. Mr. Macdonald had somewhat incautiously admitted his liability, but had at the same time set up in his letter to Mr. Morgan, the plaintiff's solicitor, a most untrue defence, couched in a style of shallow cunning, which could be detected by a very small share of penetration. The Counsel then commented in a tone of great irony upon Mr. Macdonald's assertion of his ignorance of having libelled the Commander-in-Chief and his having done so unwittingly, if any thing that he had stated could be so construed. It had been ruled with respect to verbal slander that an individual repeating what he heard from another of any person, and giving up his authority should be held guiltless of an intent to asperse or slander the character of him concerning whom the slander had originated. (The Court wished to know if Mr. Roper could adduce any late decisions which would bear him out in his assertion, as although such an opinion had once been held, it had been very much questioned of late. After some time Sir John Awdry stated that the contrary had been ruled by Mr. Justice Holroyd, a sound judge and a high authority upon all matters of law. Mr. Roper conceded the question and admitted that ass't was of no use to his argument he would proceed.) Mr. Macdonald might deny that he had any attention to libel Sir John Keane; but every man's intentions were to be construed from his acts and their consequences, and so far had this principle been carried, that in Blackstone's Commentaries it was declared that guilt or innocence was to be inferred in cases of murder, manslaughter and justifiable homicide from the consequences which the person's conduct had produced; as if for instance a labourer throwing down his burden upon the street without giving warning, and one being killed thereby, the labourer would be guilty of murder, and if the transaction occurred in a populous city such as London, even if warning were given, the individual killing any of the passengers would be held guilty of manslaughter. Starkie, in his work upon Evidence, had shown in like manner that if expressions were used tending to vilify and injure, from the recklessness of the libeller, or his disregard to the consequences, malice was to be inferred, and the expressions to be accordingly considered libellous. At 1 to 1 Mr. Roper ceased speaking, and called upon Major Keith, who being sworn stated, that he was a Major and Deputy-Adjutant-General of the army. Sir John Keane was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army in December last, and still continues to be so. Sir John Keane is a Knight of several military orders, but witness is not certain whether he is a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath or not. The General orders which are now produced were issued by Sir John Keane, and are

printed and the manuscripts kept as records in the Adjutant-General's office. (In answer to the Court.) Witness knows of his own official knowledge that the proceedings of Jhora's court-martial were recorded in the Judge-Advocate's office from which he procured them this morning. The signatures attached to the court-martial are those of Sir John Keane and Major Miller, Atmaram Balcrustnaje. A purvoo in the Judge-Advocate's office was called but not sworn nor examined in consequence of Major Keith having further explained in answer to a question from the Court that he knew from his own knowledge as Deputy-Adjutant-General that there were official records kept in the Judge-Advocate's office of all the courts-martial which took place during a year, at the expiration of which time they were bound in a volume similar to that shown in Court and kept in the office.

Manock Ragonath, a purvoo in the office of Mr. Morgan, the solicitor, knows the paper now shown him to be the *Bombay Gazette*. The same paper has been in his possession before as he procured it from the *Gazette* office in Nesbitt Lane. He knows the *Gazette* office to be there situated. Nesbitt Lane is in Bombay behind the Government House. He procured the newspaper; paid two rupees for it and another.

Ragonath Hargee is a purvoo in Mr. Morgan's office, and proved the letter to have been written by Mr. Morgan to Mr. Macdonald at Sir John Keane's instance and copied by himself. The original he delivered to a purvoo at the *Gazette* office.

Moharow Govindjee, a clerk in Mr. Phillip's office, was called upon to prove Mr. Macdonald's hand writing in his letter to Mr. Morgan, but Mr. Macdonald having admitted that point, his evidence was not required. The General orders and other documents which had formed the subject of the indictment having been read, Mr. Macdonald thus addressed the Jury, as follows:—

* * * * * DEFENCE * * * * *

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,—Gentlemen of the Jury.—In rising to address you I have much occasion to solicit your special indulgence by the adverse circumstances in which I am placed by the present anomalous condition of the Bombay Bar, as there is no barrister here whose services are available to me on the present occasion. This, gentlemen, is the apology I have to tender, if any were necessary, for appearing here in person. To make amends, however, I have a clear case to submit for your consideration, and that, too, with a clear conscience.

You have been already apprized by the Advocate-General with the nature of this prosecution, and with some of the circumstances connected therewith.

You have heard that the publication complained of by the prosecutor is a letter under the signature of MIRA's which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 9th April last. It is not pretended, gentlemen, that I am author of this communication; it is admitted, as the fact is, that it was, previous to its insertion in the *Bombay Gazette*, published in the *Calcutta Englishman* on the 24th day of March last, to the Editor of which paper you will observe the letter is addressed. Hence it was exhibited in the first instance to the notice of the public through the columns of that journal,—a journal which, as is very well known, is circulated all over India, and by means of which that letter would sooner or later have come before all classes of readers, whether the *Gazette* had republished it or not. From that paper it was transferred, as a republication merely, to the pages of the *Gazette*, and it is for this republication I am brought before you to-day.

In reference to the re-publication of this letter I solemnly pledge myself that I was influenced by no selfish feeling, viz. that of discharging a public duty; the act was prompted by no ill will or bad feeling

to Sir John Keane or any other individual being; the subject was to lay before the Army of this Presidency a letter which appeared to me to contain some wise and sound comments on the administration of military law in general, and as applicable to certain courts-martial which had taken place in this presidency in particular. You have heard that letter read; you will have heard the lengthened comments it makes on courts-martial which had taken place in this presidency. To republish that letter I, as a public and independent journalist, considered it my duty to do, although those comments were not favorable to Sir John Keane's knowledge of military law as shown in the particular courts-martial referred to. I had no more intention of libeling Sir John Keane or any other person than any of you, gentlemen, now have: I was not then nor am I now conscious that any reflection was thereby cast on that officer to warrant this or any other prosecution, and I trust, gentlemen, that that will be your opinion also. You have heard read portions of my remarks made at the time of publishing Miles's letter, but it will be necessary for me, to enable you to gather my intention in publishing that letter, rightly, to read the whole of that article; it is as follows:

We take from the *Englishman* of the 24th ultimo, a letter signed MILES. It has reference to the administration of military law in the Bombay Army; and we also give place to some remarks on the subject of that letter contained in the *Examiner* of yesterday.

The principal points in MILES's letter seem to be—
The alleged illegality of the General Order issued by SIR JOHN KEANE in reference to the inspection of soldiers while in a state of drunkenness.

The illegality of trial by court-martial of Capt. Muller, of H. M.'s 6th Regiment, for disobeying the order so made by SIR JOHN KEANE.

The alleged illegality of the proceedings in the late court-martial held on Gunner Wilson.

On the subject of the order we expressed our views at the time the court-martial was sitting, nor have we seen reason to change the opinion we then gave. Sir John Keane's order is, while that by the Commander-in-Chief of India exists, worth no more than so much waste paper. Such is our opinion, and we are glad to find Miles (of whose identity we have no doubt) support that view. He is an authority to whose judgment every respect is due.

On the subject of Captain Muller's trial Miles expresses himself thus:—

"That however I may not be suspected of giving a prejudiced or untrue view of his (Sir John Keane's) view in this respect, it will be sufficient that I merely refer to the case of brevet Captain Muller of H. M.'s 6th Regiment; for it appeared on that trial that Sir John Keane had superseded an order issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India by a directly contrary one of his own; and that Captain Muller was brought before a general court-martial for having, in consequence of the tempestuousness of the night, highly infringed this last order, and after he had been reprimanded for this neglect of duty by both the officer commanding his regiment and the officer commanding the station. This circumstance the court most correctly considered, prevented it from awarding any further punishment."

To the extent of considering the order to try Capt. Muller by court-martial illegal, we agree with Miles, and we so expressed ourselves at the time. The first reprimand by competent authority which Capt. Muller received, was all the punishment he was bound by law to submit to; the conduct of the officer who gave the second reprimand was as illegal as was the ordering of a court-martial by Sir John Keane, and every step taken beyond the first reprimand was so much distance gone from the legal course. Miles says that the circumstance of Capt. M's. having received a reprimand

was correctly considered by the court-martial as preventing it from awarding any further punishment. We don't agree with him in this opinion. He ought to have gone further or not so far. He ought to have told us that a man's receiving a reprimand is not only a bar to further punishment, but a bar to further trial for the same offence; he ought to have told us that the infliction of that punishment termed "reprimand," carries with it that the officer who reprimanded had the power to do so, and that he did so advisedly,—that is, after satisfying himself by such means as he deemed sufficient, that the offender had incurred that penalty. The court-martial therefore, instead of going on with the trial of a case which they knew had already been disposed of, ought to have recorded their judgment in the first instance that the prisoner, having already been tried and punished for the offence then brought before them, they did not deem themselves authorized by law to proceed with the trial.

An objection on that ground must have been taken by Captain Muller, and if so, we are utterly at a loss to divine on what grounds the court could have rejected it and proceeded in the trial, while, when it comes to them to pass sentence in terms of their own finding, they acknowledge the legality of the previous trial and punishment, by setting off that punishment against the offence which they had taken so much trouble to inquire into and prove. We again maintain, notwithstanding the assertion of Miles to the contrary, that as that court-martial rejected the preliminary defence on the part of Captain Muller, of the trial and punishment already had and received, they were not entitled to embrace that punishment in their award. They ought to have assigned such punishment as the law attaches to the offence, and the whole particulars and circumstances ought therefore to have been laid before the superior authority, who no doubt would have detected the error Sir John Keane fell into in ordering a court-martial under the circumstances, and the error that court-martial fell into in proceeding with a trial while they had evidence before them that the offender had already been tried and punished.

Again, Miles says, "Sir John Keane, in the remarks which he made on its decision, affirmed that as the court has found the offence alleged to be proved, it was his duty to have awarded punishment according. It is, however, unquestionably established by the long and unvarying custom of the army, and by numerous precedents of such decisions having been given by general courts-martial which received the King's confirmation, that a reprimand, by whatever authority given, is a punishment." So it is, and would be so in the civil law, but why did the court-martial overlook this? Sir John Keane overlooked it, and did wrong in doing so; but the court was not bound to be led by what Sir John Keane chooses to say or to do. And the court-martial ought also to have known that as a man cannot be punished twice for the same offence, he ought not to be tried twice, and that if they could not punish him on the second trial, there was no use in going on with the solemn farce of an investigation.

The following remark by Miles confirms the view we took of the matter at the time the trial was pending, and as we so then expressed ourselves. He says, "the officer reprimanding may certainly in so doing exceed the power vested in him, but the party reprimanded is undoubtedly entitled to have such reprimand considered as the only punishment which was deemed requisite for the offence committed."

With regard to Wilson's court-martial we have not now time to say much. But the objections made to that course of proceeding appear worthy the best attention of all officers who may have access to sit on courts-martial.

The blunder which *Miles* says *Sir John Keane* committed, is, to use *Sir John Keane's* own language, a "grave" one, (we hope the poor criminal has not found it so,) and one which he had no excuse for committing. To him we may apply the language used by himself in a General Order which was intended to convey to Major Robertson and to the Army at large His Excellency's ideas of the duty of all officers in high command. "The Commander-in-Chief," says the order, "desires it may be understood that when an officer placed in command of a Regiment exceeds his authority, the act cannot, under the most palliating circumstances, be overlooked without a public expression, &c." This order conveys to us the idea that any officer who "exceeds his authority" is guilty of an offence which cannot under any description of circumstances be overlooked. Very good. If this doctrine is held to apply to an officer in command of one regiment *a fortiori* it must apply to him who commands thirty regiments and upwards. The Commander-in-Chief controls the whole military force, and thus his order (we have quoted his own words) ought in all justice to be applied to himself as well as to those who may have the subordinate commands.

Now, to learn whether *Sir John Keane* has exceeded his authority in ordering the camp-follower to be hanged, without consulting the pleasure of the Government on the subject, we have just to look at the book wherein is found the Regulations on those matters. Those regulations, are the "authority" by which he, *Sir John Keane*, is bound to be governed. The clause which refers to the case we are now speaking of is No. 2. of Sec. 10, Regulation 22, of 1827, and is in the following terms:

"And further, if the offence have been committed within the Company's territories, no sentence of death or transportation passed by a court-martial by virtue of Section IX of this Regulation shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the General, or other officers commanding at the Presidency, with the concurrence of the Governor in Council; and if a sentence of death be commuted, according to the preceding clause of the present Section, to transportation, the confirmation by the Governor in Council shall be required for execution of the punishment adjudged in commutation."

By this it will be seen that the "concurrence of the Governor in Council," as well as the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief, was necessary to the carrying into execution the sentence of death awarded by the court-martial in the case to which we refer; but *Sir John Keane*, of his own authority, and on his own responsibility, directs the execution to take place. His sentence runs as follows:

"I approve of the finding of the court on the prisoners Jhora and Poonjah,* and the sentence on Jhora is confirmed."

(Signed) JOHN KEANE,

Lieutenant-General, Commander-in-Chief.

The sentence of death passed on Jhora, camp-follower, will be carried into execution at Deesa, under instructions which will be communicated to the general officer commanding the Northern Division of the Army:

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.-Col.

Adjutant-General of the Army."

There is nothing here of the "concurrence" of the Governor in Council to be seen; it is the mere fiat of the Commander-in-Chief. The above is the "confirmation" by him which the Regulation contemplates, but without the adjunct of "concurrence" which is essential to the validity of the sentence.

There may be doubts raised as to the precise meaning of the portion of the clause which declares the concurrence of the Governor in Council necessary,—that it may be doubted whether the purpose of the regulations would not be answered by the "Commander-in-Chief" writing after his name the words with the concurrence of the Governor in Council, or whether it is necessary that the Governor in Council should give evidence of their concurrence, by signing the sentence along with and at the same time as the Commander-in-Chief. In Bengal the latter practice we believe prevails, the authorities there considering that the best way of signifying their concurrence is by signing the confirmation of the sentence.

But in the present case it is not necessary for us to enter into any speculations on that point. The present confirmation has neither the words "with concurrence of the Governor in Council," nor the names attached, and thus it appears to us that if this camp-follower were hanged under the sentence and confirmation above referred to, his execution was illegal.

From this it will appear, (if our judgment be correct) that *Sir John Keane* has, to use his own words, "exceeded his authority," and if so, again applying the words used in the General Order about Major Robertson, to which we have already referred, we must say the "act ought not to be overlooked, as no anxiety for the maintenance of discipline or desire to uphold the reputation of the service, forms a justification for furthering such objects by any other means than those which law and the usages of the service warrant."

We do not know whether the camp follower has yet suffered his punishment, but we hope not.

We have been led to dwell on this subject longer than we intended, but our remarks may be of some service. We hold it a good rule to remind men in power of their errors; it may make them more careful.

One word on the complaint by *Miles* about the Bombay Press. All we can say is that he never applied to us to insert the letter, and therefore his implied censure so far as we are concerned, falls to the ground. What is more, we shall always be most happy to receive such communications from him, as we require the aid of such a man as *Miles* to enlighten us now and then on military subjects."

I have stated to you that I was not conscious at the time I republished *Miles* letter, nor am I now, that any reflection was thereby cast on the Commander-in-Chief that could warrant any prosecution, but the Commander-in-Chief, however, had thought otherwise, in as much as his Solicitor addressed a letter to the Proprietors of the *Gazette* complaining that matter grossly libellous had appeared in that day's paper.

We will pause here for a moment, if you please, gentlemen, and see what my conduct was in reference to that letter; you will please keep in view that malicious intention on my part is the essence—the ground work of this prosecution;—and I will shew you even at this stage of my defence how unfounded that charge is.

You no doubt know that the law respecting the Press in this country has lately been altered. Under the old law it was necessary for an Editor to lodge an affidavit swearing to the fact of his being Editor; thus the Editor became known as such, and incurred the responsibility which attached to the conduct of a public Journal. But under the new law an Editor legally incurs no such responsibility. His name is unknown to the law as Editor. It may also be unknown to the public,—the Advocate-General has alluded to that law,—the proprietors and Printer and publisher are the only parties the law looks to; and by the latter,—that is, the printer and publisher, (if I recollect rightly) an affidavit is required to be lodged with Government, that when occasion may

demand the responsible person may be known, and called to account.

Well, gentlemen, it will naturally occur to you that if I had been a malicious and wilful slanderer as you have heard this day alleged against me, I should have availed myself of the cloak which the law had, in the way I have stated, thrown around me; I should have allowed Sir John Keane to make the best of the law as it stood, and left him to his remedy against the printer and publisher and proprietors, who were the only parties legally responsible; I say, if I had been a wilful and malicious slanderer, this is what I naturally would have done. But has it been shown to you that there were any circumstances which would have led me to act maliciously towards Sir John Keane?—I had no knowledge of him; no earthly acquaintance with him—where then was the motive on my part for wilfully libelling him? But, in reference to that letter, what did I do? What course did I adopt on receipt of that letter from Sir John Keane's Solicitor? I did that, gentlemen, which an honorable man, and a man conscious of the total absence of malicious feeling on his part ought to have done; I felt, gentlemen, as no doubt one and all of you would have felt under similar circumstances; I felt myself bound in all justice to my own intentions and to the character of Sir John Keane at once to disclaim the intention imputed to me, and to express my regret that the letter in question should have been viewed as a libel on His Excellency. I felt it due to an individual who considered himself injured by an act of mine, at once to step forward, and remove, as much as in my power lay, the grounds of his grievance.

Having committed no intentional wrong to Sir John Keane, I immediately replied in my own name to that communication, disclaiming any such intention, intimating that if he had been libelled, which I did not then, and do not now, admit, it had been done unwittingly. My letter went on to state, that if the Commander-in-Chief should still think an injustice had been done him by the insertion of Miles's letter I should most gladly take the first opportunity of acknowledging, through the columns of the same paper, that, in giving insertion to that letter, I meant not to attribute to him any improper motive in regard to its contents.

"I went on to state to Sir John Keane's Solicitor that he would do me the favor to submit this explanation to His Excellency, and as I was desirous of justice to all parties, to explain in the columns of the then morrow's papers, the motives which led to the publication of the letter and remarks, I should feel obliged by receiving an answer from him in sufficient time to enable me to accomplish that object, and I intimated that if I should not hear from him in time, I should publish the letter.

I will without further comment, submit the whole contents of that letter for your consideration.

"BOMBAY, 12th April, 1836."

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, on the subject of some matter which appeared in the last *Gazette*, and in which you say that such matter was "grossly libellous," I am at a loss to know to what portion of the paper you allude, unless it be the letter signed "Miles," which was taken from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 24th ult. and the editorial remarks made on some portions of that in the *Gazette*, both having reference to the administration of military law in this Presidency.

I regret that either the letter or remarks should be considered by the Commander-in-Chief as libellous. They did not appear to me to be so when inserted, nor do they now.—If they had, they should not have appeared. They had reference to points of military law in which the Army of this Presidency was much interested, and for that reason, and that alone, did they

appear in the *Gazette*. I therefore utterly disclaim all intention of libelling Sir John Keane by allowing either to appear, or of attributing any motive of action to him other than a wish to conduct the duties of his office faithfully according to the best of his ability.

The Editorial remarks clearly shew the spirit which guides them. A portion justifies the Commander-in-Chief's proceedings, while another portion condemns. The facts of the Commander-in-Chief's official conduct speak for themselves, and the letter and Editorial remarks appear to go not beyond the fair criticism which the public have a right to exercise over the acts of public men. Where those acts appeared not warranted by law or custom, or by the circumstances of the case, they are attributed to ignorance or error of judgment, not design.

Under these circumstances I am at a loss to discover in which way the *Gazette* has libelled his Excellency, and I again repeat that if it has done so, (which I by no means think) it has done it unwittingly. But if His Excellency should still consider that an injustice has been done him by the insertion of the letter and remarks, I shall most gladly take the first opportunity of acknowledging, through the columns of the same paper, that in giving insertion to either, I meant not to attribute to him any improper motive in regard to the cases referred to.

Such an assurance does, however, appear to me to be as unnecessary on the Commander-in-Chief's account as on that of the *Gazette*, as I am sure no one who may have read the letter or remarks would think that in the cases referred to, His Excellency was charged with anything else than a want of correct knowledge of military law, while the *Gazette* and *Miles* were doing their best to point out his (according to their view) errors, and correct them if possible; it was for the public then to judge between them.

Perhaps you will do me the favor to submit this explanation to His Excellency; and, as I am desirous, in justice to all parties, to explain in the columns of tomorrow's paper the motives which led to the publication of the letter and remarks, I shall feel obliged by receiving an answer from you in sufficient time to enable me to accomplish that object. Should I not hear from you in time I shall publish this letter. I am, &c."

No reply was vouchsafed to this communication; and with the same feelings which prompted that letter, and in accordance with the sentiments therein contained, I caused it to be inserted in the next issue of the paper on the 13th April, with the view to remove any misconception that could by possibility be entertained in reference to Miles's letter.

I solicit, gentlemen, your particular attention to this letter, and I asseverate before you and the public that the sentiments it expresses were as genuine and sincere as truth itself, and as such is the honest fact I claim credit from you and that public in judging of my motives, which were simply those of an honest journalist, influenced by a desire, without reference to parties in power or out of power, to chronicle the public transactions of the day, and thus contribute, as much as in my power lay, to the information and edification of the public.

These having been my intentions, I appeal to you, and through you to the public, whether I have, in the language of the information, unlawfully and maliciously devised or intended to traduce, vilify, and defame Sir John Keane, and expose him to great and public hatred, disgrace, discredit, and contempt, and innuendoes and caused it to be believed that Sir John Keane, wilfully, knowingly, and in contempt of the law intended, wished, and devised that the camp follower Thora should illegally be hanged?

Permit me to ask how and in what manner I have devised and intended to expose General Keane to public hatred, disgrace, discredit and contempt? How I have devised and intended to insinuate, and caused it to be believed that that officer wilfully, knowingly, and in contempt of the law intended or wished or devised that this camp follower should be illegally hanged? Has any individual witness been brought before you to establish the fact of entertaining any such belief? I ask you, gentlemen, how you are to arrive at any such monstrous conclusion?

The whole is mere romance; and nothing of the kind was ever dreamt of by any individual being; nor was ever such opinion expressed, except in the information which you have now heard read. Where and from what part of my conduct in this transaction can you collect any such malicious intention which is the very essence and vitality of this charge? On the contrary, gentlemen, the real fact of the case establish the total absence of malice, and hence, in the full consciousness of entire innocence of any such profligate motives as those ascribed to me by the information, I claim your acquittal on such an accusation.

Though Miles's letter is displeasing to Sir John Keane, it does not follow that it is therefore libellous! And I trust, gentlemen, you will disabuse your minds of any such impression;—the letter is not confined to the subject matter of which the prosecutor complains: it treats upon various topics connected with a subject which does, and I trust will always excite public interest, viz. the administration of military law in India;—what then are the contents of this letter? In the first place it refers to the merits of the then Judge-Advocate-General of the Bombay Army, Col. Kennedy's successor, stating, what was the fact, that that officer, previous to his appointment in March 1835, had never officiated on any occasion as Judge Advocate; it goes on to state that if the manner in which he appeared to perform the duties of that office should be liable to objection, the blame ought not to be ascribed to him but to Sir John Keane for selecting him, and passing over the senior deputy who had belonged to the department for upwards of 12 years, and who was in every respect well qualified to become the head of it.

The letter proceeds, "But it is not in this instance only that Sir John Keane, since assuming the command of the Bombay Army, has obviously shewn that in his opinion no peculiar qualifications are requisite for the situation of Judge-Advocate, and that its duties can be performed by any officer." There is clearly nothing objectionable in this, nor does Sir John Keane venture, in this prosecution, to complain of it, for the information, gentlemen, is confined to other matters. But what he does profess to quarrel with, immediately follows—"to law, in particular Sir John Keane has a decided aversion." Well, gentlemen, what if he had, who would even treat that as a subject of reproach, for is it not an antipathy cherished by nine-tenths of the community? Few men court the reputation of a love for litigation, and I am most willing to believe that Sir John Keane is among that number, though his attachment to the law is recorded by the present prosecution;—and in this particular I will grant that "Miles" was in error.

The next passage in the letter is as follows—"and I have understood that one of the defects ascribed to Colonel Kennedy on recommending his removal from office, was, *perversion of legal learning and ingenuity*," and these words, gentlemen, are in italics,—that is, as the letter proceeds, "I conclude that Colonel Kennedy was in the habit of quoting chapter and verse, and that His Excellency was by no means pleased at finding his wishes opposed by troublesome authorities."

In reference to the above and other passages of this letter, I am warranted in stating that this prosecution is

instituted, not for what is contained within the four corners of the information, but in reference to what it does not relate to, viz. the strictures contained in the letter, of which Sir John Keane does not profess to complain.—I allude, gentlemen, to every part of Miles's letter that is not embraced by the information.

The real offence which Miles has committed against His Excellency virtually consists, not in what is alleged in the information, but in his having taken the liberty of canvassing Sir John Keane's public acts with an unparalleled freedom; and the latent spring which directs the present prosecution, and which those who conduct it ingeniously conceal altogether from your view, is, to punish Miles for this ungracious licence, and that too on my person, if, gentlemen, you will blindly and recklessly sanction such an injustice.

The letter then thus proceeds—"as to rules and regulations also, and the established usage of the King's and Company's service, these are restraints which Sir John Keane bitterly contemns, as his principle of acting is evidently, *sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas*."

Now, gentlemen, in respect to the above passage I submit in perfect confidence you will put a very different construction upon it to that which the Advocate-General has done. There is nothing in the above words that Sir John Keane has any good cause to quarrel with; the rules and regulations of these services might be so radically inefficient that an old experienced General Officer might honestly despise them, and not hesitate to express that such was his opinion. Though "Miles" may have spoken with a greater degree of freedom than is agreeable to Sir John Keane, let it be recollected that that officer is spoken of as a public character, and as such has no fair right to complain, as the acts of public men have ever been considered by the conventional rules of society, legitimate topics for public discussion. The public, since the revolution, have chimed and exercised that right, the possession of which is so essential to the best interests of the country, operating as it does as a salutary check upon the powers which are entrusted to our rulers, for the welfare and good of the people. As to the quotation "*sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas*," it bears no such version, in its application to Sir John Keane, as that which has been given; it is at best mere unmeaning metaphor,—pure hyperbole, and such I have no doubt you will consider and treat it. It has no, and cannot have any application to Sir John Keane,—and for this reason;—elevated as he is in military rank, he is still an Englishman, and as such amenable alike with the high and low, to the operation of the laws; and consequently every one knows that General Keane could not, if he wished, substitute his will for the law.

The letter then refers to the case of Captain Muller who had been some short time before tried by a court-martial in this presidency, and Miles says that it appeared on that trial that Sir John Keane had superseded an order issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India by a directly contrary one of his own. Here, gentlemen, is a direct charge of a direct matter of fact preferred against Sir John Keane, much more grave and serious than any thing charged in the information, yet you find that, direct as this charge is, and open to a refutation, it is not here complained of.

Miles then sets out in his letter a transcript from the General Orders, detailing the proceedings of a court-martial at considerable length, on a Gunner Wilson, which requires no particular comment.

Then comes the concluding paragraph of the letter, on which alone this information is based; Sir John Keane's grievances, as shewn by the information, are limited to the case of the camp-follower Jhora.

Now, gentlemen, what says the letter on this subject? It states as follows:—"On just looking again at the General Order I observe that in a General Order a notice

camp-follower, tried and convicted by a native general court-martial of murder, is directed to be executed without the sentence of death having been concurred in by the Governor in Council, according to the provision contained in the regulation, or any which gives such Courts jurisdiction in criminal cases; but it is not yet known whether the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division will proceed to carry this sentence into effect. "Such an omission as this, it will be evident, cannot be ascribed to either the Judge-Advocate-General, or Adjutant-General, as these officers must have been perfectly aware that the concurrence of Government is indispensable for giving effect in such a case to a sentence of death. But, as Sir John Keane has introduced into the Native Army the novel punishment of imprisonment on his own authority, he may think himself at perfect liberty to direct a native camp-follower to be hanged without any reference to the Government on the subject."

In reference to the above extract you will observe, that Miles leaves nothing in doubt regarding the crime charged against the camp-follower; he states also, that he had been actually tried and convicted of murder,—consequently no misapprehension could be entertained by the public in reference to this man's guilt, and that he had, as a murderer, thereby merited the extreme punishment of death. The Government Regulation 22 of 1827, No. 2 of Sec. 10, is in the following words:—"And further, if the offence have been committed within the Company's territories, no sentence of death or transportation passed by a court-martial by virtue of Sec. 1X of this Regulation, shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the General or other officer commanding at the Presidency, with the concurrence of the Governor in Council; and, if a sentence of death be commuted, according to the preceding clause of the present section, to transportation, the confirmation by the Governor in Council shall be required for execution of the punishment adjudged in commutation."

This is the regulation to which Miles refers. It is made to apply to offences committed within the Company's Territories, and directs, in reference thereto, that no sentence of death or transportation passed by a court-martial shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the General or other officer commanding, at the Presidency with the concurrence of the Governor in Council.

This crime was or was not committed within the Company's Territories; if it was, then it is clear the concurrence of the Governor in Council in this sentence was required by the regulation; if the offence was committed beyond the Company's territories, then I ask by what law could this man be tried at all, otherwise than by the laws of that foreign country where the offence was committed? And if he was tried under the Company's regulations, how comes it that the concurrence of the Governor in Council was dispensed with? If the criminal was tried under a certain law,—that law being the Company's regulations, you, gentlemen, will naturally ask yourselves why should one part of that law be held applicable to him and another part not? But these are questions which you and I have the full right to canvass and discuss, and answer according to our individual views, without being liable to the charge of libel; and this is the amount of the offence in the present case.

Miles is perfectly correct in his statement that the man had been directed to be hanged without the sentence of death having been concurred in by the Governor in Council, for it appears that General Keane submitted the sentence for the concurrence of the Governor in Council,—that they actually concurred in it, but afterwards withdrew their concurrence under the impression that it was unnecessary.

What is to be collected from this? It appears that Sir John Keane thought, as Miles thought, that the

sentence required the confirmation of the Governor in Council; and if he, who had every opportunity of knowledge and information on the point, thought so, is it to be surprised at that Miles, and I, or even any of you, gentlemen, should be of the same opinion, having no such sources of information at our disposal? And yet, should we happen to be of the same opinion, and publish that opinion to the world, we are to be charged with libelling the Commander-in-Chief!

It further appears that the Governor in Council also thought in the same way, though he afterwards changed his opinion, hence you will observe that the question is one of those fine, technical, indeterminable points of law,—a perfect *verata questio*, in regard to which Miles and Sir John Keane are very likely to be right, and the Governor in Council mistaken in the conclusion he has come to in deciding that the sentence did not require his concurrence.

What is, however, imputed to Sir John Keane by Miles, is nothing more, gentlemen, than a mere error of judgment,—that is all that is expressed or can be collected by implication from this letter. I have yet to learn, gentlemen, and no doubt so have you, that it is *ipso facto* criminal to impute to another, whether rightly or wrongly, error of judgment; fallibility is the acknowledged heritage of humanity, and it may be said of Sir John Keane without derogating from his character, that he is not less fallible than his fellow men.

Gentlemen, I entreat you will bear it in your recollection that Miles's letter, as far as it concerns Sir John Keane, is confined to a commentary on his public acts as Commander-in-Chief;—not one syllable is breathed at the expense of his private character; hence I have said and now repeat it, gentlemen, that I have not been—as I never intended to be, in any way instrumental in libelling Sir John Keane.

As the letter of Miles is now, however, the subject of a criminal prosecution, I beg, gentlemen, you will be good enough to contrast it with the productions which issue daily from the English Press. I appeal to your experience, if it be not a matter of fact and history, that the King's Ministers for the last century have been accused by contributors to the Press with specific acts of tyranny, oppression and corruption,—whether the Tory Press—the *Standard*, the *Times*, and many other papers do not daily circulate false and defamatory charges against their political opponents? but, gentlemen, you never hear of these distinguished characters filing information for these imaginary wrongs.

It can hardly be conceived that Sir John Keane would wish to stifle public opinion, if he could, or that he would attempt to claim an exemption from its tribunal, to which the most illustrious in the land pay deferential respect; yet, gentlemen, the present prosecution warrants a contrary inference; and this is that important question you are now virtually trying. Press in mind, gentlemen, that the question involved in the present issue is, in every sense, a public one,—a question in which the Press—and that too as the organ and representative of the public, is vitally concerned, and without which right it cannot be usefully or serviceably employed, in as much as it is as essential to its existence as the air we breathe is necessary to human life.

No inconvenience has resulted to the public or to private individuals either in England or in India by a free and unfettered discussion of the public acts of public characters, and I am sorry to observe that this is the first solitary instance on record of an Indian functionary exhibiting himself in a Court of Justice in the invidious character of a prosecutor of the Press, and I trust, gentlemen, it will be the last.

Some few years ago some short-sighted politicians, to whom the Government of this vast country was confided, were haunted with groundless fears that a Free Press,—

the Press under which and through which, Britain has gained her present ascendancy and supremacy, was totally incompatible with the interests of India. These narrow principles you are well aware, gentlemen, have been exploded by the force of public opinion, under the joint auspices of the late Governor-General Lord William Bentinck, and the distinguished statesman Sir Charles Metcalfe. Now, gentlemen, what is the fact? Both these highly distinguished Governors have been assailed in turn for the part they have respectively taken in public matters, and that too to a much greater extent and with greater vehemence than in respect to anything Miles has advanced concerning Sir John Keane.

Neither of these statesmen, nor in fact any other public functionary, warred against the press for the freedom with which it has canvassed and criticised their public acts; they submitted in dignified silence to the reproach, whether it was or was not deserved; instead of suppressing the offending press, which they had then the transcendent—fearful power of doing—instead of filing criminal informations against unoffending Editors, each, to their eternal honor be it said, have publicly recorded their unqualified opinions that the then restrictions on the press of the two sister presidencies were impolitic and unnecessary, and ought therefore to be removed; and it has in consequence been released from its shackles.

The Law of Libel, which so seriously affects the liberty and property of the subject, is defined by no legislative provision whatever; there is not one word to be found in any of the numerous existing Acts of Parliament, declaratory of what is to be considered a libel; its elements consist of the crude, conflicting dicta of different Judges, many of whom are known to have been unfavorable to popular rights and free discussion; there is nothing in the whole range of English Jurisprudence so vague, so uncertain and indeterminate as this Libel Law; there is no written standard for the information and guidance of the public; you may take up your pen with the purest, the most inoffensive intention, and though it be guided throughout by these feelings, before it is laid down, you have unconsciously offended against this judge-made law.

The British Constitution, gentlemen, has confided to your charge a sacred trust; it has constituted you and not the Court, to Judge my cause this day. In the full consciousness of innocence I seek at your hands a verdict of acquittal;—nothing less than that can or will satisfy the demands of justice. You, gentlemen, are by the laws of your country—and his Lordship's sense of justice will attest the correctness of my proposition—invested with the sole and exclusive privilege of determining whether the publication in question is or is not a libel. It is for that express purpose that you are here convened,—and permit me to remind you that it is no libel until you pronounce it to be so.

The 32d Geo. III. Cap. 60, better known as Mr. Fox's Act, has secured to Jurys this sacred and important function; that right was theirs by law before, though Judges had attempted to wrest from them that prominent and invaluable privilege.

This Act recites that doubts had arisen, whether on the trial of an indictment or information for the making or publishing any libel, when an issue or issues are joined between the King and the defendant or defendants on the plea of not guilty pleaded, it be competent to the Jury impanelled to try the same, to give their verdict on the whole matter in issue; it is then declared (showing, Gentlemen, that the law before the making of this Act was consonant to and in agreement with the Act itself) it is then declared and enacted that on every such trial, the Jury sworn to try the issue may give a general verdict of guilty or not guilty upon the whole matter put in issue upon such indictment or information,

and shall not be required or directed by the Court before whom such indictment or information shall be tried to find the defendant or defendants guilty, merely on the proof of the publication by such defendant or defendants of the paper charged to be a libel; and of the sense ascribed to the same in such indictment or information."

By the second section of this Act it is provided "that on every such trial, the Court or Judge before whom such indictment or information shall be tried shall, according to their or his discretion, give their or his opinion and direction to the Jury on the matter at issue between the King and the defendant or defendants in like manner as in the other criminal cases"—and this, gentlemen, I submit, is all that it is competent to his Lordship to do; you are not, however, bound by any such opinion;—so says De Lolme on the English constitution, page 169. The principle he lays down is acknowledged law, and is as follows;—"As the main object of the Institution of the trial by jury is to guard accused persons against all decisions whatever, from men invested with any permanent official authority, it is not only a settled principle that the opinion which the Judge delivers has no weight but such as the Jury choose to give it, but the verdict must, besides, comprehend the whole matter in trial, and decides as well upon the facts as upon the point of law that may arise out of it; in other words they must pronounce both on the commission of a certain fact, and on the reason which makes such a fact to be contrary to law."

It becomes the more necessary for me to impress upon you, gentlemen, that you are my judges, in as much as the Court, by granting this information, have already recorded an opinion adverse to my cause; that opinion, however, cannot—and ought not,—and will not—I am assured, in any respect influence your verdict, for, if it were to do so, I assert that the circumstance of your being called here this day, from your several avocations, would be a work of mere supererogation.

Before I sit down I beg to notice that this information is the first that has graced the records of this Court since its establishment in 1824 and for how many years before that I cannot take upon myself to say.

The proceeding by information has little to recommend itself to the respect of Englishmen, since it is the most arbitrary specimen of jurisprudence known to our laws. Its lineage is to be traced through the precincts of that Court of ignominious memory—the Court of Star Chamber! yes, gentlemen, information was the favored process of that unconstitutional Court.

* This information differs very essentially, as you are aware, from a proceeding by indictment; if the prosecutor had preferred his bill, you and I would doubtless have been spared the present trial, as the Grand Jury might and no doubt would have ignored any such bill.

I am warranted in surmising that the prosecutor has taken up his present position, simply on the recommendation of its advantages, by dispensing with the interference of the Grand Jury in the matter; and in so far as their services are dispensed with on this occasion, you will perceive that it is a departure from the principles of the Common Law of England established in respect to the proceeding by indictment.

Be it ever remembered, gentlemen, that the publication complained of refers, so far as it is made the subject of complaint, wholly and exclusively to the public acts of Sir John Keane as Commander-in-Chief; he is not followed into private life, in respect to which not one syllable is whispered, hence I contend he has no fair ground of complaint; the gravamen of the offence touching the case of the camp-follower consists in imputing to Sir John Keane nothing more than a mere error of judgment, and that too on a very equivocal, dubious, and unsettled point, so much so, indeed, that, I say again, it is

exceedingly questionable whether *Miles* is not correct in his view of the matter, and the Governor in Council in error in having withdrawn its concurrence from the sentence.

Depend on it, gentlemen, that no inconvenience,—much less wrong, can by any possibility result from a free and unrestrained discussion of the conduct of public characters; believe me it is the inherent right of the British public—and the Press as the organ and instrument of that public—for the truth of which I appeal with pride and satisfaction to our own country, where that right is exerted with a far greater freedom and latitude than it has ever been exercised in India.

Though a portion of you are expatriated, gentlemen, for the present, I am assured you maintain your British feelings in unimpaired integrity, and that you will exhibit it by your verdict this day;—that verdict will not be confined to the four walls of this court; it will be speedily wafted to every part of British India, and to the far off home of your fathers,—the land of freedom and of free discussion. I hope and trust, gentlemen, you will have it in your power, in after years, to reflect with complacency and satisfaction on that verdict: that you will be enabled to tell your children, that you had been called on, during your sojourning in this distant clime, to maintain the freedom and integrity of the Press;—that you had responded to that call, and in so doing had faithfully executed this sacred trust, by preserving inviolate that inalienable right of free discussion in respect to the public acts and conduct of our rulers,—the paid servants of the public; and in the execution of a duty so congenial to the views, the wishes and inclinations of free citizens, you had thereby rescued an offending Editor from the rapacious grasp of relentless power.

Sir JOHN AWDRY, in summing up thought it necessary to inform the Jury that with respect to the well known remark that their verdict would not be confined to the four walls of this Court, but would be known elsewhere, they were bound to decide according to their consciences, without reference to any such feelings or the opinions that might be entertained by others. A remark had also been made that this mode of proceeding by information had been adopted on account of the advantages which it possessed, but as the information had been granted solely upon the affidavits which the prosecutor had made denying the truth of all imputations, no unfair advantage had been taken, and had it been brought before the Grand Jury they would have received instructions from the Court upon points of law that would have guided them in finding or throwing out the bill. The Jury had been told that they were sole judges in this case, and so they were in a great measure, but it would be ridiculous to suppose that they were to exercise an arbitrary power in deciding without any consideration for the laws, as in such a case, laws would be useless. It had been very much doubted whether juries possessed the power in cases of libel of judging both of the law and the fact; the law with respect to written instruments held that the judge should decide upon the point of the instrument being a libel or not, and leave the fact to the Jury, and it

was the application of this rule to several cases by Lord Mansfield which led to the framing of the act which as you have been correctly informed gave to a Jury the power of deciding both upon the law and the fact. The act of publication is a moral act and is open to the same construction as may be exercised in cases of theft, killing, murder, manslaughter and justifiable homicide, which are moral acts, not matter of law, and it is left to the jury to decide whether what is alleged to be a libel is defamatory, paying the same attention to the Judge's opinion as they would do in a case where it was necessary to distinguish between murder and manslaughter. To constitute a libel malicious intention (which is here denied) is necessary, but a man must be taken to mean what he says. To take a case free from politics—in a civil action a commercial man whose reputation had been injured by a report spread by another of his insolvency, proved that he had done so of malice, which was decided by Mr. Justice Bailey of the King's Bench to be an intentional doing of wrong. In a common sense malice means ill-will, but in law it is an intentional doing of a wrongful act without a reasonable excuse, equally the same in murder or libel, whether you intended to produce an injury or not, provided that such might have been expected from the result. It is the first principle of law that a man intends the obvious meaning of his act, as has been frequently laid down, I doubt not in the hearing of many of you, in cases of deciding the difference between murder and manslaughter.

After taking the whole matter of the paper, the passages placed in evidence with the context, you find the words of the information proved it will be your duty to find the defendant guilty. If viewing it as ordinary men you are of a contrary opinion, you will of course acquit him. It has been advanced in the defence that the Press has been freed in India, and that in England greater license is indulged in, but what is mischievous in one case, is mischievous in another, and even there we are aware that prosecutions very frequently take place.

The publication has not been made unwittingly as may be gathered from the comments upon *Miles's* letter, particularly that part which refers to his complaints about the Bombay Press.

Sir JOHN AWDRY here read the remarks in the *Gazette* of the 9th April, in which it is stated that *Miles* had never applied to the *Gazette* to publish the letter which afterwards appeared in the *Englishman*. The fact of its having been published elsewhere, and the probability that the reason for that letter being refused publication at Bombay arose from an apprehension of its being libellous, coupled with the expression of readiness to hear from the same writer at any time, take away any excuse for its having been published unwittingly. The case, however, gentlemen, is left entirely in your hands.

The Jury retired at 10 minutes to 3, and returned in a few moments with a verdict of NOT GUILTY, which judging from the buzz of gratification which ran through the Court, gave satisfaction to most present.—*Bombay Gazette.*

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Mr. Justice Malkin, intimated that as the Supreme Court had set aside the order made by him on the petition of the late Mr. Macintyre in the matter of Grutenden and Co., he would now make the order for the remuneration of the new assignee, having no doubt of the power of the court to do so, without

referring the subject to the consideration of the creditors. He was aware that Mr. Holroyd had declined to accept the terms recommended in the report by Mr. Macnaghten, namely, one per cent. on the first dividend, and two and a half per cent. on all subsequent dividends, and he would now make the order somewhat different, namely, that the present assignee should be allowed two and a half per cent. upon all the dividends without

distinction, which, as the first dividend was but small, would not make any important difference.

Mr. Turton, on behalf of Mr. Holroyd, declared his willingness to accept what the court now offered.

There were some applications made of a very important description, indeed, this day. The first was one on behalf of Josias Dupre Alexander, for an order that the assignees of Alexander and Co. pay to him a dividend, at the rate now declared, on the sum of fifteen lakhs and thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-six rupees, being the amount of his claims on the schedule of the insolvents. The second was a similar application on behalf of Mr. James Alexander for the sum of nine lakhs eighty-one thousand and eight hundred rupees. The third, on behalf of Mr. Henry Alexander for rupees five lakhs and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred. And the last on behalf of Mr. Fullarton for seven lakhs and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty four rupees. These are all orders nisi, and of course no discussion took place.

The applications were accompanied by an affidavit, sworn by Mr. John Abbott, which set forth that the deponent was employed by the late firm of Alexander and Co., from 1812 up to the period of their insolvency, and thereby became well acquainted with their affairs; and that at the periods when Mr. J. Dupre Alexander, Mr. H. Alexander, Mr. J. Alexander and Mr. Fullarton severally retired from the firm, he (the deponent) believed it to be in a solvent and prosperous condition, and that he has seen no reason from any subsequent events to induce him to alter that opinion. There was also an affidavit put in, sworn by Mr. Holroyd, setting forth his belief from an inspection of the books that the firm was in a solvent state when the partners retired; and Mr. Turton was instructed to make a similar declaration on the part of Mr. Hurry.

We give the substance of Mr. Fullarton's affidavit:—Sets forth that he is the constituted attorney of the three other applicants, who were also severally during different periods of time, partners in the firm of Alexander & Co.;—that Mr. James Alexander departed from this country for England in 1810, without having relinquished his interest in the firm or come to any final settlement with his partners, but that his retirement was subsequently arranged by a correspondence which took place between him and the partners in India in 1814-15, and that the same took effect from 30th April 1813, when he, Mr. Fullarton, became a partner, agreeing to release Mr. James Alexander from any further risk or responsibility on account of the debts and concerns then outstanding, on consideration of a certain payment of money to be debited to his account, and of his agreeing to leave with them a capital of six lakhs for a term of years at a moderate interest and giving up all claim to the profits after April 30th, 1813. Further, that Mr. J. Dupre Alexander also retired by agreement made on the 30th June, 1815, fixing retrospectively the date of his retirement the 30th April 1813. That Mr. H. Alexander retired in like manner by an agreement signed the 13th of October 1813, fixing the date the 30th April, 1816. That the deponent, Mr. Fullarton, retired by an agreement executed on the 15th of October 1819, fixing the date the 30th of April in the same year. That the principle of adjustments in each of the three cases last mentioned was the same, the retiring partner in each case accepting a specific sum in compromise of his claim to a share of the profits of the subsisting co-partnership, for three years, and also to the share, by an article in the deed of partnership, he would have been entitled to claim in the partnership next ensuing; the retiring partner further binding himself to leave at interest with his successor, a certain amount of capital, not less than eight lakhs

of rupees, for a stipulated term of years; and for their indemnity against loss by bad debts, making over to them a certain percentage, in the shape of what was called the suspense fund, on all debts then outstanding, of which the recovery was at the time considered doubtful or precarious; and the continuing partners upon these conditions releasing the partners retiring from all further risk and responsibility in the debts and responsibility in the concerns of the establishment. In the particular case of the deponent a clause of reservation was introduced into the agreement under which he retired from the firm, having reference to a law suit in which Alexander and Co. were then engaged about the concerns of the Howrah docks, and whereby the deponent submitted in the event of a decree being given against the firm, to forfeit two lakhs and a half. But the decree was given eventually in Alexander and Co.'s favour, and the compromise consequently remained undisturbed. That the successive partnerships of Alexander and Co. were for terms of three years, and that at the expiration of each triennial period, it was the practice of the firm to investigate the state of their balance sheet, to value such debts as had become doubtful or precarious since the triennial period last preceding, and to make such additions to the suspense fund as in the judgment of the firm might be sufficient to cover the risk of such doubtful or precarious balances before dividing off the profits of the co-partnership to the credit of the individual partners. That at different periods subsequent to the execution of the several agreements above mentioned, and to the retirement from the firm of the several partners, notices by advertisement and circulars were given to the creditors, and circular letters addressed to creditors, and correspondents. Further, on the execution of the agreement the accounts of the parties were adjusted in conformity with the conditions of the several agreements, and from that time down to the date of the firm's insolvency the four applicants have continued to keep large though fluctuating balances at the credit of their respective accounts; and that there was due and owing on such accounts the amount for which a dividend is now applied for. Further that these balances were not balances held by the firm at interest under the covenants entered into at the respective periods of these retirements from the firm, the terms for which the several loans were respectively granted having expired, many years ago. That Mr. J. Dupre Alexander and Mr. J. Alexander have long ago, as the deponent believes, received payment in full, not only of these loans but of all the capital which they severally left at interest in the house at the period of their respective retirements, and that the balances they now claim to be due to them are composed exclusively of sums which they have remitted from time to time to this country since their return to England, or which the firm has realized by their order, or on their account from the sale of government securities, recovery of outstanding debts, or the produce of other property. That Mr. J. Dupre Alexander appears to have remitted to the credit of his account since his retirement, Sa. Rs. 9,94,650, in bills and bullion, besides a sum of Sa. Rs. 4,50,131 by transfer, and funds to a considerable amount realized for him in India. That the total amount of items which have been added to the account of Mr. J. Alexander by realizations, exceeds nine lakhs, exclusive of interest. That the validity of the agreements entered into by the respective parties, has in no instance, to deponent's knowledge, been impeached, by the continuing partners, nor the full claims of the retired partners to the balances standing at their credit in any instance called in question. That from the periods of Mr. J. Alexander's and Mr. J. Dupre Alexander's retirement, down to the period of the retirement of the deponent, he believed the concerns of the firm to be in a prosperous and solvent condition, and still believes them to have been so. And his confidence in the prosperity and stability of the firm was derived from the facts that the ascertained net profits of the concern from 1813 to

1819, after writing off all bad debts, and setting apart what was believed to be an adequate percentage by way of guarantee for such as were considered doubtful, amounted to upwards of 40 lakhs of rupees; that the commission and agency business was daily increasing; that its credit was at the highest pitch, and that of the property invested in its concerns, upwards of 60 lakhs, being more than three-tenths of the whole, was the property either of the existing members of the firm or partners who had retired within the preceding five years. Besides which, several of the subsisting partners possessed funds in England and elsewhere to a considerable amount independent of their balances with the house. Further that the total liabilities of the firm, including debts due to retired partners, on the 30th April, 1819, amounted to Sa. Rs. 1,84,13,940, and the assets on the books at the same time were Sa. Rs. 1,96,56,998, of which sum Sa. Rs. 24,60,065, consisted of Government securities, merchandise, and the remaining Sa. Rs. 1,70,3,325 consists of debts variously secured; that of these debts upwards of 77 lakhs comprized under 24 heads of account, were adjudged by the partners to be doubtful or precarious, and that a fund of Sa. Rs. 21,36,950 was made over by the old to the new concern as an indemnity against any losses which they might be liable to sustain from assuming the said debts, and which the deponent believes to have been a sufficient sum, and to have produced an adequate indemnity. That at the time deponent retired, the firm consisted of Arthur Jacob Macan (since deceased), James Young, and Thomas Bracken, and all, with the exception of the last mentioned, were men possessed of some property and holding an independent station in society when they first joined the establishment. That Mr. James Young in particular had only eight months before relinquished, for his place in the house, one of the highest and most important appointments in the Company's service, and brought with him a capital estimated at about one and a half lakhs of rupees; and that the deficiency of capital in the case of Mr. Bracken, was shortly afterwards supplied by a loan to him of two lakhs for a term of years from his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Dupre Alexander, through whose influence he had been introduced into the firm. Further that the four applicants have at all times evinced by their conduct, the unlimited confidence in the stability and resources of the establishment which they quitted, not only by the large amount of capital which they bound themselves to leave at interest, by the whole course of their pecuniary dealings, which the firm from 1813 to 1830;—that exclusive of the large voluntary additions which Mr. J. Alexander, and Mr. J. Dupre Alexander were continually making to the funds at the credit of their respective accounts, and which they still continued to make down to a recent period, Mr. J. Dupre Alexander rejected remittances which were made to him from this country between 1818 and 1829, to the amount of Sa. Rs. 3,38,833; that Mr. H. Alexander, in like manner, rejected Sa. Rs. 1,13,345 by bills transmitted in 1822. That deponent by omitting to avail himself of an annual credit which he held on the firm's London correspondent, has likewise voluntarily added a sum of £20,500, besides interest, to the amount of his claim against the firm. That in his private correspondence with the retired partners in England, (all of which he has offered to submit to the assignees and is ready to produce before the court) repeated proofs will be found of the sincerity of deponent's confidence in the fairness of the arrangements under which the partners had retired, and in the continued prosperity of the general concern. That it can be shown that in 1822, after the deponent's return to England, he made a tender to his late colleagues of all his available funds in that country, in case a certain apprehended financial measure on the part of Government should press inconveniently on their resources. That down to a recent period Mr. J. Alexander and Mr. J. Dupre Alexander continued to look to the firm as a provision for some of their nearest family connexions; that

subsequent to the introduction of Mr. T. Bracken, their nephew, Mr. N. Alexander, was admitted to a place in the firm, upon their joint application, and became a sharing partner in 1822, and that at a late period, another still nearer connexion became a candidate also for admission, and would have been admitted in 1832, but for the disasters which were then threatening. That in 1817 Mr. J. Dupre Alexander himself expressed a desire to return. That in 1818, Mr. J. Abbott, who had been the firm's book-keeper from 1812, was a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by Mr. H. Alexander's retirement, and again in 1819 for that produced by the death of Mr. Macan. And lastly, that the decease of Mr. Macan, having taken place in the first year of the partnership of 1819 and 1822, his interest ceased by agreement at the expiration of the first year, and that his estate was credited with the net sum of Sa. Rs. 1,87,015, on account of his share of the net profits of that year; and that his executor, Mr. James Young, eventually accounted to the legatees for assets realized, principally the house account, to the total amount of six rupees 7,36,655.—*Englishman.*

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN PALMER, &c.

Mr. C. B. Palmer's application for final discharge.

MR. JUSTICE MALKIN.—It may seem hardly necessary in granting a motion, which after the proceedings adopted in the case of Messrs. W. and G. Prinsep has become a motion of course, to enter into any discussion of my reason for the course adopted. But the question involved in these cases is so material for the decision of others, which may arise hereafter, not probably under exactly similar circumstances, but involving the same doubt what items of misconduct exclude from the benefit of the 63d Section of the Insolvent Act, and the first Section of the 4 and 5, W. IV. c. 97, and there is therefore so much probability that the opinion I entertain may come under review, that I think it expedient to explain fully and accurately the extent to which it goes, and the grounds on which it is founded. Having objected to act upon it in the first instance, I then merely intimated its general inclination, without any full declaration of its reasons: and in the subsequent proceedings which have obliged me to act upon it, instead of putting the question in a train for decision in the Court above, the matters under discussion, have related almost entirely to the course of proceeding, and have not given me the opportunity, unless I had postponed the discharge of the Messrs. Prinsep for the purpose of explaining myself on the main question.

In doing so, I must treat the present applicant as disclosing on his schedule a transaction, I believe in the present instance only a single one, which calls for explanation, which is *prima facie* a breach of trust towards an individual creditor, and which therefore, if unexplained might, at a proper period, have brought him within the provisions of the 58th Section of the Insolvent Act. In the course of proceeding adopted, this transaction has received no explanation; and consequently, as under the sections which give the final discharge, the Court is to be satisfied affirmatively that the Insolvent has acted fairly and honestly, he will not be entitled to this discharge without further explanation, unless it is held that misconduct of this nature, even if it exists, is not an answer to his application. The Court ought, I think, to be satisfied affirmatively that the conduct of the Insolvents has been fair and honest, from the mere fact of there being no opposition, and nothing either fraudulent or suspicious within its own knowledge: it need not enter into an examination of unquestioned facts for the chance of detecting something erroneous; but it has no right to shut its eyes to the existence of circumstances calling for enquiry, and if these exist, is must

institute the enquiry, if its result is material. The great difference between the Penal Sections (the 57th and 58th) and the Sections giving the final discharge, is this that for the purposes of each, wherever a doubtful transaction appears, explanation is required, but that on the result of that explanation the Court, in postponing the common discharge, must have ascertained the guilt; in granting the final discharge it must be satisfied of the innocence of the party.

It seems, however, to me, that misconduct which could bring an Insolvent within the scope of the 58th Section, does not furnish any answer to his application for final discharge. The 57th and 58th Sections constitute two clauses of misconduct, each of which subjects the Insolvents to certain, but different, penal consequences. The frauds specified in the 57th Section are all injurious to the general body of the creditors; and the remedy given is by postponing the discharge of the Insolvent from any of his debts, and by leaving him liable to arrest at the suit of any of his creditors. The frauds and wrongs specified in the 58th Section are all injurious to individual creditors only: and they are treated as furnishing no objection to his immediate discharge as to the generality of his debts, but his discharge is postponed and he is left liable to arrest at the suit of the particular creditor whom he has wronged or defrauded.

The provisions for final discharge make no such distinction: if the Court is satisfied, "that the Insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his or her creditors," he is discharged finally from all debts established in the Court: if the Court is not so satisfied, he is discharged from none: so that the question really is whether misconduct in a particular instance is to prevent him from obtaining this relief in all others. The hardship of such a construction cannot more strongly appear than in the particular case now before the Court, in which the effect would be, if Mr. C. B. Palmer could not satisfactorily explain a single transaction of no very large amount, he would be left liable, except as far as his person is concerned, to the claims of some thousand creditors, and to an amount exceeding, I believe, £3,000,000 sterling. It is not, however, merely on questions of hardship that this decision must proceed. But I cannot think that such a construction would give effect to the intention of the statute itself. It is clear that all the cases provided for in the 58th Section will not prevent the Insolvent from obtaining his final discharge: that his being indebted for damages for adultery or libel, or malicious trespass would not impeach the "fairness and honesty" of his conduct, and would therefore furnish no objection to his final discharge. It is not, I think, very likely that different kinds of misconduct, which are classed together for the purpose of modifying his original discharge, should be intended to have an entirely different operation with respect to the final discharge. Again, all these cases, as well of debts contracted by fraud as by other misconduct, are declared by the 58th Section to furnish no objection to the party obtaining the full benefit of the Statute as against all creditors, except the individual injured: and it is not, I think, likely that it was meant to operate to their benefit with respect to the final discharge, when it is clear that they were considered to have no interest in the question with respect to the previous one. It seems to me to be at all events doing less violence to the intentions of the Statute to say that even the party aggrieved should lose his remedy by the final discharge, than to say—that the creditors at large, who are declared to be unconcerned in the transaction, should retain their's by the Court's refusing the final discharge, on the ground of injury to a particular individual. Indeed, I do not know that by the construction I adopt, any violence is done to the intention of the Statute; for it might well be considered that

the postponement of the original discharge was punishment or remedy sufficient, and that there was no reason for continuing the protection of the particular creditor to an indefinite period. At all events there is no middle course, and I think the balance of difficulty is decidedly less on the construction I put on the Statute than on the other.

It seems to me, therefore, that the words "acting fairly and honestly towards his or her creditors," must be understood of the conduct of the Insolvent towards the general body of the creditors, offence against whom are made the matter of distinct provisions in the 57th Section. The word creditors, it will be observed, is in the plural number: the expression therefore corresponds with that used in the 57th Section: not with those used in the 58th, which speaks of "any of the debts" and "any of the creditors." In this manner the general refusal of the final discharge will correspond with the general postponement of the original discharge: not always depending on the fact, whether such discharge has been postponed or not, but regulated by similar considerations, and grounded on similar misconduct: misconduct, that is to say, affecting the general interests of the creditors, and in most if not in all instances connected with the expectation of insolvency.

The strongest argument that I know against this construction is the circumstance that a case might possibly arise in which, after the Court had postponed the discharge of the Insolvent against a particular creditor on the ground of fraud, he might place himself, within the period of postponement, in a condition to apply for his final discharge. There would probably, however, be no great difficulty in dealing with such a case, if it arose. But at all events the possible occurrence of a particular inconsistency arising out of the provisions of not a very carefully digested Statute, is hardly enough to control its construction: and the difficulty, such as it is, does at all events exist in cases the decision of which would not be affected by it, because the same thing might happen in the case of a discharge postponed on account of libel or trespass, where, as I have already observed, no question of fairness or honesty could be raised.

I have heard it also suggested in a quarter where any intimation of opinion is entitled to the highest consideration, that assuming it to be correct, that a fraud on a particular creditor does not prevent the final discharge on the ground of misconduct towards the individual: yet that a course of dealing irregularly with trust money might be considered as an injury to the general body of the creditors, as enabling parties to carry on business improperly with fictitious funds, and thus to increase the general evil and calamity of their failure. That it might occasionally be misconduct towards the general body of the creditors, as well as towards the individual whose funds are misapplied, I do not dispute, but it does not seem to me to be, in common understanding, an acting unfairly and dishonestly towards them. "The unfairness and dishonesty" is towards the parties defrauded, against whom only, even in cases of intentional fraud, that fraud is directed. But even allowing that the words might fairly be applied in general construction to the case of the body of the creditors also, they cannot, I think, be so treated in this Statute, in which minute provisions are made for the repressing fraud both towards the general body and the particular creditor; but the sort of injury in question is not provided for in the enumeration of frauds on the general body. It is clear, I think, that the framers of this Statute treated such misconduct as affecting the particular creditor only, to whom it directly applies, and that they did not intend to make any provisions for the indirect and somewhat speculative injury suggested.

This question, however, though of some importance with respect to the general construction of the Statute

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

(and I have therefore mentioned it) does not really apply to the particular case now before the Court: for it is impossible to say that the general body of the creditors would be affected; or that the carrying on of the concerns of this enormous Estate could have materially depended on the false or fictitious capital introduced into it by the diversion of the single sum which Mr. C. B. Palmer may perhaps have misapplied.

There is therefore no objection to his discharge.—*Calcutta Courier.*

Note.—The Trust alluded to in Mr. C. B. Palmer's Schedule is a "Trust for Mrs. J. M. Deterinne," shewing a balance of Rs. 16,477.10—at credit, Mr. C. B. Palmer having been joined in the Trust with two of his partners. This arose out of a sum of Rs. 13,125-4—placed in trust on Mrs. Deverinne's marriage in 1827, with the understanding and consent of all parties that it should be held as a cash balance accumulating with interest. There was no breach of trust in any sense of the word. If the Schedules of the two Mr. Prinsep had been examined, it would also have been found that every cash balance under the head of Trusts was of the same nature without a single exception.—*Ed. Cal. Cour.*

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES YOUNG AND OTHERS.

The order nisi of the 16th July was made absolute, no cause shewn, that the assignees be at liberty to pay Messrs. James Alexander, Josias Dupre Alexander, Henry Alexander, and John Fullarton respectively, the dividend now due, and payable at rate declared, and dividends which may hereafter become due and payable on the claim appearing admitted in the schedule of the insolvents; viz., James Alexander, dividend on Rs. 9,91,830; J. Dupre Alexander, Rs. 16,14,164; Henry Alexander Rs. 5,68,879; John Fullarton Rs. 7,21,864; total Rs. 38,96,738.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES CULLEN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Turton moved the rule absolute, that the charges of Mr. D. Macintyre, late assignee, be defrayed out of the assets of the estate. The rule was opposed by Mr. Thompson, on behalf of Mr. Dickens, and it was ordered that the executors be allowed credit in the estate of the insolvents, and by the present assignee, for the fair and reasonable charges and expenses incurred by the late assignee, in the management of the estate during his assigneeship, with liberty to the opposing creditor to attend before the assignee and make such objections as he may think proper.—*Englishman.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

SER CHAS. METCALFE.—A private letter from Calpee mentions, that the *Sumna*, with the *Bhagaruttee* in tow, having on board the Lieutenant-Governor and suite, passed that station on the 11th July, having left Allahabad on the morning of the 8th and being only three days and a half on the passage.

METCALFE LIBRARY.—A Meeting of the Metcalfe Library Committee took place on the 2d July, for the purpose of considering what should be done with the money subscribed for the erection of the library.

STAFF SALARY TO REGIMENTAL MEDICAL STAFF.—An address to the Government is in circulation for signatures, shewing the hardship of Regimental Medical Staff losing the whole staff salary during leave, while other Regimental Staff and all General Staff continue to receive a moiety.

THE PILOT SERVICE.—It is stated that the Court of Directors have ordered that, in future, Pilots shall be strictly confined to their "proper sphere of occupation," or that if detached to any separate employment, they shall be required to resign all benefits derivable from the Pilot Service, and their places be filled up by the promotion of juniors. The Court expresses great regret that the Service should have been so much numerically reduced, and state their intention of sending out a sufficient number of volunteers to make the total establishment 140; being 10 in excess of the number recommended by the Civil Finance Committee in 1829.

NEW PILOT VESSELS.—The three new pilot vessels building at Bombay for this Presidency, are in a very forward state, and may be looked for in all October. It has been suggested to call them the *Safety*, *Supply* and *Resource*.

SHIPWRECK.—The Bark *Ploisitude*, on her passage from Mauritius to Calcutta, was totally wrecked on the Northern Atoll of the Maldiv Islands on the evening of the 20th May. The passengers, crew, and treasure, amounting to 80,000 sicca rupees, were saved.

The cargo included thirty hogsheads of Otaheite sugar-cane, besides packages of cassada, maize, specimens of soils, &c. shipped by Mr. Henley, one of the unfortunate passengers, for the Agricultural Society of Calcutta, all of which have been lost. It appears that the crew were in a very mutinous state, and but for the exertions and tact of the passengers would have got rid of the commander and shared the treasure with the natives of the Maldives.

SHIP LAUNCH.—A new vessel just finished, of 479 tons, built by Messrs. Kyd and Co., has been sold by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., for Co.'s Rs. 92,500, to the firm of Messrs. Holladar, Mullick and Co.

A fine teak built ship, of 470 tons burthen, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Thomas on the 19th July, and named the *Christopher Rawson*. She is owned by Messrs. Smithson and Co. and destined to transport the produce of the Strand Flour Mills to England.*

MEAN-NOON BALL.—It is stated that the dropping of the mean-noon ball from the crane on the fort telegraph, has been discontinued, in consequence of there being no observatory to shew the true time, the old one having been broken up. A new observatory is however now being erected, which is expected to be ready in three months, and then the ball will again be dropped at noon every day.

MRS. ATKINSON'S SOIRÉE.—Mrs. Atkinson's Soirée attracted a very large audience on the 13th July. Mr. Linton and Mrs. Atkinson were in good voice; but, as the result proved, *Artaxerxes* is far too ambitious an attempt for our very limited vocal corps. Mr. Hely sang "In infancy our hopes and fears" with some sweetness and delicacy, but his voice is altogether too feeble for such a place as the Town Hall. The second part of the entertainment, which consisted of a brief musical *mélange*, was, with the exception of Mrs. Atkinson's *Black-eyed Susan*, pretty considerably bad.

MILITARY.—A local corps of eight companies, to be denominated the Hurriannah Light Infantry Battalion, is ordered to be raised for service in the west of India. An additional or ninth mesalah is ordered to meet the increased duties required from Skinner's Horse.

COL. PASSMORE.—Colonel Passmore has resigned the command of the British detachment in Persia, and upon this event and the late appointment of Captain Shiel as Secretary to the British Legation, Captain Shes and Lieutenants Cameron and Woodfall, of the Madras Infantry, have been appointed, the former to command and the two latter to do duty with the British detachment in Persia.

MR. J. MAXTON.—Government have permitted Mr. J. Maxton, a medical gentleman not in the Service, to prescribe on the Company's dispensary, to covenanted and uncovenanted servants in the employ of Government.

NEW COFFEE HOUSE.—The opening of Messrs. Spence and Wetherill's new Coffee House was celebrated on the 2d July with a dinner by subscription among the merchants, about sixty of whom were entertained in a very excellent style, in the spacious apartment which has been fitted up as a public room, and the party was kept up with spirit till a late hour.

MR. TURTON.—It is said that Mr. Turton, at the express request of Jotaram, has applied to Government for permission to proceed to Jaypore and conduct the Ex-Minister's defence on his approaching arraignment before the Chief Rajpoot tribunal, specially convened for that purpose. The Governor-General has granted his consent to the measure, and it is therefore expected that the learned gentleman will depart as early as possible.

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—There was a half yearly meeting on the 9th July, at the office of the Universal Life Insurance Society, for the purpose of exhibiting the report of the Directors, and passing the accounts. Up to the end of last month 366 policies had been granted by the Indian branch in less than two years, and not a single casualty has yet occurred. Of these there have been issued 154 new policies since the 30th November last, 25 of them last month, shewing a constant progress in the ratio of increase. The amount covered by these policies is 45,78,916 Co's Rs. and the funds arising from Indian premiums and the capital subscribed on 1,000 shares in India, now amount to the sum of Co's Rs. 2,72,549-10-6. The London branch, up to the date of their last report, had issued 180 policies covering an aggregate sum of 174,540-10-0. The joint operations of both branches shew 546 policies on the register, covering 63,28,916 Co's Rs. upon 506 lives; the London premiums and capital of 4,000 shares paid up amounting to £32,025-10-0. So that the funds in hand on both sides amount altogether to Co's Rs. 592,804-10-8. The London branch has had only a lapse of £100 only.

Captain Thomson of the Engineers, and Mr. Beattie, of the firm of Turner, Stopford and Co. were appointed directors.

MEETING OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—The half yearly meeting of the Laudable Society was held on the 26th July at the Office of the Secretary. The present show of the Society is at least as satisfactory as that of either of the other institutions for Life Insurance. The balance on the 30th June last exhibits a capital of Sa. Rs. 5,10,649-9-4, and deducting therefrom 2,000 Rs. per share on 70 lapsed lives to make up 6,000, there remains a surplus of 3,70,649 Rs. or 7,294 Rs. per lapsed share over and above the advance of 4,000 already paid. This surplus is equal to about 5½ per cent. upon the whole of the outstanding risks at the valuation of 6,000 Rs. per share. The policies which have been adjusted during the last six months, only comprise eight

shares on four lives, making up the total number to seventy shares on twenty lives during the eighteen months of the Society's existence. The net amount of subscriptions realized in the half year is Sa. Rs. 2,47,706. The present number of shares is 1,183½ on 471 lives, shewing some reduction since the 31st December last, when the numbers were 1,245 and 490 respectively, but still a very large increase upon the policies on the register a year ago when there were only 873 shares insured upon 351 lives.

Referring to the last resolution of the General Meeting of Subscribers held on the 26th June last, wherein it was stated that modification of the 28th rule was under the consideration of the Directors, which modification the Directors were to submit to a special General Meeting of Subscribers to be called for the purpose, and the directors not having yet been able to give that consideration to the subject which its importance demands, owing to the continued illness of their most able colleague, the following resolution was adopted. "That a Committee of Subscribers be appointed, to take the subject into consideration, and that when their report shall be ready, it be circulated with a special proposition to each subscriber, with a request from the Secretary, that each will be good enough to send to the Meeting a proxy in the affirmative or negative, and that two months after the date of the circulation of such report, a General Meeting of the Subscribers be called to determine on the proposition according to the 34th rule of the Society."

MEETING OF THE ARMENIAN INHABITANTS.—A meeting of the Armenian inhabitants of Calcutta was held on Saturday evening the 2d July, at the apartments of their National Institution.

Mr. C. A. Cavorke being unanimously called to the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:—

That a respectful petition be presented by the Armenian inhabitants of Calcutta to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, humbly bringing to their notice the disabilities under which they are labouring, and praying the recognition of the rights and privileges granted to their ancestors, by the East India Company in an agreement of 1688.

That a Committee be formed of Messrs. M. C. Arakial, A. Apar, M. Gasper, George Aviet, P. J. Sarkies, C. A. Cavorke, and J. G. Bagram, for the purpose of preparing and carrying up the Petition to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council. The names of Messrs. J. H. Arathoon and Johannes Avdall were also added to the Committee, (the last to act as Secretary).

That Mr. Charles Priusep be entrusted with the task of drawing up the Petition on behalf of the Armenian inhabitants of Calcutta to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the Managers of the Armenian Philanthropic Institution for having kindly allowed the Meeting to be held in its apartments.

That the thanks of this Meeting are due to Mr. M. Gasper, for his patriotic efforts in promoting the national cause, and that in the event of eventual success, a silver vase, bearing a suitable inscription, be presented to him.

That the thanks of this Meeting are due to Mr. C. A. Cavorke for his able conduct in the chair.

MURDERS.—The Commander and chief officer of the Dutch bark *Sumatra* were killed at sea, on the 17th June, by the Gunner, who states he slew them in self defence. The following is the man's statement of the affair:—"On the 17th June I was

about 7 p. m., it being my (Gunner's) watch on deck, the vessel with all studding sails set, the wind suddenly shifting more a head so as to shiver the sails, I at first imagining it to be through the vessel's broaching to, enquired of the sea-cunney at the wheel what he was about, and proceeding to the compass discovered my error. The Captain then came out and seeing the sails shivering, abused the sea-cunney, and complained that they always steered badly. I replied it was not the fault of the sea-cunney but that the wind had blown ahead. After my reply to the Captain I took no further notice of him, but was busy giving the necessary directions from the poop about trimming sails, &c., whilst thus engaged, the Captain, who was standing on the larboard poop-ladder, with a small cutlass in his hand, which I had not noticed before, suddenly stabbed me on the left side. I ran towards the binnacle, bleeding and smarting with the wound, and seeing the Captain stopping on the poop with the intention of repeating his violence, I sprang towards him with the knife I always wore, fended off the cut he made at me with the cutlass, and closed with him, and in the scuffle, both fell off the poop on the quarter-deck, on which we let go our hold of each other, and I discovered my knife was broken. The Captain immediately on recovering himself, made another cut at me with the cutlass, which I fended off with the broken knife I retained in my hand: he then made a stab at me, which I also fended off, but not without receiving a wound on the groin. He then ran inside the cuddy. I, fearing it was with the intention of arming himself with a pistol, (a brace of which I was told he always kept loaded in his cabin) and being apprehensive of my safety, ran in after him and caught him from behind; securing both his hands with mine, I dragged him to the cuddy door and kept my hold, hoping that he would soon be pacified and refrain from further violence—the Captain all the time struggling to get free. Whilst I was holding him, the mate, who had been asleep before, came out from his cabin, which I did not perceive, and stabbed me from behind. On feeling the wound, and despairing of my life, I with my utmost strength threw the Captain on his back on the deck, forced the cutlass out of his hands, and in the act of drawing it backward, cut him across the chest, and I repeated the blow, seeing that I had no other hopes of my life, which killed him. I then turned into the cuddy to expostulate with the mate, but not finding him there, and hearing the exclamation of the sea-cunney (that was before at the wheel, but then, for refuge, on the main rigging) of "Oh! Jesus Christ," I concluded he was on the poop, and went thither accordingly. Immediately on reaching the poop, the mate began to assault me with his cutlass and I, in self-defence, turned upon him with the cutlass I had forced from the Captain, and after a fight of about five minutes, I cut him across the chest, and with a second blow, killed him. A short time after this having assured the crew of their safety, desiring the bodies to be thrown overboard, and giving some other directions, I became insensible through loss of blood, and continued very ill and despaired off, for the following week: after recovering a little, I decided on proceeding to Calcutta. I have been careful of the property on board—what I have done, I was compelled to in self-defence, and I am now here for the trial I must undergo.

This admission of the Gunner and the depositions of the crew of the *Sumatra*, have been taken before Mr. MacFarlan. The evidence given by the crew is said to corroborate the statement of the principal agent in the unfortunate catastrophe in every material point. All the witnesses agree in deposing to the violent character of the Captain and his frequent recourse to the use of his cutlass on the most trifling provocation.

It is said however that a French apprentice boy belonging to the vessel, has given a very different version of the transaction. According to the statement of

the French lad,—strangely corroborated as it is in some very material circumstances,—the murder both of the Captain and the Mate was a very watson piece of business, and took its origin in some liaison in which a mistress of the deceased captain's was a principal actress. The Mate, it is alleged, was thrown overboard alive and fired upon by order of the Gunner when struggling in the water.

On the morning of the 25th July, a native was found murdered on the ground of the Calcutta Cricket Club, under the tree opposite Government House. The head of the deceased was nearly separated from the body. A man is now in custody on suspicion of being the murderer. Four more murders were committed on the night of the 25th July. One was that of a native, who, while sitting conversing with another, was assailed by his companion and had his head nearly severed from the body. The other three were perpetrated by an African in the house of a woman of loose fame. Having a quarrel with a man who was in the brothel, he stabbed him in the side and killed him. The woman to whom the house belonged, alarmed at this occurrence, began to cry out for the chowkedars, when a crowd assembled at the door, and a book-binder endeavoured to seize the murderer, but the villain cut out the bowels of the unfortunate man; a chowkedar then attempted to seize the homicide, who, after a short struggle, stabbed him in the throat and killed him, effected his escape, and remained concealed until the morning of the 26th, when he was captured by Mr. McCann.

SUPPOSED MURDERS.—On the 15th July a peon and a coolie, with a box of wine from Mr. Imlach, were sent to Dum-Dum, and having delivered the box at that place, they set out on their return to Calcutta; but neither of them has since been heard of. The coolie had but three annas on his person. It is supposed they were both waylaid and murdered.

A man is reported to be missing on the Barrackpore road under similar circumstances.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner's inquest held on the body of the man who was found murdered on the esplanade near Government house, has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Roshun, the man who was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. A similar verdict has been returned against the African who murdered three men.

RAPE.—It is alleged that on the evening of the 5th July, a rape was committed by a young officer in the Fort upon a Mahomedan girl about nine or ten years of age. The girl is now in the native hospital; her life was at first considered in much danger, but she is stated to be now considerably better. The affair has come under the notice of the Police.

NEW FREE SCHOOL.—A new free school for natives, has been established by Baboo Gobind Chunder Mujom, and was opened on the 18th July. There are already about fifty scholars.

FANCY SALE.—The sum realized at the Fancy Sale on the 13th July, was two thousand five hundred rupees. Of this Rs. 1,600 have been appropriated to the purposes of native female education, and Rs. 900 to the orphans under the care of the Society.

THE FEVER HOSPITAL AND TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.—The committee nominated by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, for considering the best means of promoting the local improvements in the town and suburbs of Calcutta, and of establishing a Fever Hospital, have divided themselves into three sub-committees, viz. one to ascertain the present state and mode of levying and disbursing the assessments; one to enquire into the condition of conservancy departments of the town in general; and the other to forward the establishment of a fever hospital. They have also agreed that

each of these sub-committees shall hold a meeting twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at the Town Hall, and a meeting of the general committee on every Monday at the same hour and place.

POMFRET THE KMBEZZLER.—Mr. Pomfret, clerk to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, absconded, carrying with him about £450, belonging to that institution, which was in his care; and Mr. Thomas had pursued him to London, but without being able to find him. It was subsequently ascertained that Pomfret had remained but a very short time in London, and had gone on towards Portsmouth, with the intention of sailing for Calcutta. A police officer was accordingly dispatched to Portsmouth, in the hope that possibly he might arrive there before the ship had sailed in which Pomfret had taken his passage; but he was too late. From the people at the principal inn at Portsmouth, the police officer ascertained that a man answering the description of the person of whom he was in search, sailed in the *Juliana*, for Calcutta, on Sunday the 20th. On his arrival in Portsmouth he was habited in the undress uniform of a cavalry officer, and represented himself as "the Hon. Captain Pomfret, of the 4th Dragoons," about to join his regiment in India. He paid 10s sovereigns for his passage, and appeared to have about as much more gold with him, and the waiter at the inn stated that he had seen him count over £500 in £5 notes of the District Bank, besides which he displayed a note for £100 of the Portsmouth Bank. He assumed all the airs of a man of high rank in his intercourse with every one who approached him, and so admirably did he acquit himself in his new character, that he was taken on board the ship by the captain, in his own boat, and accompanied by the governor of Portsmouth! Pomfret left the *Juliana* at the Cape, where the news of his crime had preceded him; but for want of proof of identity, the authorities were unable to arrest him.

FRENCH COMEDIANS.—A company of French actors has come round here from Bourbon on the *Harrison*.

BORING FOR WATER.—The boring for water in the fort has penetrated to the depth of 178 feet, two feet deeper than any of the former experiments.

WATER-SPOUTS.—The unusual appearance here, of several water-spouts, were observed over Garden-Reach on the 21st July.

THE RUTH POOJAH.—The car of Juggurnath escaped a narrow chance of not making its usual circuit on the day of the Ruth Poojah this year. There was a screw loose in the machine, which was not discovered till almost too late. The case being one of emergency, the Commissioner wrote off in a hurry to Calcutta for the sanction of the Bengal Government, and a reply was sent post haste conveying the necessary orders for the repair of the machine. Such is the *empressement* of the functionaries of a Christian Government!

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—An attempt was made lately to poison Mr. Hatton, the gun-maker. Suspicion rests on one George Marriot, an apprentice of Mr. Hatton's, who had a short time previously been forbidden Mr. Hatton's table, in consequence of some misconduct on his part.

MERIT-FOSTERING MINUTE.—The merit-fostering minute has been abrogated by orders from the Court of Directors. The Court, however, have directed "the principle of enforcing responsibility in all controlling functionaries, for the incapacity, or neglect, or wrongs committed by the Civil Servants under them, unless these are, as the case may admit, either redressed or reported to Government." They also direct that the following resolution in the above named minute shall remain in full effect, namely:—

"No officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it,

unless he be considered by Government properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him; and that in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he,—as well as all others in the same predicament,—will be passed over in favor of any junior on the gradation list, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficiency.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.—The *Medical Journal*, for July, has been published. Dr. Corbyn has divided it into two parts, the one part embracing the objects strictly within the title of that work, the second portion being styled the *India Review of works on Science*, &c.

NAUWAB JALOLL ODD DOWLAH, BHAHADOOR.—The Nauwab Jaloll odd Dowlah, Bhahadoor, uncle of the present King of Oude, was arrested for a debt of about 14,000 rupees, and imprisoned in the great jail. He was, however, shortly released by order of Government, who have ordered payment of the debts for which his Highness was incarcerated; but with a caution to the parties that the Nuwaub is not liable to arrest for debt, and that Government will not in future pay any similar claims.

RAJAH OF TAMLOOK.—It is stated that the Commissioner of Tumlook has been ordered to report upon a petition from the Rajah of that district, the zemindares of which was recently sold for assessment, which sets forth that his estate was disproportionately assessed with reference to other zemindares, and that, moreover, it had lost a large quantity of land by the effect of torrents, &c., under which pleas there is great probability of the sale being cancelled in this case, Government having been the purchaser.

THE BONDING SYSTEM.—A deputation of the merchants waited on Lord Auckland on the 5th July, by appointment, respecting the proposed introduction of the warehousing system into Calcutta. His Lordship expressed himself as generally favorable to the system, but did not think that it could be indiscriminately applied to all imported articles at present. He proposed to allow in the first place tea, coffee, spices, wines, spirits, metals, cotton and woollen goods to be bonded, and after a fair trial of the plan to extend it, as may be found useful to the trade of the port.

SERMON IN BRIDAL OF THE IRISH CLERGY.—On the 17th July a sermon was preached at the Cathedral, by the senior chaplain, for the benefit of the suffering Irish clergy, from the text 'Take heed to thyself that thou forsake not the Levite, as long as thou livest upon earth.' Deut. 12, v. 9. The discourse was appropriate, conveying a pathetic appeal to the feelings; but the congregation was uncommonly thin, especially considering the occasion.

DISTRESSED IRISH CLERGY.—At a meeting held in the Old Church room on the 4th July, to take into consideration the distressed state of the Irish Clergy, and the best means of affording them relief, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That the distresses of the Irish Clergy are so great, and so urgent, as to claim the immediate sympathy and help of Protestant Christians in every part of the world.

2. That this meeting, whilst it expresses its sympathy with the worthy and pious clergy in Ireland, who are exposed to want and privation in the discharge of their sacred office, will do all in its power to assist in relieving them.

3. That subscriptions be raised throughout this Presidency, and that the following Committee be formed for the purpose of receiving contributions, viz. The Archdeacon, C. W. Smith, Esq., H. Chapman, Esq., W. Money, Esq., Col. Whish, the Rev. Drs. Mill and Parish, the Rev. Messrs. Boswell, Boyes, Wimberley, and Charles, with power to add to their numbers.

4. That Christian friends in the Mofussil desirous of expressing their sympathy with the object of this meeting, be requested to send their subscriptions without delay to any member of the Committee.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—A robbery of a singular description was perpetrated on Monday night last, in the office of a respectable attorney. The villain having gained access to the room in which he kept his records, bore every written document from the premises, and succeeded in making their escape, unobserved by the chokeedars, though six persons at least must have been concerned in the robbery.

SEIZURE OF SALT.—A number of natives were recently captured and taken to the Salt Board, who were detected in the act of endeavouring to smuggle salt by filling baskets with it and placing vegetables on the top.

JETTIES.—The plan sometimes since submitted to Government for building four jetties in front of the Custom-house, has been given up, much doubt being entertained as to the practicability of the scheme on account of the loose nature of the foundation.

CANAL TOLLS.—Government have determined on equalizing the tolls of the New and Circular canals, jointly, with that of Tolly's nullah.

ASSAULT.—About 9 o'clock one evening recently as a gentleman and lady were returning from Kidderpore in a buggy, and when they were about two hundred yards on the Calcutta side of the iron suspension bridge, four natives armed with bludgeons rushed from their place of concealment and desired the party to stop. This was done, and the gentleman got down on the off side with the intention of giving battle to the assailants. He was enabled clearly to distinguish the men, who appeared to be up-country burkundazes, and on approaching one for the purpose of wresting his weapon from his hands, one of the villains aimed a blow at him, which he warded off; but considering that the odds were too great, he requested the lady who accompanied him to whip the horse on, which was instantly done, the fellows getting out of the way to avoid being run over. The gentleman then ran for safety, the natives following, until near the turning which branches off to the Great Jail, where some people being observed, they gave up the pursuit.

SUICIDE.—A native committed suicide on the night of the 28th July or the following morning, at Nimtolla Ghaut, by hanging himself by the neck.

A Hindoo woman, aged about 15 or 16 years, belonging to a family of some respectability, residing at Tattoneah, committed suicide on the evening of the 17th July, but what induced her to the act, is yet a mystery.

The body of an European named John Slater, was found in a well in the Turretta Bazaar on the 21st July, in an advanced state of decomposition. No marks of violence appeared on the body; and it is supposed that he perpetrated suicide whilst in a state of delirium, occasioned by fever.

MOFUSSIL.

AGRA—MEDICAL MEETING.—At a meeting of the Medical officers of the Honorable Company's Service, held at Agra on the 20th day of June, 1836, the following resolutions were proposed and carried.

1st.—That as the now available sanction given by the Honorable Court of Directors to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund is designed to benefit the whole Medical Service, it is the opinion of this meeting that no alterations should be made in the existing regulations of the Fund, without being first submitted to every Medical Officer on the establishment, whether he shall have already subscribed to the Fund or not.

2nd.—That the design of a Retiring Fund being not only to secure increased rates of pension, but to acce-

lerate promotion, there is a class of Officers (it is to be feared a numerous one,) whose cases require indulgent consideration, namely, those who may find themselves unable to join the Fund on its first establishment, either from debt or other causes beyond their control. Should these persons be only permitted hereafter to become subscribers, on paying up all arrears with compound interest, from the date of the formation of the Fund, the whole demand will, in the course of a few years, amount to so large a sum, that few fathers of families will consider it either prudent or just, to sink it in the purchase of an annuity on their own lives. If some reasonable assistance be not given to persons so circumstanced, they will not only be prevented from joining the Fund, but will find themselves obliged to remain in the service, and will thus obstruct promotion, and defeat one of the main objects of the Fund. It is therefore the opinion of this meeting that it would not only enable a numerous body of Medical Officers to share in the favor granted by the Hon'ble Court, but would greatly tend to promote the general interests of the Fund, if some such regulation as the following were passed—viz. That any Medical officer, who now intimates his intention, to join the Fund, but at the same time declares on honor that his debts exceed the sum of Rs.—shall be allowed a period of—years before he is required to commence his subscription, and to pay up all arrears without interest. But if, at the expiration of that time, he fail to comply with the conditions, then he shall only be permitted to become a subscriber, on obtaining the votes of a majority of the service, and paying up all arrears with compound interest from the date of the establishment of the Fund.

3rd.—That it is desirable to ascertain from Government, whether, under the existing regulations of the service, any officer retiring in India can reside and draw his pension there, without obtaining the special sanction of the Court of Directors.

4th.—That looking to the boon now granted by the Hon'ble Court to the Army, of pensions for length of service without reference to rank, as one more peculiarly applicable to the Medical Service, from the fewer grades contained in it, and not less urgently required; and viewing the General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council of 22d May last, as not distinctly specifying whether or not it be intended that in their operation they shall include the Medical Department as an integral part of the Military Service, a memorial, in the name of the senior officer present, for him-self and the others, whose names shall be in an annexed list, be forwarded through the proper channels to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, soliciting information whether the Medical Service be included in the above indulgence of the Hon'ble Court, and if not, praying that his Lordship in Council will be pleased to recommend their case to the favourable consideration of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

5th.—That Mr. Dempster, Surgeon 4th Battalion Artillery, be requested to undertake the Office of Secretary to the present meeting, for the purpose of forwarding a copy of the above resolutions regarding the Medical Retiring Fund to the Secretary, for the information and consideration of the committee of management in Calcutta, and to draw up the memorial which forms the subject of the 4th resolution.

The wife or queen of Sooleeman Shukoo died on the 24th June and was interred at Sekundra. The funeral procession was accompanied by a guard of honour granted by the Brigadier.

A Court Martial is now sitting for the trial of a prisoner on the following charge: "Patrick Kellie, private of the European Regiment, confined by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the following charge:—"For having at Dinapore on the 26th of

April, 1835, feloniously and of malice aforethought, murdered Muckdoom Bux, a tailor, by fracturing his skull with a bludgeon and thereby inflicting mortal wounds, of which the said Muckdoom Bux then and there instantly died.

The collections on the whole Western Customs line in the year 1835-6, have been 44 lakhs, and the expense of management but a little above 6. Hence the net revenue is realized at a charge of between 15 and 16 per cent.

A person calling himself Pollock, and representing himself to be of Italian extraction in the service of the Nizam, has been levying contributions at Agra on the charitable and unwary. He possesses a good address with a respectable appearance, and has always some urgent necessity for a sum of money; the amount of which he apportions to the situation, manner, or any soft qualities of the person he calls upon. He is a noted swindler.

On Tuesday the 12th of July, the trial of a sweeper named Nunka, on a charge of being a party in the murder of the native doctor and sepahi of the 45th Native Infantry, took place before the Session Judge and a native jury. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of aiding and abetting in the murders on strong presumption. Another sweeper, named Lushkaree was to be tried before the same Court, on his own confession before the Magistrate, he having been admitted as King's evidence by that officer, and having before the Session Court denied all knowledge of the facts of the case, and having thus failed to comply with the conditions on which his pardon was to be granted.

The Lieut.-Governor and suite, arrived at Agra on the 20th July.

On Thursday, the 7th of July, a theft to the extent of twenty thousand rupees was discovered to have taken place in the city. The property, consisting of money and trinkets, belonged to one Punchkourie, a jemadar of khulashies in the commissariat department, formerly attached to the Agra Magazine, but now stationed at Delhi. The property was locked up in the *saikhannuh* of a house rented by the agent of the jemadar during his absence to Luchmi Chund, the son of Munnirram Seyth. The key of the *saikhannuh* was with the jemadar at Delhi. No clue to the offenders has yet been discovered.

A Mooreed, or disciple of the Syed Abmud, by his exhortations to the faithful, recently created considerable ferment in the city of Agra. He endeavoured to persuade all good Mussulmen, that it was sinful to serve the *ferunghees*, and succeeded in making many converts, particularly among the sepoys. On a report of these proceedings being made to the authorities, search was made for the fakeer, but he had disappeared. Nothing further was heard of him, until he was discovered residing with one of the *moolas* of the Agra Jumma Musjid, to gain whose good opinion he used the disguise of humility and fair words, but secretly making converts by ones and twos, he was at length emboldened to usurp the place of his patron the *mollah*, and an opposition being made to his holding forth, he is stated to have threatened the hierarchy of the *Jumma Musjid*, that he would bring all the Mussulmaun sepoys from the cantonment to install him in the *minbar*. At this stage of the affair, it appears, intimation of the man's intrusion and the dangerous nature of his threats and tenets was made to the magistrate; who is reported to have allowed the Hadjee the option of quietly yielding the contested pulpit or answering a citation to his Court; he availed himself of the alternative, and leaving the *musjid* took up his abode with some of his followers in the butcher's mahallah.

The appellate jurisdiction in masfee resumption cases throughout the second or Agra division of revenue has

been vested under Reg. 3, 1828, in Mr. Owen, the special Commissioner, already exercising the same power in the 1st and 3rd divisions. A boat has been despatched from Allahabad, laden with coal, to be landed at Luyaruh and Agra, as depots for the steam navigation on the Jumna.

ALLAHABAD.—It is reported that some grasscutters, in the service of the Lieutenant-Governor, were attacked and severely beaten on the Onde side of the Ganges, in consequence of having provoked the people in possession of land on which they trespassed to procure their loads. About fifty of the offenders were brought in under a guard of four or five chuprassees.

A prisoner sentenced to seven years labour, escaped from the guards from a party at work in the Kuttra, but was retaken in a neighbouring nullah, not having been able to rid himself of his irons.

Sad accounts have been received from the fleets of boats proceeding to Agra. Some boats with much property have been entirely lost, and all have suffered more or less; but no lives have been lost. The weather has been very unfavorable, and the great rapidity of the Jumna at this season, renders the navigation of that river hazardous. Some of the passengers are thinking of abandoning the boats, and proceeding overland.

The amount made over to the Blind Asylum, as the proceeds of the fancy sale, is Rs. 390. About Rs. 1,500 are to be invested in the Savings Bank.

The almoners of charitable funds at other stations are cautioned against a man named Phillips, who is now travelling towards Calcutta. He is a dark man, speaks English well, and says he was a drummer in one of H. M.'s regiments. He travelled upwards about a year ago, and then stated that he had charge of an estate in the Soonderbuns, but lost his situation on the death of his employer. He wears blue cotton trousers and a cap.

Mr. Robertson the Aeronaut, with his machine, has passed Allahabad.

The Lieutenant-Governor embarked on the evening of the 7th July, and the Steamer started the following morning on her way to Agra. Mr. Bushby and Mr. Macsween, with his personal suite, accompanied Sir Charles, and a part of the offices proceeded in the Steamer, the business being kept up on the passage.

A sale of fancy articles took place at the Theatre, on the 5th July, and realized about 1,800 rupees, which will be contributed in aid of charitable institutions.

A wolf a few days ago took away the child of a dholabee from a village near Allahabad. The man was coming to Allahabad with his child, and halted at the village for the night. He heard the cry of the child when the wolf seized it, and with several other people went in pursuit, but obtained no trace till the following day, when the remains of the child were discovered, half devoured.

Accounts have been received, from different quarters, of serious accidents on the rivers from the blowing weather that has prevailed lately. Several boats have been lost, and one report states that eleven were swamped in one day at the ghauts off Benares.

A robbery took place a short time ago at Cawnpore of several packages proceeding from Allahabad with coals. The men halted under a tree to the north of the Cavalry lines, which is a place noted for similar depredations, and were plundered during the night. The property taken was of considerable value.

DELHI.—The following is an extract from a private letter lately received from Cawnpore. I presume you have heard of the recent movements of the Baiza Bano? She had made a few marches from Allahabad towards

Muttra, where she intended bathing in the Jumna, when orders from our Lieutenant-Governor, the consistent stickler for "non-interference," overtook her, directing her immediate return to Allahabad, and with which the poor old lady was, of course, forced to comply."

Several accidents have occurred since the beginning of the rains. During one of the severe storms, two or three men are said to have been killed by the lightning, and one boy was precipitated from the top of a house, upon which he was standing, by the shock he received from the electric fluid, which skirting his side entered the house, without, however, doing much damage there. The boy was severely scorched, but he has suffered more from the fall than from the lightning. There were two boys drowned also, whilst bathing in the canal.

A leopard recently seized a child at a village, close to Hawul Bhug, in Kumaon: a hue and cry being raised, the animal was scared from its prey, but not until it had killed the child.

The mess godown of the 16th regiment Native Infantry was burnt down on the morning of the 17th July, when property, to the amount of about 800 rupees, was destroyed. Owing to the very active exertions of the sepahies, all the wines and beer, &c. were saved.

Mr. Dyce Sombre, who, is at Delhi, has purchased two tigers, belonging to Shumshooden's estate, with the intention of carrying them to England with him.

Munnee Ram Seth, the rich Banker of Muttra, died at that place on the 5th July.

The subscriptions by private individuals, for the relief of Mr. Blake's family, amount to 21,280 rupees.

The following are presents presented by Mr. Dyce Sombre, to members of the great Moghul's family upon his late visit to the Palace:—A handsome gold box, with a musical bird, &c. &c. to the King. Her late Highness' state carriage, with 4 beautiful English horses, harness, &c. &c. to the Queen. A brass wire bed, &c. &c. to the Heir Apparent. A pair of handsome pistols, mounted in silver, to Prince Saleem. A Calcutta made sawaree tonjaun, to the Prince's wife. Her late Highness' sawaree elephant, with silver howdah, &c. &c. is intended for Runjeet Sing, to whom it will be sent. Besides presents, as tokens, to all her late Highness' and his own European friends.

Baron Hugel was to sail from Bombay for England, in the beginning of June.

Mr. Bohle, the gentleman who has distinguished himself by the introduction of beer brewing into India, has proposed to cut a road from Budraj to the Dhoon, with the view of affording accommodation and comfort to travellers to and from the hills.

Mr. Truscott has been appointed Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, and Mr. Colin Lindsay Magistrate and Collector of Delhi.

A steamer will ply as far as Ghurmooktesir Ghant immediately the river becomes sufficiently high to admit of its coming up so far.

An extensive system of forgery has lately been brought to light in one of the native states. A rich and wealthy man, and one who has hitherto borne a high character, is said to be the offender: the system has been going on for years, and was only discovered within the last month; so that, immense sums of money are supposed to have been obtained through this means. The Rajah himself is the principal sufferer, as his seal and signature, forged to a nicety, have been freely used, sometimes in obtaining sums to a very great amount.

During a heavy fall of rain on the 26th June a native of the city was carried away by the force of the torrent, which usually accumulates opposite the Palace, and drowned.

The Jagheer of Thanasie having reverted to the British Government, by the death of the *Ranis*, who was co-heiress with our Government to the property, it has been quietly taken possession of.

MEERUT.—The roof of the Begum's Catholic Chapel has been declared unsafe, and must be entirely rebuilt. Mr. Dyce Sombre has come forward to defray the expense of doing so.

A murder was recently committed at Meeranpore, originating in a feud: the unfortunate victim was enticed into a house and there attacked and killed, receiving no less than twelve wounds. The principal and his associates have been apprehended and committed for trial.

The appointment of a Regulating Officer at Bhaugulpote being no longer required, has been abolished.

Some misunderstanding has occurred between authorities, on the subject of the Kotwal of the Sudder Bazar, who has been held to bail for a large sum by the Magistrate on a charge of conniving at the abduction of a female Cashmerian by his nephew.

The horticultural garden exhibits some activity; very great exertions are making to be well prepared for the ensuing cold season.

An attempt was lately made at Meerut to ascertain the real wishes of the European soldiers regarding cantons, when almost every man desired their abolition.

KORNAUL. Private Reeves was executed on Friday: the European troops, alone were paraded; drawn up in close columns of companies; the death warrant was read, and the troops deployed into line. The prisoner was carried down the line in a cart; the band playing the dead march. He looked perfectly unconcerned, and retained his usual colour, but it is said he was much broken. The priest walked by the side of the cart, and assisted him out of it; the unfortunate man then knelt down under the gallows tree and prayed. With his own hand he pulled the cap over his eyes; the executioner adjusted the rope, when the signal being given, he was slowly drawn up and struggled most dreadfully.

A soldier of one of the regiments at this station, who had taken himself off without leave, waited on the Magistrate of a neighbouring station, and gave himself up as a deserter from Cawnpore, whither it would seem he had desired to arrive, had his funds been sufficient for the expenses of the road. The Magistrate in due course forwarded him to the proper authorities at Cawnpore, when it was discovered he belonged to the Meerut cantonment, and thither he has been sent to be brought before a court-martial.

DEYRAH.—A person named French, has rented a large tract of land in Deyrah, where he intends to establish himself as a farmer.

LOODIANAH.—Baba Krishna Pundit had arrived at Loodianah, en route to Lahore, whither he is proceeding with presents from his master, Indra Bikrun Shah, the Rajah of Nepal. This chief having heard the British system of jurisprudence much extolled, has sent the Pundit to travel through the provinces, and to make himself thoroughly acquainted with our practice, in order that it may be introduced into his own territories.

The school in Loodehanna is making satisfactory progress. A pauper Persian school is proposed to be established by Captain Wade, at his own expense. A press is also intended to be soon set up, under the superintendence of the American Missionaries, to whose care the printing of the Persian *Ukhar* will be resigned.

Mohun Lall has been sent on a temporary mission to Multan, on the banks of the Indus, to collect, in that quarter, statistical, commercial, and other information,

which will, no doubt, prove highly useful towards the development of the resources of those imperfectly known regions.

The rain commenced here on the 28th June, and fell incessantly for forty-eight hours. Subsequently the Sutlege overflowed a considerable portion of the native town, and caused much loss of property, as well as of life, by the falling of houses.

BHAWULPOOR.—The object of Lieut. Trevelyan, during his recent visit here, has not been gained, as the Nuwab of this country and Noor Moohumud Khan, the Ameer of Huedurabad, are about to contest their right to a small tract of country bordering on the Sinde.

GOWAHATTY.—A private letter mentions that there has been a severe earthquake at Gowahatty, but it does not afford particulars.

FUTTEGHUR.—The iron suspension bridge over the Kulsee Nuddee at Khodlagunge, situated between Futteghur and Cawnpoor, has been completed and is now open to the public. This structure cost its spirited founder, the Nuwab Huokeem Mehndee, Rs. 70,000, and was upwards of seven years in progress.

NAGPOOR.—The annual fire which takes place in this city, has been this year singularly destructive. It raged uninterruptedly for three days, but on the fourth, the people succeeded in extinguishing it, after six thousand dwellings had been consumed, and property to the value of some twenty lakhs destroyed.

MHOW.—A general court-martial has been sitting at Mhow, which has tried Gunner Hardy for striking Lieut. Campbell of the Artillery, and commenced that of another prisoner.

JABOOSH.—This district has been placed under British protection since the termination of the late disturbances. Major Borthwick has been appointed guardian during the minority ministry of the young Raja, whose reinstatement was the object of the Company's interference.

AJMEER.—Saiyud Koramut Ali, now second Suddur Ameen, has recently so far adopted the plan of the English, that he has introduced a chair and table in the hall of justice at which he presides, and insists on all the vakeels standing up to address him. This innovation was at first strenuously opposed by the whole clique of vakeels, one of whom appealed to Mr. Edmonstone, the Judge, against this proceeding of the Ameen, and stated that unless he abandoned the course he was pursuing, the whole of the vakeels would resign their situations. The Judge supported the Ameen, and the vakeels have all quietly succumbed.

BENARES.—Four Europeans, deserters from the Buffs at Meerut, have been apprehended at Benares, and sent under an escort of sepoy's back to their station. Two gunners deserted from Cawnpoor but were taken up at Allahabad and sent back under an escort of sepoy's. On their way when near Cawnpoor, they beat the sepoy's unmercifully and effected their escape; they were retaken and lodged in a guard-house at Cawnpoor. Some nights after they made an opening in the walls of their prison and succeeded in making their escape, taking with them as companions two other prisoners and another European from the barracks, after having equipped themselves with arms and ammunition. They were shortly after taken up for attempts at robbery and safely lodged in jail at Futteypoor.

JULESAR.—The Tuhseeldar of Julesar, Koonwur Zuhoor Ulee Khan, has been suspended in consequence of numerous charges of bribery and extortion having been brought against him by a buniya of that place. The case is now being gone into, and the clique of the Umlah at Muttra are indefatigable in their exertions to protect the Tuhseeldar. The buniya's witnesses

have been frightened, it is said, into a denial of all knowledge of the nefarious transactions with which the Julesar Tuhseeldar was charged, but the buniya is a man not to be driven from his point by intrigues. He demanded the protection of the Collector, which has been extended to him, and there is no doubt the case will now be thoroughly sifted.

NATIVE STATES.

LUCKNOW.—The *on dit* at present is, that the whole of the cash in hand, amounts to 15 lacs; that the treasury has been swept out, and Captian Fatty Ullee after giving up the keys has been placed in confinement. In spite of the low ebb of his finances, the King immediately on coming out from the *uchotee*, determined on being again married. The lady, of Royal Persian blood, and a pensioner, made extravagant demands: these to the amount of twenty lacs were acceded to, but she not being satisfied, he ordered that she and her adherents should be turned out, and the mahal plundered. On enquiring afterwards for the jewels, the king was informed that his orders had been strictly obeyed and not an article could be recovered. All the Royal pensioners are under the protection of the Resident; the lady dares not complain against the King for some fifteen lacs worth of her own property, which was carried off on the occasion, and H. M. has had to sell out to that amount.

The King's tents are pitched in Dilkhoosha park, as his Majesty intends leaving his domestic recreations for a course of tiger shooting on the 12th. The natives believe that his troops will not allow him till they have received their arrears! It is said the Prime Minister's *dak* has been long laid for his escape when his time comes; and also that all his women, horses, jewels and furniture have been already dispatched. It is asserted that the King does not remove the barber, as he is the depositary of some precious state and personal secrets.

The new road from cantonments has been dug out of the sand, and will be as good as the old one, or as it was before it was cut, at the end of the rains.

JEYPORE.—It is stated that Colonel Spiers had arrived at Jeypore to preside over the forthcoming investigation, and that the Rawul had waited upon him in state. It is supposed there, that the trial will be carried on in a similar manner to that over which Mr. Colvin presided at Delhi. The first persons to be arraigned were Deewan Umeerschund, Sivu Lal Saboo and Manick Chund: this last individual is one of the two persons who gave Futthi Singh, (the man who assaulted the Resident) his instructions on the night of the 3d of June. The trials of Jotha Ram, Hookam Chund and Futthi Lal will then follow, and afterwards, in succession, those of the agents and immediate actors in the scene. A fine of eleven hundred rupees a day had been levied upon the soucars for their contumacy, and they willingly paid it, in preference to betraying the trust reposed in them. The sum entrusted to them by Jotha Ram is estimated at thirty lacs of Rs. which they stoutly refuse to give up until his fate shall have been decided.

The Artillery and Cavalry at Jeypore marched thence in progress to Nusseerabad, on the 12th June. The Infantry are to remain at Jeypore for the present. The Meenas, and others, have, since the departure of a portion of our troops, again commenced their depredations in the vicinity of Jeypore.

JOUDPORE.—The Marwarree plunderers, undismayed by their recent defeat at Muzzaboo, have again commenced their depredations in the vicinity of the great mart of Palee, from whose merchants they have abstracted goods and specie to the value of forty thousand rupees.

PESHAWUR.—An encounter has taken place in the vicinity of Peshawur between Sadut Khan, the Hakim of Lohpore, a formidable *Kuzzak*, and Koonwur Shere Sing, in which both parties suffered much, and neither could claim the victory, as they were both obliged to retire from the field of battle,—the one to Peshawur, and the other to his mountain fastnesses.

An encounter has also taken place between Mahomed Ufzul, the son of Dost Mahomed, and Now Nehal Sing, at the ghurry of Delasah Khan; in which thousands are said to have fallen on both sides: Mahomed Ufzul was at the head of 10,000 men, whilst Now Nehal had no more than about half that number: the consequences of this disparity were not long in showing themselves; Now Nehal's troops were completely routed, and himself obliged to fly. On hearing of this disaster, Koonwur Shere Sing sent out a large body of men, headed by Sultan Mahomed, to give battle to Mahomed Ufzul.

DHOLPOOR.—Great confusion prevails in this state, in consequence of continual disputes between the guardian and relations of the young Raja, the possession of whose person would enable either party to display its affection for its prince and to indulge with considerable effect, in the eastern virtues of extortion, bribery, peculation, &c. &c. Some disturbances are expected to take place.

SINDE.—A grandson has been born to Noor Moomud Khan, the Chief of the Sindian Sirdars. The event has filled every bosom with the utmost joy, as the marriage of the parents had long been unproductive of any pledge.

PUTTALAH.—Bhag Chund, a large *sahunkar* of this town, has just been detected in the commission of extensive forgeries on the Raja's treasury. He has in consequence been deprived of his hand and nose, to prevent a repetition of, or mark the Raja's indignation at, the act.

CABUL.—Dost Mahomed has despatched his two sons, accompanied by 4,000 followers, with an offering to Mahomed Shah, the King of Persia, to propitiate his good will, and to invite him to join issue with him against Runjeet Sing. Mahomed Shah is making his way over heaps of slain, and unheard of difficulties; and a belief prevails, that the next accounts heard of him will be that he is encamped with his *Kuzzilbash* on the banks of the Attock.

LAHORE.—Maharajah Runjeet Sing having been afflicted with an impediment in his speech, applied to Baba Shookur, a *fakir*, for a remedy, sending him 500 rupees as a *douceur*: the *fakir* has recommended justice, charity and temperance, as the most sovereign specific in the world; for which sage advice he has been rewarded with an allowance of 25 rupees a month.

The Raja, with a spirit of economy, has discontinued the allowance made to the two sons of Shah Zuman, a principal portion of whose inheritance he now holds.

BHURUTPOOR.—The attainment of his sixth year by one of the sons of the Raja has recently been celebrated, with all the pomp and pageantry the Bhurutpore court could display.

ULWAR.—An heir has just been born to the Raja who had long despaired of such an event. Large largesses were distributed on the occasion to the *Fuleers* of Ulwar; but to the *Bramins*, who had predicted to a former heir a long and happy reign, but who died as the prophecy passed the lips of the seers, his highness gave nothing.

MADRAS.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Dr. Mortimer the Superintendent of the Medical school, has been granted by Government an allowance of 400 rupees, and Dr. Harding one of 300 rupees per mensem.

INFANTICIDE AND SUICIDE.—At Palaveram on the 11th July, the bodies of a woman and child were found hanging in a hut in the lines of the 6th Regt. N. I. From inquiry it appears, the woman was the wife of a sepoy, that she had been quarrelling with him the previous night, and threatened to hang herself, and it is supposed that she first hanged her daughter and then herself in a state of angry vexation.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—On the afternoon of the 13th July, about 4 o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in a part of the town of Madras: It was but of momentary duration, and not felt beyond the limits of the town.

NEW BRIDGE AT TANJORE.—His Highness, the present Rajah of Tanjore, has recently constructed over the river Vennar, near Tanjore, a bridge of five arches, built of brick, the cost of which has been 30,000 rupees. It adjoins the palace gates, and forms a communication with the opposite bank from the town of Tanjore, a thoroughfare very much frequented, and before independent on the difficult tedious, and sometimes dangerous, passages of ferry boats. The bridge is both an elegant and substantial structure, and when the approaches are finished, it will stand pre-eminent as a work of the greatest public utility.

OPENING OF THE PASS OF ADAM'S BRIDGE.—It is said that in consequence of the repeated suggestions, which have been pressed on the Court of Directors, both by the Madras Government, and by private individuals at home, they have at last determined to do something towards opening the Paumban Pass. An outlay of 5,000 Rs., for blasting the rocks, which now obstruct the centre of the small passage used by dhoneys, has been authorised by them; and it is supposed, that this trifling sum, so employed, will be sufficient to deepen the pass 14 feet: The attention of the Ceylon Government has recently been directed to the same object, and a plan is now under their consideration, for cutting a canal 8 miles in length through the island of Manaar. Even close to the shore on the south side of this island, the soundings are $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and nearly the same depth at the north side, where the canal is to open on the sea; the highest land through which it will be necessary to cut, is not ten feet high. The work is estimated to cost £20,000, and the Ceylon Government are prepared to recommend an outlay of this extent, from the colonial revenues, if the work is pronounced practicable by competent judges.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Third Criminal Sessions for the present year, opened at 11 o'clock before Sir Robert Comyn, Kt. Chief Justice, of a very simple character, with the exception of two. The first was the case of Mr. Phillips, and he was sorry to see one who had hitherto been respected, placed in such a situation for the embezzlement of a large sum of money. The second case was, that of a prisoner, escaping from custody while under sentence of the Supreme Court. The Grand Jury found *true bills* against all the prisoners in the calendar.

The sessions closed on the 6th instant, with the trial of eleven men brought round from the western coast on a charge of piracy. The court was occupied sometime with the investigation of the charge, but that failing in substantiation, the parties were discharged by proclamation. On the sentence of acquittal being recorded, the Chief Justice suggested the propriety of the parties being referred to the Superintendent of Police, with the view to their being furnished with the means for their return to their native village; and that the peon in whose custody they came to Madras should escort and protect them back to their homes.

The case of nine pirates, brought in H. M. ship *Wolf*, has been abandoned, in consequence of the difficulty of interpreting the evidence of the *Cochin*

Chinese. The *Wolf* will proceed to Trincomallee, and abide by the orders of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, respecting the future destination of the *hupcaners*.

THE SCHOONER BARRAKET.—The schooner *Burraket*, bound to Madras from Moulmeyne, timber laden, sprung a leak on the passage, and became water-logged. In this state she was discovered by a French brig, and the crew taken on board. The brig remained by the *Barraket* for a night, and next morning finding it impossible to assist her, made sail for Pondicherry, where Capt. Bluet and his crew were landed.

ACQUITTAL OF SOOBAROO.—Soobaroo has been acquitted of every charge, and it is believed, that in consequence of his acquittal, the Prosecutor, Captain Osborne, has thought it his duty to write to Government, to suspend the proceedings against Vencatary Meodelliar, whose trial was appointed to come on immediately after Soobaroo's, in order that the error, if any, might, in the second case, be avoided.

RELEASE OF SOOBAROO.—A division order was published at Bangalore on the morning of the 4th July, directing the release of Soobaroo, he having been acquitted by the general court-martial of the charges brought against him.

FIRM OF MESSRS. GUICHARD AND CO.—Arrangement have been made with the constituents of the firm of Messrs. Guichard and Co. which have enabled that firm to resume its payments under circumstances every way encouraging.

MURDER.—On the morning of the 6th July, a Havildar of the 6th Regiment, shot the "Jemidar Adjutant" in front of the barracks at Palaveram, shortly after the parade was dismissed, and while hundreds of the men were present, and several of the European officers still on the ground. The Havildar is a Rajpoot from the upper provinces of Bengal—it is said that he is senior Havildar, and that he alleges the Jemidar Adjutant endeavoured to stop his promotion.

PORTO NOVO IRON WORKS.—The Porto Novo Iron Works are reported to be getting on exceedingly well. There is now lying on Madras beach, for exportation to England, on the *Sir Edward Paget*, a large quantity of charcoal iron from the works, which are represented as being in full employment, and, it is said, that vessels proceeding from Madras in future, will be able to procure any quantity of iron of the same description as ballast.

PLAN FOR CLEANSING THE TOWN.—The plan for cleansing the town of Madras, proposed by Mr. Law, has been laid before Government by the Justices in Sessions, and Government have appointed a Committee, to enquire into the practicability of carrying it into effect. The Committee is composed of the Superintending Engineer, Chief Magistrate, and the Civil Auditor.

THE MINT.—It is stated that a despatch has been received from the Court of Directors, in reply to the letter from Bengal, intimating that the Madras Mint had been abolished. The nature of the orders have not transpired, but, it is believed, they are peremptory for the re-establishment of the Mint.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM.—A quantity of opium was seized a day or two since by the officers attached to the Custom House, just as it was on the point of being smuggled on board ship a little way up the coast.

GOOMSOOR AFFAIRS.—The news from Goomsoor is far more satisfactory as to the result of the campaign than was anticipated. Nearly the whole territory has been overrun, and perhaps subdued, but as the chief rebel leader is still at large, another campaign may be necessary after the rains. About the beginning of June, Mr. Russell was about 30 miles west of the farthest point

where we have yet held a post, and his position is far advanced in the unexplored tract among the Koomds. He was expected to fall back about the first week in June, and then the troops, with the exception of 3 regiments, would fall into their winter quarters. The sick at Nowgaum, amount to about 1,800.

CAPTAIN FITZGIBBON.—The court-martial on Captain Fitzgibbon has been concluded, and has fully acquitted him of all the charges brought against him.

IRISH CLERGY.—Notwithstanding much ungenerous opposition to the subscription for the Irish clergy, a considerable sum has been already received—nearly seven thousand rupees.

MR. CAMPBELL.—It is rumoured that Mr. Campbell of the Madras Bar, is about to give up his practice as unremunerative and proceed to Bombay in anticipation of his exertions there meeting with more compensatory encouragement.

BOMBAY.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—It is stated that there are three courts martial now under way at Poonah.

THE GUICOWAR AND DHACKJEE DADAJEE.—It is stated, that orders have been received from England, to compel his highness the Guicowar to restore to Dhackjee Dadajee, Esq., his territory, with arrears from the date of resumption.

BRIBERY.—It is said, that the principal native commissioner of Serore, has been suspended from office on a charge of bribery, which bears every appearance of guilt. The matter is now before the Sudder Adawlut.

A DARING TRICK.—An extensive trick has lately been discovered by a mercantile house in Bombay. A letter with the signature of one Cullianjee Kanjee, a respectable Shawuk merchant, was received in England at the latter end of last year, by Messrs. Dirom, Richmond and Co., ordering an extensive supply of brandy, cheese, &c. As the letter apparently bore the signature of an individual, who had been in the habit of commissioning English manufactures, of various sorts, the requisition was unhesitatingly complied with, and the goods were immediately transmitted to the care of Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co., of Bombay. When the consignment arrived, and Cullianjee was called upon to bear the goods, it was discovered that no order was sent by Cullianjee Kanjee and he could not, even if he were disposed to traffic in brandy, cheese, &c., import those things consistently with the injunctions of his caste. It is reported that suspicion has been attached to a certain individual of the native community, and that Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co., intend prosecuting the suspected parties; a course equally necessary for the vindication of the character of those concerned as well as for the security of commercial credit.

RED SEA STEAMERS.—A new set of rules for the management of the Red Sea Steamers, promulgated by the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, has been published.

SHIP LAUNCH.—On the 30th of June, a beautiful new barque of 422 tons, was launched, or rather floated, from the upper Bombay dock. The length of her keel is 96 feet,—over all she is 117 feet, and her extreme breadth is 29 feet 6. This vessel was built for Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq., and by Sir Chas. Malcolm was named the *Ardasser*, after that highly respectable Parsee gentleman Ardasser Dady. She is intended for the China trade, is a beautiful model, highly finished, and in the opinion of judges will increase the already well earned reputation of the Bombay builders.

MR. W. KENNEDY.—Mr. W. Kennedy, who lately held a sannah of practitioner in the Sudder Adawlut, is appointed Junior Native Commissioner at Kurnool in Ahmednugger.

ORANGE ROBBERIES.—Life and property are reported at present to be in an insecure state at the island of Kurruajah. About three weeks ago, a gang of thirty or fifty armed men, with lighted torches in their hands, entered at that island the house of a carpenter of the name of Yadojee Meetry, and carried away property to the value of four or five thousand rupees. In committing this outrage, the ruffians were guilty of personal violence also. They gave blows with bludgeons to several of the inmates of the house, and wounded one very severely in the head, from which the unfortunate man is stated to be still suffering. Two similar gang robberies have, we understand, occurred since; but on neither occasion was assistance available from any quarter. There is no force whatever at the place, except a few sepoye to guard the public treasury there.

BURMAH.

MOULMEIN—SERIOUS AFFRAY.—The following is an account of a serious affray which took place at Moulmein: "There was a row kicked up here lately between the artillery and the 62d regt., and three of the regiment men were stabbed in the bustle. There were no less than four companies out against one of the artillery; who immediately took to their guns, loaded with grape, and would have let fly at some of their heads had they not been prevented in time. The occasion of all this disturbance was, because two of the artillery soldiers would not drink spirits with two of the regiment men, for which cause they broke the bottles on one of their heads. This was in the evening; as soon as it got dark some of the artillery men pounded the chaps for the mischief. The artillery Sergeant finding his barracks surrounded, warned the crowd to keep back, but to no purpose; he immediately ordered his men to charge, and while thus in command, he was knocked down senseless with a cutgel. However 'tis all now hush'd by the Bugadier."

ASSAM.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Jumnalpoore, 17th June, 1836.—"We have had a report of a part of our regiment being likely to proceed to assist the Assam Light Infantry, (though it is some time since its circulation, and very little confided in) in bringing the Singphos to a proper sense of what is due to us as well disposed neighbours. Their country, under the newly talked of tea arrangements, is likely to become a matter of considerable interest. Six Chinese passed this in progress to Suddiya, about a month since, four growers and packers, an interpreter and a merchant, who was to find his way to Afa, overland. Being the first people of this description, Government appear to have behaved very liberally towards them in the way of pecuniary matters. Through the medium of the interpreter, I understood each man had been paid a bonus of Rs 100—the interpreter was long a resident of Malacca and Singapore. They have carried with them various baskets, iron pots and other implements, required in the preparation of the mercantile article."

SINGAPORE.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A public meeting was held on the 24th June, at the Singapore Reading Room, for the purpose of forming a Society, the object of which should be the improvement of every branch of Agriculture in the settlement of Singapore. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Almeida, Balestier, Montgomerie, Brennan, and T. O. Crane, were appointed to draw up a Code of Regulations, to be submitted at the first meeting, which, if approved of by a majority, are to be adopted. These regulations are to be revised half-yearly, and such as stand the test of one year, are to become standing regulations;—but any regulation may be rescinded by a majority of two-thirds of a public meeting called together for the purpose.

The Hon'ble S. G. Bonham, Esq., was requested to become Patron of the Society; Mr. Wingrove President; Mr. Balestier and Dr. Montgomerie, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. T. O. Crane be Secretary and Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

MURDER.—A Malay man was recently murdered at Rochoo by some unknown persons. The body was dreadfully mangled, having no less than eighteen wounds on it, besides the thigh bone being fractured.

STEAMER JARDINE.—The Steamer *Jardine* had been repaired and had again been plying in the Straits, but had met with another accident, having caught fire when about thirty miles from Malacca. The fire was extinguished with much difficulty by the captain and officers, but not until considerable damage was done.

PIRACY SUPPRESSION COMMISSION.—On the 23d June, the Honorable S. G. Bonham, Esq., embarked on board H. M. ship *Andromache*, to proceed, with her commander, Captain Chads, in the execution of a joint commission from the Supreme Government for the permanent suppression of piracy in the straits. Nothing authentic has as yet transpired respecting the intended plan of operation determined to be carried into effect by the commissioners, of whether that determination is subject to any conditional contingency.

PIRATES.—The pirates have again appeared in the Straits in considerable numbers. While the bark *Donna Carmelita* was on her passage from Calcutta to Singapore, and laying becalmed off Pulo Pisang, about midnight an attempt was made to take her by a large pirate boat well manned, which came pulling very quickly towards the vessel. Some musketry loaded with ball were discharged at her by way of intimidation, but without effecting that object. The prahu still continued to pull towards the vessel, and when close at hand some grape shot was discharged at her, and as she sheered off immediately afterwards, it is concluded considerable damage must have been done. Several other large prahus were observed the same day. The *Mary Anne*, Capt. Aaron Smith, was attacked by a fleet of five pirate prahus off the Mancap Shoals, on the coast of Borneo, but succeeded after a brisk engagement of several hours, to beat them off. The boats of the *Andromache* had had an engagement with three pirate prahus off the Sambelangs, which they succeeded in capturing, after a most stubborn resistance. The three boats were manned and sent out on a reconnaissance, and they fell in with three prahus, full of pirates, which they immediately attacked. The pirates tried to board the boats, but these latter prudently kept away at pistol-shot distance, pouring grape into the enemy, whose pursuit was rendered unavailing by the circumstance of their guns being lashed to the dock, and incapable therefore of depression or elevation. Rendered at length desperate by the harassing fire of the man-of-war's boats, a number of the pirates sprang overboard and swam to the boats, laying hold of the gunwales and trying to stab the men, neither asking nor receiving quarter. This mode of attack, however, was as unsuccessful as the other. Only one of the boat's crew was wounded, and that by a spear thrown at him by one of the swimming pirates. About one hundred and thirteen pirates were killed in this rencontre, but as a few of them escaped on shore to an island called the Arrowes; the boats of the *Andromache* remained all night off the island, and beat the jungle the next morning. In this way they took nine prisoners, including the chief of the expedition, who were immediately carried on board the *Andromache*, and placed in irons. Two of the prisoners confessed that the prahu had been fitted out with two others expressly for a piratical expedition, and that the whole of the crews, with the exception of eight men who had escaped in the jungle, had been annihilated by the fire of the boats or destroyed in the desperate attempt to board. Captain Chads expected to get much information from the

prisoners, and through their instrumentality, to capture many other piratical vessels. The *Andromache* had proceeded to Singapore, with the three prahus in tow. The chief of the pirates, was a prisoner on board the frigate.

JAVA.

JAVA TEA.—The tea plant is now in a flourishing state in Java, much attention being paid to the cultivation of it by the Government. On the 17th of May there were ready for shipment upwards of twenty thousand pounds of tea, and in the course of three or four years, the production is expected to amount to upwards of a million of pounds annually.

DUTIES ON DUTCH MANUFACTURES.—The Java Government have imposed a duty of 12½ per cent. on the manufactures of Holland, with a view, it is supposed, of repairing an infraction of the treaty with Great Britain, under which British goods were liable to be charged with double duties only, or with six per cent. duty when similar goods of Dutch origin were favored with an entire exception, which has been the case lately while British goods were paying twenty-five per cent.

CHINA.

THUNDER STORM.—Macao and Canton were visited between the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th May, with a thunder storm of unprecedented violence and endurance. No lives were lost, though the lightning struck in many quarters both ships and houses, during its terrific raging for not less than eight hours. The *Dem. Manuel*, in the inner harbour of Macao, was struck, as also were the Monte flag-staff and Mr. Edward's house; and a vessel in the roads had her topmast shattered.

SICKNESS.—The sickness in the northern suburbs of Canton is said to continue, and that many deaths caused by it, do daily occur.

EXECUTIONS.—The Emperor's confirmation of a great many sentences of Canton courts against criminals, having been received, executions have during May been

frequent, and from three to five have taken place on every day of the month.

PIRACIES.—The pirates have recently received a very severe castigation off Manila, from Capt. Elliott, who whilst cruising in a government *falua*, with a crew of forty-three men, one large brass gun, four swivels and small arms, suddenly encountered a fleet of twenty-six double banked pirate prahus, between Cape Capones and Carregidore, and after sinking the two prahus containing the first and second chiefs, put the rest to flight and well riddled some of them in their retreat. A successful expedition has, however, been made by these sanguinary wretches, who landed on the coasts of Pangasinang and Yloco, burned several villages, took a number of natives prisoners, and captured a pontine laden with rice.

GOA.

The frigate which left Lisbon on the 11th October has arrived at Goa. Of three letters by the commander of the vessel, addressed to the present Government of Goa, the first simply reports the arrival of the vessel with the particulars of the voyage; the second that he had left Lisbon without any instructions from the Home Government regarding the political affairs of Goa, and stating that he had heard nothing of the disturbances which had taken place until his arrival at the Mosambique, when and where he received an official letter from the Prefect Bernardo Peres da Silva, directing him to proceed to Damaun to deliver up such official despatches as he might have brought out with him, and to receive instructions with reference to his further conduct, but that he the commander had proceeded direct to Goa according to the instructions from the Home Government; and then requesting to know from the existing Goa Government whether they acknowledged the Queen Donna Maria II. and the Charter, &c., as it was necessary he should be satisfied on that point before he would deliver up his cargo to them; in the third letter the commander gives an account of his passengers, cargo and crew of his vessel. The atrocities in Goa continue unabated; a Bramin zemindar recently expired under the severe flagellation inflicted on him by the orders of the military commandant, because, it is said, he refused to comply with some demands of the arbitrary tyrant.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From Kuhn's Monthly Price Current, July 31, 1836.)

Our present publication will present a list of considerable sales of British imports and also purchases of produce to a large amount as returns. The high rates of freights have induced buyers to turn to articles of value such as Silk and Silk Piece Goods, but it has also happened, that notwithstanding the so called scarcity of *tonnage*, during the last quarter, a larger amount of dead weight and bulk has been shipped to England, than during the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The enormous increase in the produce of the country appears to have been lost sight of, and a scarcity of shipping, as compared with former years, assigned as the cause of the present large gains of the shipowners, this scarcity is however only comparative, the tonnage frequenting this port has been from London and Liverpool alone during the last three months, actually in excess of a like period in 1835-36 by about 4,000 tons.

The Honorable Company's Treasury have raised the Exchange on making advances from 2 0½ per Company's rupee to 2s. 1d., and the amount of capital placed at the disposal of the Commerce of Calcutta, will be less than formerly, the last communication stated the sum to be only fifty lakhs.

The Exchange of good local bills on London has advanced to 3s. 2d. for Sicca Rupee.

INDIGO.—Up to the 27th July, accounts had been received of a most discouraging character from Jessore, Dacca and Mymensing, and the violence of the rains had occasioned a great loss in the produce, so much so that several planters had been obliged to stop the manufacturing, the plant yielding less than sufficient to pay the expenses attending the process. This adverse state of things was followed by three or four days of the sunny weather, but now the rains have again renewed

with much violence, and there can be at present but little doubt of a crop much below the average of the last five years. In the Kishnagur districts where from the excessive drought in the early part of the season, the sowing season was completed with great difficulty, the heavy rains have flooded much of the cultivation, and the produce of this important district will be no doubt below that of last year. The prospects of the Tirhoot planters appear on the whole to be equal to that of the preceding season.

We have heard of no transactions since our last report.

OPIUM.—Prices although high, continue firm, however without appearance of rise. It will be observed that the transactions have been on a very limited scale during the whole month. The stock existing at present in the Honorable Company's godowns is about 3,500 chests.

RAW SILK.—There is hardly any thing left in the market of the last bund, and the new will not be in for several weeks to come. The difficulty in making returns in articles of bulk has naturally caused the attention of parties here to be specially directed to Silk and Silk Piece Goods, on which the freight falls proportionably very light.

CORAHs.—Have risen excessively, finest are up at Rs. 160 per corgé, and our Exports to England have been very large, and are still going on briskly.

CHOPPAHS AND BANDANOEs.—Are also in good inquiry, but the manufacture of these has greatly diminished.

RAW COTTON.—Notwithstanding the continued high rates of freight to all parts, our shipments to England, and particularly to China, have gone off with much spirit. To the latter country the Exports during the month amount to 30,000 bales, against 19,700 same time last year. Banda, it will be seen, has slightly advanced. Jalor and Cutchora more so.

SALTPETRE.—Our market remains bare of good and fine qualities. The late very heavy rains may have done some damage in the manufacturing district. The scarcity of tonnage influences this as well as all other description of gruff goods. Since the commencement of our commercial year, the shipments to England have been more than doubled. In consequence of the news brought by the arrival of the June overland dispatch from England, considerable purchases have been made, and the prices have advanced from four to eight annas per factory maund.

SUGAR.—The fine Sugar is becoming scarce, but the good and middling qualities are abundant. Our shipments to England have been very heavy in comparison with last year, even at the late high freights.

RYE.—There continues to be a great deal of speculation in the market, prices have experienced alteration, and are well supported.

SHELL LAC.—A little more demand has arisen, but the stock on hand is large, and the market is, generally speaking, very dull.

RICE.—Our shipments to England have been greater than could have been expected from the scarcity of tonnage. Parties holding this grain have been willing to give Rs. 25 15 as 7 per 20 cwt., but have not been able

to load at that rate; to Mauritius the shipments are proceeding actively, as is usual at this season of the year.

WHEAT.—The new arrivals are of a good quality, the crop is stated to have been abundant.

HIDES.—Large quantities have been exported to England since 1st May, at present the high rates of freight depress the prices. The Americans have done but little in this article.

LINSEED.—A freight of no less than £7 per 20 cwt. has been lately paid for this article. The bulk of the crop has just begun to arrive from the interior.

SPICES, DRUGS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.—The market in regard to the articles under this head maintain their prices, and business to some extent have been done last month.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The market has suffered considerable fluctuations during the month.—14lb. Tile having gone up to Sicca Rupees 37-12, afterwards fell to Sicca Rupees 35, and at present the dealers in the bazar offer no more than Sa. Rs. 34-8, but the holders will not sell at these rates, there being every reason to believe in a re-action, especially as the overland dispatch has made known a considerable advance in England.

Spelter.—Prices have advanced steadily during the progress of the month, and as there is no probability of supplies arriving to any extent from Europe, the rise will probably continue. The sales during the month have been considerable.

Lead.—There have arrived several orders from England for the purchase of this article, but limited all too low. Our stock is much reduced and prices well supported.

Iron.—Our transactions have been moderate, but prices have advanced.

Tin Plates.—Have also advanced.

TWIST.—Our supplies from Liverpool and the Clyde have been very considerable during the last 3 months. The sales have been fully equal to the average consumption, but prices are not very well supported. After receipt of the English news of April last, advising a considerable advance on Cotton and Cotton Piece Goods, the market was not prepared to expect such ample shipments from home.

RED TWIST.—The same remarks apply also to *Orange Yarn.*

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Ample supplies of these have also given much life to our transactions, but the price of Mull Mulls, Jaconets, Book Muslin, Lapets and Lencoes have given away. Shirtings and Madapolams have also declined, white Gingham are difficult of sales. The demand for fine imitation Bandanoes has revived a little and several parcels have gone off at a slight advance on previous rates. Bengal stripes continue in demand, and the season for Neutral pines and stripes is approaching. Single colored plates go off steadily at fair prices.

WOOLLENS.—There has been a good deal of activity in the low qualities from Rs. 1-8 at 1-12, and prices will no doubt improve unless the forthcoming supplies should prove considerable. Fine Pelisse and Town Cloths are very difficult of sale at present, but will doubtless rally on the approach of the cold weather. In Flannels some considerable sales have been effected.

STEAM MEETING.

Proceedings of the sixth half yearly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, assembled at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 16th August, 1836.

Colonel BEATSON in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee was read by the Secretary.

1. On the motion of Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Earle—

RESOLVED,—That the Report now read be adopted by the Meeting and published.

2. On the motion of Mr. Pattle, seconded by Mr. Abbott—

RESOLVED,—That the thanks of this Meeting be particularly communicated to Mr. Turton for his constant and zealous exertions as a member of the Committee; and that he be assured that the Subscribers confidently rely upon his continued assistance in the same cause on his return to England.

3. On the motion of Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Allan—

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Committee and to their Secretary, Mr. Greenlaw, for their valuable services, and for the very satisfactory details communicated in their Report.

4. On the motion of Mr. Pattle, seconded by Dwarkanauth Tagore—

RESOLVED,—That this meeting has observed with great satisfaction the proofs which have been afforded by recent facts of the rapid intercourse between India and England that may be expected to take place when a regular and permanent Steam Communication shall be established. Letters from England have reached Bombay in forty-four days, and Calcutta in fifty-seven days; and the communication from Calcutta to England and back again has taken place in four months and twenty-six days,—between the 5th of March and the 30th of July.

Thanks were then moved to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

W. S. BEATSON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND, to the Subscribers, at a General Meeting, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 16th August, 1836.

In conformity with the tenth Resolution of the original meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, held on the 22d day of June, 1833, the Committee have now the honour to lay before the subscribers the half yearly "report of their proceedings and statement of their accounts."

2. At the conclusion of their last half yearly report the Committee referred to the requisition to the Sheriff of Calcutta in course of publication for a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, to be called for the purpose of taking the then existing state of the question into consideration, in the hope of inducing the whole Indian community once more to come forward and express their continued anxiety for the completion of the communication.

3. A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood was accordingly held on the 5th March last; and although the result of that meeting has been published in detail in all the papers of this

Presidency, as well as generally the proceedings had by the Committee consequent thereon, it may not be inexpedient to take advantage of the periodical report to bring the whole under one view; as well for purpose of rendering these proceedings familiar to all who take an interest in the promotion of this most important measure, as to keep alive and strengthen those general feelings in its favor, the continued expression of which cannot fail greatly to advance the completion of the communication.

4. The Committee then beg to report that the duties of causing the petition to the House of Commons and the Memorials to the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India and to the Honorable the Court of Directors to be engrossed, as well as that of obtaining signatures to them and forwarding them to their destination having been entrusted to them, they lost no time in fulfilling that duty.

5. The Memorials, after being signed by the Chairman of the Meeting, the Honorable Sir E. Ryan, were according to the Resolution of the Meeting transmitted by him to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council with the respectful request of the meeting that His Lordship in Council would forward them with such support as their important object might seem to merit. In reply, the Honorable the Chairman was informed that the Memorials would be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by an early opportunity, with a strong recommendation of the subject of them to the favorable consideration of the Court.

6. The original petition to the House of Commons after being signed by 3,542 European and Native inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, including the three Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with three other Members of the Supreme Council, Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Members of all the public Boards, and generally the heads of every public department, was forwarded home on the *Coromandel*, which ship left Saugor on the 10th April last. Duplicate of the same was sent on the barque *Jupiter*, bound to Liverpool. She went to Sea on the 19th April.

7. The petitions were sent to the care of Captain Grindlay, with a letter to the address of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, requesting that His Lordship would, if a member of the House of Commons, undertake the presentation of the petition, with an assurance on the part of the Committee that should His Lordship have resumed his seat in the House, the petition would receive at his hands all that the most ardent friends of the measure could desire.

8. The subscribers are aware that His Lordship has returned to the House of Commons, and the Committee cannot but congratulate their constituents on their having so zealous, able and competent an advocate of their cause.

9. It was provided in the event of His Lordship not being a member of the House of Commons, that he should be requested to nominate such an individual member as in his judgment might be most fitly entrusted with the duty of advocating a cause of such importance as that of bringing into closer contact two parts of the world so widely separated by distance yet so intimately connected by mutual interests.

10. At the same time Funds were, under the authority, vested in the Committee by the Resolution of the General Meeting of subscribers called for that purpose after six weeks notice, and held on the 9th April

last, remitted to the joint credit of Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., James McKillop and Edward Fletcher, Esqrs., for the purpose of meeting all necessary expenses in forwarding the objects of the petition and memorials at home.

11. The active agency in this very important matter has been entrusted to Captain Grindlay, under the general superintendence (more especially as regards the expenditure) of the above named gentlemen—and the Committee requested that no time might be lost in endeavouring to create a general interest throughout the mother country in favor of the proposed communication, by publishing an appeal to the public with copy of the Petition and Memorials in all the newspapers of influence in Great Britain and Ireland, and distributing a copy thereof to every member of the House of Commons and proprietor of East India Stock.

12. While the petition was in course of signature, the Committee appealed to the inhabitants of the Mofussil in order to obtain a general concurrence in the Petition and Memorials, the signatures to which concurrence, although they could not technically be received in the House of Commons, yet being produced could not fail to give great general weight to the prayer of the petition. Accordingly signatures to such concurrence to the number of 4,193 have been forwarded home as follows :—

	ORIGINAL	DUPLICATE.
1,551 signatures		
European	Per Hindostan	Kyle
and Native	went to sea 30th Apl.	18th June.
from 58 places,		
2,539 do. do. from	Per Kyle, 18th June.	Asia
27 places		23d July.
103 do. do. from		
3 places.	Per Asia 23d July,...	not gone.
4,193		

13. Besides the above 176 further signatures from two places have been received, and will be forwarded by the first favorable opportunity.

14. The petition, it is hoped, may reach England before the close of the present session; should it not do so, or should it arrive so late in the session: as to render it advisable to postpone its presentation till the commencement of the next, the declarations from the Mofussil will have all arrived in time to be used in furtherance of the object of the petition.

15. Since the arrangements above pointed out, which the Committee have deemed it right to make at home for the furtherance of the object or their appointment, their colleague, Mr. Turton, has resolved to return to England, and with his accustomed zeal in the promotion of all measures of great public benefit, has promised in communication with the above named gentlemen to continue in England to devote his valuable services to the cause which he has so ably and zealously promoted here.

16. Such indeed have been the zeal, energy, and unwearied assiduity displayed by Mr. Turton, during the whole period of his connection with the Committee, and such the attention evinced by him in furtherance of the objects for which the Committee was formed, even at times when his health was suffering from severe illness, that they consider him entitled not only to their thanks but the gratitude of all who are interested in promoting the cause of Steam Communication with England; and the Committee, while they regret the loss of such a colleague, cannot but congratulate the subscribers on their having on the spot, where alone the object can be fully accomplished, a gentleman at once so deeply interested in the measure, and so well versed in all the details necessary to bring it to bear in the most efficient manner.

17. The Committee cannot close this report without also congratulating the subscribers on the late practical proof of the celerity with which the inter-communication between the two countries can be carried on by means of steam navigation by way of the Red Sea. An interval of only 44 days between England and Calcutta, and of 57 between England and Bombay, reducing the usual period more than one half (independent of the comparative certainty with which the communication can be maintained by steam vessels, is indeed matter of general congratulation, and it cannot but aid the prayer of India for the establishment of a regular communication by means of steam vessels.

The accounts are as usual laid on the table with a summary statement of receipts and expenditure since the last report. They exhibit a balance on hand of Company's rupees 60,367-9-10 exclusive of Company's rupees 597-5-4 interest due on Company's paper, and of Company's rupees 15,291 remitted home in furtherance of the prayer of the Petition and Memorials.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary,

To the Com. New Bengal Steam Fund.

Town Hall, Calcutta, August 13, 1836.

Summary Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, on account of the New Bengal Steam Fund, from the 1st February, 1836, to the 31st ultimo.

To balance as per last account, dated 15th February, 1836, and published in the Calcutta papers of the 17th of that month.

	SA. RS.	SA. RS.	CO. RS.	CO. RS.
Paper	70,500 0 0			
Cash	1,774 2 7	— 71,774 2 7	or 76,559 1 7	
To interest received on Co's Paper & Cash	1,553 6 4			— 78,112 7 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Remittance to England to Account, for expenses therein connection with the Steam Petition and Memorials made under the authority of the Subscribers at the Meeting held after a period of six weeks' notice at the Town Hall on the 9th April, 1836, confirming the 3d Resolution of the last Half-yearly Meeting, held on the 16th February, 1836.

15,291 0 0

By Printing Charges, including those incurred in connection with the Meeting for petitioning Parliament, &c. &c.,

1,568 7 0

By Secretary's Office.

Clerk's Salary from 1st February last to 31st ult., Co's Rs.

224 0 0

Extra Writers engrossing Petition and Memorials on parchment and vellum in duplicate, and transcribing sundry other documents,

105 9 7

Parchment for Petition in duplicate. 111 7 6

Vellum for Memorials in duplicate, 14 14 5
Stationary, 30 0 0 485 15 6

By Charges General.

Expenses connected with the Steam Petition, and Memorials and declarations of concurrence thereto, from the Mofussil, viz. for tin and wooden boxes, rollers, packing, shipping, freight, and other necessary expenses in duplicate, office fee renewing Company's paper, and other petty charges, 187 9 2

By Discount on sale of Company's Paper, 211 14 5 17,744 14 1

Balance Co.'s Rs., 60,367 10

Errors Excepted.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secy.
to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

Town Hall, Calcutta, the 13th August, 1836.

Balance composed of the following Co.'s paper, Co.'s Rs.
Sa Rs. 56,000, 59,733 5 4
Cash in Union Bank, .. 627 9 0 Co.'s Rs.
Do. in Secretary's hands 6 11 6 *60,367 9 10
Hukaru.]

CIVIL FUND MEETING.

We have only time to notice in the most brief way possible, the Quarterly Civil Fund Meeting, held on the 30th of July, which admitted the widow and children of the late Mr. C. G. Blagrove, and elected Messrs. Charles Barwell, W. H. Macnaughten, F. Millet, F. Halliday and R. Houston as Directors for the ensuing year, in place of Messrs. D. C. Smyth, J. A. Dorn, R. Walker, J. R. Colvin and J. P. Grant, out by rotation.

There was a good deal of discussion upon an application from Mr. John Jackson of the China Finance Committee, now at the Cape, to know the terms on which he might be admitted a subscriber, the answer given him not being deemed sufficient by Mr. H. T. Prinsep and others. The following are copies of both the letter and answer :

To the Secretary to the Bengal Civil Fund, Calcutta.

Sir,—Previous to my getting to China, I had the honor to address a letter to the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund, to request information of the terms upon which I could be admitted to become a Subscriber to that Institution; being then under the impression, that as a Civil Servant of the Company transferred to the Bengal presidency, I had become eligible.

I have since quitted China on account of ill health, and perceive by the report of the Trustees, that my application had been put aside for consideration on my arrival in India; but being informed by a letter from the Secretary at the India House, that the Company's China Agents have been allowed by the Court of Directors to subscribe to the Bengal Fund, without proceeding farther, I am desirous to know the terms and conditions upon which I may be admitted. There appears to be a difficulty attending the Servants of the China Establishment becoming Members of the Fund, in separating the Annuity from the Charitable Branch. The Annuity having been already conferred gratuitously upon the China Servants by the Court of Directors, they can hardly be expected to subscribe for it. It is, however, my wish to become a Subscriber, if the terms and conditions of admission are such as will render it desirable, and I shall feel obliged by your sending me the necessary information at the Cape of Good Hope, where, it is probable, I shall be at the time your letter will reach me.

I am, &c.,

JOHN JACKSON,

East India Company's China Agency.

Cape of Good Hope, 8th April, 1836.

(REPLY.)

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th April last, and in reply to forward you a copy of the existing Rule of the Bengal Civil Fund, and to inform you that they are at present undergoing revision, and that when finally passed and agreed to by the Service, a copy thereof will also be sent to you for your information.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

R. B. FITZGERALD,

Civil Fund Office, Calcutta, 23d June, 1836. } Secretary Civil Fund.

Mr. Prinsep explained, that Mr. Jackson's right of admission rested upon a letter from the Court, of which the following is a copy.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 3 of 1836.

OUR GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

LETTER FROM. No. 13, DATED 19th MARCH, 1835. Paras. 89 to 91.—Solicits instructions on the subject of an application from Mr. John Jackson, a Member of the Company's Financial Agency in China, for permission to become a Subscriber to the Bengal Civil Fund.

1. The Members of the late China Factory who became our Agents in China without previously proceeding to Bengal, are to be considered as having belonged to the Bengal Civil Service from the date of their becoming Agents, and they, as well as the other Members of the factory who proceeded to Bengal, are to be entitled to subscribe to the Civil Fund, if they please, and not otherwise.

We are, &c.

(Signed) Wm. Stanley Clarke, J. R. Carnac, W. Astell, H. Lindsay, John Morris, John Shephard, John G. Ravenshaw, J. Petty Muspratt, H. Alexander, N. B. Edmonstone, P. Wans Agnew, Russel Ellice, and R. Jenkins.

London, 13th January, 1836.

(True Copy.)

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy, to Govt.

* Besides this there is interest due on Company's paper up to the 31st ultimo Co.'s Rs. 597-5-4.

And accordingly proposed the following resolution:—

"That Mr. Jackson be further informed, in addition to the reply already transmitted to him, that he will be permitted like other China Servants transferred to Bengal, to subscribe under Article XXXI. of the rules forwarded to him, that is, on paying up his subscriptions from the commencement of any allowances receivable by him as a Civil Servant of the Bengal establishment, in other words, from the date of his appointment as a Member of the Financial Agency in China. That the above is the rule as it stands at present, but the rule is under revision, and if Mr. Jackson's election be not made immediately on receipt of this information, his case may be brought under the new rules that may be established."

To this an amendment was proposed by Mr. D. C. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. Macfarlan:

"That the letter written by order of the Managers to Mr. Jackson of the 23d June, be approved."

The amendment received 3 votes, and the original motion 6, which however being short of 9 could not be recorded as passed.

We left the Meeting discussing a set of New Rules prepared by the Managers.

The Fund balance on the 22d July was sicra rupees 13,00,142-3-6, and the monthly incumbents in England,

41 widows and 116 children, receiving together sa. rupees 17,085-13. In India, 3 widows and 6 children, receiving Sa. Rs. 1,245-10-8; and 1 gentleman in Europe Sa. Rs. 125.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted to pensions on the Civil Service Annuity Fund, paying for the same at one quarter value, under the rules as lately modified by the Court:—

With the privilege of quarterly payments, and payments up to the date of decease.—Messrs. HENRY DOUGLAS—CHARLES BAYLEY—W. B. MARTIN—GEORGE SAUNDERS—THOMAS PAKENHAM—W. T. TOONE—ROBERT BARLOW, SENIOR—RICHARD HUNTER—ROBERT SAUNDERS—H. J. MIDDLETON—G. H. TRAIL.

With annual payments up to the date of decease.—Messrs. J. A. PRINGLE—M. AINSLIE—R. H. TULLOH.

With annual payments excluding the broken portion of the last year of life.—Messrs. CHARLES BECHER—J. H. CUTHBERT—HONORABLE J. E. ELLIOT—CHARLES SMITH, the last gentleman commencing from the 1st of August.

Three other applications are before the Managers—from Mr. J. W. LANGE and Mr. W. GORTON, waiting for certain information required from the parties,—and from Mr. C. J. MIDDLETON now under consideration.—*Calcutta Courier.*

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Proprietors and Subscribers of the Calcutta Public Library, held at the Library Rooms, on the 6th August, 1836.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson in the Chair.

1.—Proposed by Dr. Pearson and seconded by Dr. Jackson, that Colonel Beatson be appointed a Curator in the room of Colonel Dunlop, who is about to leave the presidency. Carried unanimously.

2.—Proposed by Mr. W. P. Grant and seconded by Colonel Dunlop, that with the view of accommodating strangers or temporary residents, who wish to avail themselves of the Library.—1st Class Subscribers be allowed to pay eight rupees a month and no entrance, and Second Class Subscribers six rupees and no entrance, or to pay the present rates with entrance at their option. Carried unanimously.

3.—Proposed by Colonel Dunlop and seconded by Mr. Gardiner, that in consequence of the monthly

subscription falling short of the monthly expenses of the Establishment by the sum of 78 rupees, it be earnestly recommended, by the Proprietors now present to those who are absent, that the Proprietors shall subscribe the sum of four rupees each by the quarter, until the monthly subscriptions equal the expenditure. Carried unanimously.

4.—Proposed by Mr. Gardiner and seconded by Captain Taylor, that in consequence of the rule regarding a deposit having been found inconvenient, it be in abeyance till the General Meeting in February next. To this an amendment was proposed by Mr. W. P. Grant and seconded by Mr. Ochme, that Mr. Gardiner's resolution be advertized in the newspapers, and a Special Meeting called for this day fortnight to consider it. The amendment being put to the vote was rejected, and Mr. Gardiner's proposition was afterwards carried by a majority of votes.

[*Harkaru.*]

W. S. BEATSON, Chairman.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th August, 1836.

PRESENT.

Colonel Dunlop, Vice-President, in the Chair. The Hon'ble Col. Rehling, Dr. Marshman, D. Hare, Esq., James Kyd, Esq., W. Storm, Esq., Capt. Leach, Mr. Masters, Charles Prinsep, Esq., John Allan, Esq., J. C. Wilson, Esq., H. M. Low, Esq., John Bell, Esq.

Visitor.—G. A. Prinsep, Esq.

The proceedings of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen proposed at last meeting, were elected Members of the Society.

Honorary Member.—Thos. Waghorn, Esq., of Cairo.

Ordinary Members.—Captain W. H. Sleeman, J. P. Marcus, Esq., Charles Deverinne, Esq., R. Savi, Esq., and E. Harding, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed as Members, viz.

Henry Walters, Esq., Commissioner at Hooghly, and Thomas Alexander Wise, Esq., M. D., Civil Surgeon Hooghly, proposed by W. Storm, Esq., seconded by Captain Leach.

Dr. G. G. McPherson, Civil Surgeon, Berhampore, proposed by the Hon'ble W. H. L. Melville, seconded by Mr. Bell.

D. McLeod, Esq., of Seonee, proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by W. Storm, Esq., R. W. Chew, Esq., proposed by Samuel Smith, Esq., seconded by W. Storm, Esq.

A. J. Moffat Mills, Esq., officiating magistrate, collector, &c. of Cuttack, proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Thirty copies of part 2, vol. 3, Society's Transactions, were put on the table as received from the Serampore press.

The Secretary also submitted a lithographed cover, designed for this and succeeding numbers, to give them a more finished appearance.

Two copies of the 2d vol. Transactions in Bengalee were also received from the press, accompanied by an explanatory note from J. Marshman, Esq., regarding the omission of 2 articles, for which it was impossible to find terms suited to convey the literal meaning, so as to be comprehended by the natives. The bill for printing this translated copy was also submitted, amounting to Co.'s Rs. 1,034 10 8, which was ordered to be pass'd.

Mr. Marshman in his letter submitted for the consideration of the meeting, whether it would not be advisable, with reference to the very heavy expense of printing the Bengalee edition, to leave the question to the discretion of the Committee of papers, regarding the propriety of excluding in future all matter, except what is simple and to the point.

Resolved.—That it is not expedient to print all the matter introduced in the English edition, and that in future it be left to the Committee of papers, to determine the quantity of matter applicable to the purpose so as to reduce the expense of printing a work, which at present is a dead letter, as far as the knowledge is interesting or useful to the natives, who have never applied for a copy since the publication of the 1st volume.

With reference to the question agitated at the last general meeting, as to the necessity of inviting other societies, to contribute a certain sum annually to the funds of the Calcutta Society, to meet the expense incurred in the provision of large supplies of garden and flower seeds for the numerous branch institutions now springing up, and to the President's suggestion that the question be referred to a Committee for consideration, the following Resolutions were proposed by a Committee, consisting of Dr. Wallich, Mr. Kyd, Mr. Storm, and the Secretary:—

1st.—That as regards the distribution of seeds ordered from other countries by the Society of India, for the promotion of agriculture, it is not contemplated to require any pecuniary assistance from other or branch societies; but, on the contrary, to urge their strenuous co-operation in the good work, the Calcutta Society undertaking, as heretofore, to procure, entirely with its own funds, regular supplies of what may be considered likely to benefit the country at large.

2d.—With reference to supplies of seed required by other societies for purely horticultural purposes, that regular indents be forwarded to the Secretary of the Calcutta Society, who will undertake to procure from respectable seedsmen in different parts of the world, whatever may be wanted, on such Societies agreeing to defray the cost and charges.

3d. That Members of branch or other Societies, who are, or may become contributing Members of this Society, shall be entitled to double the usual quota of seeds, allowed to local, or distant members who are not attached to such branch or other societies.

Resolved.—That the above propositions be adopted, and that the Secretary be requested to send a copy to each Society in correspondence with the Society of Calcutta.

The following communications were read.

No. 1.—From J. Vaupell, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, dated 18th July, 1836., acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Bell's letter of the 23d June, also of the books, and Indian corn forwarded by the ship *John Adam*, and mentioning that several copies of the former (the 2d vol. Society's transactions) had already been disposed of.

Mr. V., in reference to a request made by the Secretary to send a small supply of Persian Tomato seed, encloses in his letter, all he could procure at that season. He also forwards bills of lading for two casks of Egyptian cotton seed, and one case containing Bombay carrot seed (one cwt.), shipped per *John Adam*, returning to this port.

Mr. Vaupell could not prevail on the agents of Captain Roche to take also twelve boxes of sugar-cane plants, destined for the Calcutta Society, for want of accommodation; but promises to transmit them by the first opportunity. Mr. V. alludes to a specimen of brown or Waukin cotton, and offers to send some of its seed. He also intimates the intention of the Revenue Commissioner at Bombay, to send one of two American ploughs, to the Madras foundry to have more cast, and suggests this as a good opportunity to obtain one as a model through the assistance of the Madras Society.

No. 2.—From Mr. Thomas Waghorn to the Secretary, dated Cairo, June 25th, referring to the promise contained in a former letter of the 26th April, and regretting his inability to send more Egyptian cotton seed, than that which is now on its way to Calcutta per *John Adam*.

Mr. Waghorn prepared the Society to expect disappointment, and the exertions he must have made to procure what he did, are duly appreciated.

Mr. W. finds that it would be highly imprudent to attempt sending more, but suggests a channel through which cotton seed may be henceforward obtained, without risk, and for little more than the mere carriage.

Mr. W., in alluding to the former consignment, states that the enormous expense entailed, on account of the secrecy he was compelled to observe, precludes him from making any charge, and therefore very liberally requests the Society's acceptance of it. Mr. Waghorn, at the same time, offers his services to the Society, to procure any other seeds except cotton, the exportation of which is strictly prohibited.

The following is the method pursued in the culture of cotton in Egypt, as given by Mr. Waghorn.

"Maho cotton in Egypt, is sown in tranches about three feet apart—four or five seeds at every 18 inches distance. If they all spring up they take out all but one which they conceive the most healthy.

"It must be sown in a fat soil—a sandy soil will not do. The cotton grounds are situated near the banks of the Nile or some canal near it where there is water the whole year. It must be watered every 3 or 4 days when it first begins to sprout, and afterwards every 10 days.

The crop is gathered from June to January, two crops each year from each plant.

The plants should be renewed every three years."

No. 3.—From R. Lowther, Esq., to the address of Col. Dunlop dated Allahabad 22d July, received through Dr. Wallich, forwarding an account of the Sea Island cotton seed, sent to that gentleman last year, for distribution.

Mr. Lowther appears to have given the seed every chance, by dealing it out to neighbours, and, through the Collector, to zemindars.

Mr. Lowther sowed a few seers in his own garden, of which about a third vegetated. A sample of this trial accompanies the communication, with one of brown Bourbon cotton gathered by that gentleman from plants of three years' growth.

The second trial of Sea Island seed was made by Dr. Beattie, Mr. Lowther's next door neighbour, whose garden stands some feet higher than that of the latter. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of the seed sown vegetated, and produced healthy plants, and to this circumstance Mr. Lowther attributes Dr. Beattie's success.

The third experiment was made by Mr. Mathews, an experienced indigo planter, to whom Mr. Lowther sent 10 seers of the seed.

Mr. Mathews states "that the seed was sown *broad cast* in June on land previously prepared and manured for the purpose, and although the moisture in the soil was quite sufficient to cause vegetation, it was nevertheless watered and raked on the fourth day, but of the whole quantity sown, not more than a dozen plants sprung up, and they were sickly all along notwithstanding that every care was taken of them. Mr. Mathews is of opinion that the seed was bad."

Mr. Lowther sent supplies by *dak banghy* to Cols. Presgrave and Colvin. A few seeds sown by the latter at Dadopoor vegetated. The receipt of Col. Presgrave's had not been acknowledged.

The fifth experiment was made by Dr. Stevenson, Secretary to the Agricultural Society of Lucknow, but the excessive rains had completely deluged the grounds, and no result was obtained. Some seed was also sent by Mr. Lowther (5 seers) to Mr. Woodcock, but no report was made by that gentleman, previous to leaving the district.

The reports of the zemindars were all unfavorable, none of the seed having vegetated.

From these data it would seem, that the Sea Island cotton seed sent to Mr. Lowther, although old, had not lost its vegetating powers. This is proved by the partial success which attended the trial made in his own garden, and by the more successful result of Dr. Beattie's experimental plantation.

These circumstances prove also, that the *broad cast plan of sowing in India generally, will not answer*, unless the seed be *perfectly fresh*, and the weather extremely favourable.

To the mode of sowing, therefore, and the excessive wet and cloudy weather, must be attributed Mr. Mathews's want of success; and these cause will apply with equal force to the failures of the zemindars.

It would be advisable hereafter that the Society should give every importation of cotton seed a trial, before sending it for distribution to the inferior.

It is only injuring the cause, to send *bad seed*, as those who are disappointed, will not readily be induced to make a second trial.

Mr. Lowther mentions having succeeded in raising the mangel wurzel from English seed; adding that towards the close of the cold season, he used it as a substitute for *best root*, without distinguishing any difference, save that it was much sweeter. He was not successful with the tobacco seed.

No. 4.—From Captain Sleeman, general superintendent, to the Secretary, dated Camp Mussoree, July 7th, stating that in Mr. Bell's "practical treatise on the culture of sugar cane," he mentions that the proper season to put in slips is from the 1st August to the end of September, whereas Captain Sleeman has found that the months of December, January and February, are best adapted for planting, and that the canes planted in these months attain maturity in the corresponding months of the year following, and even earlier. Captain Sleeman further adds that these months are also favorable to planting in the Mauritius, and refers the Secretary to his essay on the culture of the cane on that Island, published in Dr. Bryce's magazine in Calcutta in 1827.

Captain Sleeman appears, however, to have overlooked the circumstances, that Mr. Bell's Treatise is strictly confined to operations in the *West Indies*.

No 5.—From J. Shaw, Esq., to the Secretary, dated Tipperah, July 18th, intimating his intention of sending to the Society a sample and seed of a fine kind of cotton cultivated in the hills, and desiring to have a supply of Guinea grass and garden seed.

No. 6.—From Colonel L. R. Stacy, to the Secretary, dated Allyghur, July 14th, acknowledging receipt of sundry kinds of seeds forwarded via Allahabad.

No. 7.—From Colonel G. E. Gowan, to the Secretary, dated Almorah, July 18th, acknowledging receipt of Mr. Bell's letter of the 2d May, and the arrival of seeds therein referred to, and promising his best attention to the Society's wishes.

No. 8.—From J. Robson, Esq., of Jaunpoor, to the Secretary, dated July 29th, returning thanks for the Egyptian cotton and garden seeds forwarded by the Society, and promising report of the results.

No. 9.—From Dr. N. Wallich, to the Secretary, dated August 4th, acknowledging receipt of Secretary's letter of 3d instant, and annexing extract of a letter from Colonel Dunlop; enclosing, with reference thereto, a report by Mr. J. W. Masters on the state of the oaks and vines brought from the Cape by Mr. Walters, &c.

No. 10.—From Mr. Thomas Payne, forwarding two bottles of rhubarb seed, just received from England, for presentation to the Society.

No. 11.—From T. S. Henley, Esq., forwarding a specimen of Ceylon tobacco.

No. 12.—From M. P. Edgeworth, Esq., to the Secretary, dated Ambulah, July 24th, requesting to be supplied regularly with the Society's transactions as published, and seeking information on the culture of the mulberry for silk worms in India.

No. 13.—From H. Piddington, Esq., dated Chinsurah, 1st August, giving cover to a letter to his address from Lieutenant Blair, in which a request is conveyed for *hop seed*, or plants, on account of Mr. Bhole at Meerut.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17.—From Mr. J. Duhan, of Dinapore, severally dated the 12th and 18th July, 26th and 27th August.

The 1st.—Acknowledging Secretary's letter, advising the execution of his order for seed on account of the Calcutta Society, which he says may be expected to reach the Presidency in all August.

The 2d.—Acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's letter and order for seed on account of the Madras Society, and advising dispatch of the previous order.

The 3rd.—Advising dispatch of four cases of seeds for the use of the Society, and enclosing memorandum of their contents.

The 4th.—Giving cover to his former letter relative to the dispatch of seeds, &c.

No. 18.—From T. S. Henley, Esq., dated 25th July, enclosing a memorandum of the total amount advanced on account of the Society, exclusive of freight on the sugar-canes, with a request that this last item of expenditure may be again brought to the Society's notice.

No. 19.—From M. Campbell, Esq., dated Cawnpore, July 18, requesting a supply of American cotton seed.

No. 20.—From R. W. Chew, Esq., dated 16th July, forwarding 16 dried mangoes, brought from the Eastward.

The Secretary had also been presented some brought by the same ship, which are at the service of Members.

No. 21.—From D. Macleod, Esq., of Seonee, dated 4th July, acknowledging receipt of Egyptian cotton seed, &c.

No. 22.—From Colonel Torrens, dated 16th July, signifying his intention of withdrawing from the Society, being about to leave the Presidency.

No. 23.—From Mr. C. M. Villet, to the Secretary, dated Cape Town, June 8th, advising the shipment of six cases of seed, in reference to the order conveyed to him in Mr. Bell's letter of the 2d December last. These seeds are on the *Struth Eden*, now in the river.

No. 24.—From the Hon'ble W. H. L. Melville to the Secretary, dated Meershedabad, August 4, promising to forward soon to the Society some grafts, or cuttings of superior flavored mango trees.

No. 25.—From C. T. Henley, Esq., dated 9th August, forwarding samples of sugar, made from canes grown on the island of Ceylon.

Mr. Henley states, that the sugar-cane grows luxuriantly on that island, but that it is not cultivated for manufacture.

No. 26.—From Baboo Radhakunt Deb, dated 9th August, presenting to the Society a copy of his translation of an Extract from a Horticultural work in Persian.

No. 27.—From F. W. H. Speed, Esq., presenting some very fine specimens of green maize in the husk, from Dasee and Jaunpore seed.

No. 28.—From the Secretary, presenting a bottle containing the nutmeg in its various stages of ripening.

The thanks of the Meeting were ordered in all the foregoing communication and presentations.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Culcutta, Town Hall, 10th August, 1836.—*Hurkaru.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Culcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, August 6, 1836.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were elected members of the Society.

—Drummond, Esq., Surgeon to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

Dr. Marshall and J. Dodgson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeons of the Bengal Presidency.

Letters from the following gentlemen were then read. From C. Ducat and L. Hathway, Esquires, Assistant-Surgeons of the Bombay Presidency, Robert Davis, Esq., H. M. 39th Regt., and G. King, Esq., Surgeon, Chinwar, requesting that their names might be withdrawn from the Society.

From A. Garden, Esq., on behalf of Dr. Guthrie of Allahabad, to the same purport.

From J. Ludlow, Esq., Superintending-Surgeon, Barrackpore, stating his inability to continue a member of the Society and presenting the library with 8 vols. of the London Medical Journal.

From the Royal Medico Chirurgical Society of London, returning thanks for the last number of the transactions presented to them.

From C. Morehead, Esq., M. D., Secretary of the Bombay Medical Society, forwarding the second number of the proceedings of that Society.

From A. Campbell, Esq., M. D., Nipal, stating that it will afford him much pleasure to take charge of such plants as the Society may think advisable to forward to him from amongst those brought to India by the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland.

From W. Dunbar, Esq., M. D., in charge of the Ramgaur battalion, to the same effect, stating that the climate of Dorunda, where he is stationed, resembles closely that of Hazareebaugh, and presents consequently a favorable opportunity for the cultivation of some of the aforesaid plants, particularly the *atropa belladonna* and *curacum officinale*.

From Dr. Smytman, of Bombay, stating that the Society's agents at that place have closed their business, and that there is consequently no person at that presidency to whom the members can pay their subscriptions. A letter was received also from W. Taylor, Esq., of Bombay, to the same effect.

It was consequently determined that Dr. Morehead be requested to point out an agent.

A preparation of scirrhus of the pylorus was presented for the museum by Dr. Beattie of Allahabad, through Dr. Ranken.

Part of a paper on mortification, by T. Wise, Esq., M. D., of Houghly, was then read.

Dr. Wise commences by defining life to be an additional property of organic structure beyond that of simple inorganic matter which pervades in different degrees all its parts, and renders it capable of resisting the physical effects of surrounding agents. The weakening of this principle to a certain degree, causes death, so in like manner the weakening of local vitality may destroy the part so weakened by its irritation, leading to the death of the patient in some cases; in others ending by the removal of the destroyed portion. The partial destruction of vitality is denominated mortification. Dr. W. divides gangrene; 1st, into that which is produced by local diseases or injuries; 2dly, into that which is reduced as a symptom of the state of the constitution; 3dly, the specific action of certain substances, as the ergot of rye, &c.

The causes of accidental gangrene he says act either directly or indirectly. The direct causes are the cessation of circulation, destruction of nervous energy, or the action of sedatives employed to weakened parts, as in violent bruises or extensive wounds including large blood vessels or nerves, tight ligatures, cold, exchorotics, &c. Dr. W. gives several cases illustrative of this variety, consisting of severe injuries of the limbs, chiefly compound fractures followed by mortification.

The indirect causes of accidental gangrene act as stimuli to parts already much weakened, as applying heat to a part weakened by cold, or exciting an action greater

than the power of the part can continue to perform. Dr. W. then describes the usual symptom and phenomena of gangrene. He considers the shrinking and dark color to be vital actions. He combats the notion that the filling up of the blood-vessels with a plug of coagulated blood is the effect of mere coagulation of dead blood. He attributes it and the subsequent closure of the vessels to an increase of vitality in the blood, which fluid he says is no longer capable of remaining in a fluid state when its vitality is much encreased, but that it becomes fluid again as soon as the encreased vitality is removed. The excitement of the blood vessels in these cases, he believes, produces the exalted vitality of the contained blood.

The author remarks that the rapidity with which gangrene advances depends on the vitality of the part or of the tissue and its distance from the trunk. From a knowledge of this fact the Surgeon amputates a mortified limb before the line of separation between the living and dead matter is marked; even when the cellular tissue is in a state of gangrene. The indications of

cure of this species of mortification are: 1st, removal of the exciting causes; 2nd, removal of distressing symptoms by reducing too great vascular action by means of anti-phlogistics, and allaying irritability and pain by opiates; 3rd, promotion of equable circulation by heat and moisture except in mortification produced by cold, or when opposed to the patient's feeling; 4th, supporting the vigor of the system by tonics and nourishing diet, wine, &c.

With regard to the propriety of amputation, Dr. Wise remarks that each case has its own peculiarities, and the Surgeon must be guided by them in his opinion. The feasibility and advantage of the operation in many cases of traumatic gangrene, there is abundant proof, and in gangrene from cold it is peculiarly applicable, because there is less danger of the disease returning.

The lateness of the hour and the length of the paper, rendered it necessary to postpone the remainder of Dr. Wise's communication till the next meeting.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D., Secy. Med. and Phy. Socy. *Hurkaru.*]

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Proceedings of a Meeting of Medical Officers assembled at Saugor, to take into consideration the proceedings of a Quarterly General Meeting of the subscribers to the Medical Retiring Fund, held at Calcutta on the 11th July, 1836.

Mr. Superintending-Surgeon H. Hough being unanimously called to the chair, Mr. Assistant-Surgeon R. Foley was requested to act as Secretary to the meeting. The proceedings of the Quarterly General Meeting of subscribers to the fund having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Surgeon Baillie, seconded by Mr. Surgeon Pringle,

That the meeting do resolve to promote by every means in their power the success of the fund, and that in furtherance of this purpose, immediate instructions be given to the Deputy Paymaster, to deduct our monthly subscriptions from 1st July last; and that on being furnished by the Secretary to the fund with statements of account, such of us as have not already paid up our arrears, do take measures to liquidate the same, with the least practicable delay.

Proposed by Dr. Pringle, seconded by Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Dickson,

That monthly subscriptions be henceforth paid in the same number of Company's* rupees as heretofore in sicca rupees, and that the arrears now due, be calculated in the same currency, credit being given to those who have already paid their subscriptions, for the difference between sicca and Company's rupees.

Proposed by Mr. Superintending Surgeon Hough, seconded by Dr. Eccles,

That in the opinion of the Meeting the granting annuities and bonuses at the same time, requires reconsideration, it being stated at Regulation 3d, Section 1st, of the additional appendix to the Regulations, that both are incompatible in the same fund.

Proposed by Mr. Asst.-Surgeon Dickson, seconded by Mr. G. Baillie,

That the managers of the Medical Retiring Fund be requested to memorialize the Honorable Court of Directors, to rescind the order which renders it obligatory on Superintending-Surgeons and Members of the Medical

Board, to serve a certain number of years in their respective grades before they can retire upon the pension of their rank, that order being directly opposed to this principle of our fund, which has been instituted for the purpose of accelerating promotion, and raising us to the higher grades of our department, while we are yet capable of discharging our duties, with credit and satisfaction to ourselves, and with advantage to the service; whereas the effect (unintentional no doubt) of the order of the Honorable Court, is to retard promotion, by obliging us to prolong our service, for the purpose of obtaining the superior pension, to a period when, in many instances, infirmities, mental and physical, induced by climate and the fatigue and anxiety attendant on our professional duties, would render it advisable for the efficiency of the service that we should make way for others.

Proposed by Mr. Surgeon Baillie, seconded by Dr. Eccles,

That the Honorable Court of Directors be memorialized to place their medical officers on an equality with the other branches of their service, in respect to reduced period of service, as well as pensions for length of service;* and that as their Chaplains are allowed to retire on Major's pensions, after fifteen years' service, the same indulgence be granted to their no-less-deserving medical servants.

Proposed by Mr. Surgeon Graham, seconded by Dr. Foley,

That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be circulated to the medical officers of the Saugor division, with a request that they unite with us in supporting the fund, from the operation of which the juniors of our body may expect early promotion, and advancement to the higher grades of our department, while yet in the vigor of life; and the seniors look forward to a handsome and necessary addition to the very inadequate pension at present allowed them for their long and arduous services.

ROBT. FOLEY, Secretary to the Meeting.

Saugor, 1st August, 1836.

Hurkaru.]

* Chaplains and medical officers enter the service about the same age, and after having incurred similar and considerable expense in the study of their professions, neither honors, nor riches, nor rank, nor glory fall to their share; as they came into the service, so they leave it, having merely their professional rank.

† There are Surgeons of thirty-one years' service now on the list, and who are entitled to a retiring pension of only £ 122 a-year.

* The present rate of exchange admits of this.

MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society, which took place on the evening of the 3d August, it was intimated, that, in consequence of the further explanations offered, Government had at length authorised the Society to undertake the printing of 500 copies of the Bishop of Cochin China's Dictionary of the Cochin Chinese language with its Latin version,—at a fixed cost to Government of 5,600 rupees. Of this sum, 3,500 is a personal allowance to the learned Bishop for his expenses during at least a twelve months' superintendence, (his labour of compilation having no other reward than the pride of literary fame); and for the remaining 2,000 rupees only Dr. Marshman has engaged to turn out the work—above 500 pages—at the Serampore Press, though the letters must be cut for the purpose. Dr. Marshman's offer was correctly viewed as one of pure generosity, made in the expectation of actual loss,—not to speak of the value of his personal labour.

A third oriental work of the unfinished publications handed over last year to the Society by Government, was laid upon the table,—*NAISHADIA*, a Sanscrit Poem, with copious notes by a Pundit of the Sanscrit College, very neatly printed at the Baptist Mission Press, in a thick volume of about 900 pages.

Among the communications to the Society, of which there were a considerable number in the notice, was a letter from Government, asking the opinion of the

Society upon a proposition of Sir Alexander Johnston referred here from Madras, that the late Colonel Mackenzie's labours should be followed up by directing attention to the copying of inscriptions in all parts of the country, and pursuing other antiquarian enquiries. Sir Alexander, who has at present the charge of Colonel Mackenzie's manuscripts, seems to attach great importance to the acquisition of these materials of history, and suggests that researches should be made systematically and simultaneously every where at some cost, that is, the question upon which the Government of India may possibly differ from the compiler of Colonel Mackenzie's manuscripts. The matter was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Papers.

The table exhibited proofs that the Society was gaining very rapidly for its museum by the liberality of its contributors. Scores of stuffed birds and animals just received, invited the gaze of the visitors, and there was a live poisonous snake, (of a new species we believe) seven feet long, coiled in a little wire cage, which attracted a great deal of attention. The names of the donors, and the particulars of the valuable papers in the Secretary's box, will of course be given in the regular report which we shall copy from the journal.

Mr. William Speir was elected a Member, and Mr. Serjeant Dawe an assistant Member. The Meeting broke up at near eleven o'clock, having had a very full attendance.—*Englishman*.

NEW RULES FOR MANAGING THE RED SEA STEAMERS.

We extract from the last *Government Gazette* a new set of rules for the management of steamers to the Red Sea. This looks well; for unless some intention existed to keep up the communication with Egypt, we conclude that nothing further would have been done to regulate it. Indeed, it is now generally understood that either the *Hugh Lindsay*, or the new steamers will be dispatched twice at least to Suez during the ensuing season.

The report that positive orders had been sent out by the Court against the employment of the latter as packet boats, appears to have been erroneous. The time, therefore, we believe is not far distant when they will be employed for no other purpose, as the advantages to be derived from them are becoming more and more apparent every day.

It now appears that the *Hugh Lindsay*, on the occasion of her last arrival, brought bills of exchange to Bombay alone on the governments of the three presidencies, to the extent of at least sixty lakhs of rupees! By some individuals the amount is estimated at a great deal more. What she may have brought for Calcutta we cannot say; but probably not less than the above amount. The greater part of this money was intended for investment either in bills or produce for the China market; and but for the steamer would no doubt have been sent direct to Canton. A new source of trade, therefore, never looked forward to, nor even dreamt of, by the most sanguine advocates of steam navigation, has already sprung up from it; the effect of which, besides throwing business into the hands of the merchants of this place and Calcutta, will be, indeed, we may say, as far as Bombay is concerned, has been, to raise the price of the staple articles of commerce,

such as cotton and opium, beyond what it would otherwise have been. And such, it may confidently be predicted, will always be the effect of a rapid communication with England.

As regards the Company, too, the advantages of overland packets are not less obvious. Had the funds which have been remitted to India been forwarded to China direct, the demand at home for bills on the Indian Governments would have been by no means so great as it was, and instead of the court being enabled to raise their price from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. the rupee, as they did in the month of March, the inference is that it would have remained stationary. Now a single penny upon the rupee on 60 lakhs only—the value of the bills forwarded to Bombay—would amount to 2 lakhs and 72 thousand rupees—a sum which the Court of Directors clearly ought to place to the credit of steam navigation by the Red Sea.

The direct returns of the *Hugh Lindsay* we regret to say, have not been so large as we anticipated. The cause, however, is apparent upon a little examination. The number of passengers she takes is not half so great as a vessel expressly fitted up for the purpose would do; and the rate of postage by her is much too low; amounting to only a third of that charged between Alexandria and London, whereas, taking the expenses attending steam communication on this side the isthmus of Suez into consideration, it ought to be the very reverse; the English postage, however, being reduced to admit of it.

Another cause of the receipts from postage being so small is the abuse of the privilege of franking by the Directors. We understand that a single house in Bombay received packets on a late occasion, all free, the postage on which would have amounted to between six and

seven hundred rupees; and the franks to Calcutta we have no doubt were equally numerous. It would be absurd, therefore, to take the receipts from this source as any criterion whatever. The Court, however, we have no doubt, after having done their very best to make them as low as possible, will point triumphantly to them as an argument against the whole scheme to which they are so obnoxious.—*Bombay Courier*.

Instructions and Regulations for Passengers proceeding in the Honourable Company's Armed Steamers to and from the Red Sea.

1.—Passage can be engaged on application at the Office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, when the vessel is in Bombay, or to the Commander when at the ports in the Red Sea, when persons so applying, will be furnished with a copy of these Regulations, to which their attention will be particularly called, and an acknowledgment of their intentions to comply therewith will be required, previous to their being entered on the list of passengers, and it is to be clearly understood, that any applicant for a passage may be rejected without a cause being assigned, the Commander, however, reporting such application and his reasons for rejection to the superintendent. The choice of sleeping berths must (except on an order from Government) be according to the priority of engagement for a passage, but the individual taking a passage must make his choice in person or by his Agent at the time of his engagement.

2.—The rates of passage money are as follows:

A cabin passage,.....	Rupees 800
A deck ditto,.....	600
Children in arms,.....	" "

Ditto from two years old and upwards if they do not sit at the cuddy table, a moiety of the passage money.

European servants,....	" 70
Native,.....	" 40

A passage from Mocha to Suez, .. one half the fixed rate.

A passage from Juddah to Suez, .. one third

" " Juddah to Bombay,..... two thirds

" " Mocha to Bombay,..... one half

For a shorter trip, in proportion to the distance.

3.—The short passages in the Red Sea are to be paid for on the person being received on board. It will be necessary for individuals not belonging to the Honorable Company's service to make the requisite arrangements with the Commander for the payment of the passage money either upon embarkation, or at Bombay on their arrival.

4.—Independent of the table they will have the attendance of a servant.

5.—The Vessel being commanded and officered by Commissioned Officers of the Indian Navy, and navigated under Martial Law, it is expected that all passengers will conduct themselves with the same circumspection as passengers on board His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's vessels of war, at the same time, every indulgence and consideration will be given to their comfort and accommodation, so long as it does not infringe on discipline.

6.—Passengers having occasion to complain of the neglect of servants, or of improper conduct on the part of any individual on board, will make the same known to the Commander, who will adopt such measures as he may deem necessary on the occasion. All complaints to the Commander by passengers must be made either upon the quarter-deck, or by writing to the Commander, who will exert the general control he has over all on board.

7.—The baggage of each passenger must not exceed more than three boxes of the following dimension.

	feet	inches
Length.....	2	6
Breadth.....	1	3
Depth.....	1	6

with two three dozen cases, and as there will not be stowage on board the vessel for small tents, those articles will be supplied by Government at Suez and Cairo, at the rate of a small bechova for two persons.

8.—Passengers wishing to invite any of the Officers or Midshipmen to the table, may do so, first obtaining the Commander's consent, when a book will be kept for the purpose of noting such occurrences, when the sum of rupees 6 will be charged to the passengers giving such invitation, who will give the amount, or an order for the same, to the purser.

9.—All passengers who are not unwell, are expected to take their meals at the public table. The breakfast hour will be half past eight, dinner at three, and tea at sunset, with a sandwich at nine p. m.

10.—Passengers will be allowed 24 hours after the arrival of the vessel to make their arrangements, but should they remain any time after that on board, it must be at their own expense, paying at the rate of eight rupees per diem, and the same on embarkation. Should they wish to live on board before the day appointed for sailing, the Commander may receive them upon their paying the same sum.

N. B.—All calculations are in Bombay rupees.

12.—Every passenger will pledge his word (in the letter, stating his intention of complying with the regulations) that he will carry no letter whatever with him on board the steamer, without having paid the usual postage at the Post Office, for letters via the Red Sea.

13.—When an application is made for a passage in Bombay, the applicant must produce a certificate from the Sub-Treasurer that one third of the passage money has been paid into the Treasury, before his name can be entered as a passenger at the Indian Navy Office.

14.—In the event of an individual not proceeding in the steamer after his name is entered as a passenger, he shall forfeit the third of the passage money paid into the Treasury, under the preceding article.

15.—Ten days previous to the period on which the steamer is advertised to depart, each passenger is to pay the remaining two-thirds of his passage money into the Treasury, in default of which his passage will be considered to be forfeited, together with the amount paid into the Treasury under the thirteenth article.

16.—No transfer of accommodation in the steamer by an individual who has taken his passage to one who has not taken his passage will be permitted.

17.—Any officer from another presidency or from an out-station making an application for information, should have his name put down according to the date of that application, and a reasonable time be given for receiving his conclusion.

18.—Each cabin of the "Hugh Lindsay" (excepting the Captain's) is to accommodate two passengers.

19.—The deck passengers who only pay rupees six hundred (600) have no right, it is to be understood, to sleep in the cuddy.

20.—The person who first engages a passage will be entitled to an entire cabin, and so on, for the whole of the cabins allotted for passengers, but should more passengers offer than the allotted number to the cuddy, it will then be necessary for them to share their cabins with another, retaining their choice of whom they will take in, the last passenger getting a cabin being the first to divide his cabin in gradation upwards.

21.—Deck passengers are only to be taken after the cabin and cuddy berths are filled.

* CHARLES MALCOLM.

Instructions for the Commanders of the Hon'ble Company's Armed Steamers relative to the conveyance of Passengers, their accommodations, table, &c. &c.

1.—The Commanders are to attend carefully to the comfort and accommodation of passengers; whilst they do this, they will take care to preserve their characters as Commissioned Officers in the Honorable Company's service.

2.—All complaints from passengers, either against officers, seamen, or servants, are only to be received on the quarter deck, or by letter. If necessary the Commander may have them investigated in private; every attention is to be immediately given to them, and every means taken to give satisfaction.

3.—The Commander will preside at the head of the table, and it is expected that by his example he will prevent any excess of conviviality, which must be preserved on board the steam packets.

4.—The Commander is not to receive any present whatever under any circumstances, without the permission of Government applied for through the Superintendent, and will caution Officers of the service under his command not to receive a present from any passenger on board. A non-compliance with this order, will subject them to a court-martial, and any officers found engaged in any species of trade whatever, or merchandize, will also subject themselves to a trial for disobedience of orders. This will not prevent the Commander himself taking or granting permission to the Officers taking on board any small quantity of coffee or other useful produce, provided it is for their own use; the application for permission to take on board such produce must be made in writing to the Commander, and an account kept of whatever is received on board either for himself or for others by his permission.

5.—The Commander, if there is no agent appointed by Government, will engage passengers in the Red Sea, agreeably to the first article of the Regulations and Instructions, and he will not reject any applicant without some substantial grounds for so doing; however, he will be very careful in ascertaining, that those who apply for passages, and not belonging to the Company's service, have the means of paying for their passage on the arrival at the Presidency, all those taking short passages in the Red Sea will pay the passage money before they are received on board.

6.—The Commander will be particular in directing the Officers of the watch not to speak to the passengers, but give their sole attention to their duty upon which the safety of all vessels (but particularly a steamer) so much depends.

7.—All orders and regulations for the better government of the H. C.'s vessels of war that do not interfere with these instructions will be duly attended to, and the Commander will be held responsible for any breach thereof.

8.—The Commander is to provide and manage the mess table, &c. finding every thing for the passengers according to a proportionate scale drawn up by a Committee, and with which he is furnished by the directions of Government.

9.—The Commander will receive four hundred and fifty rupees for each passenger for whom he provides a table when the number on the voyage to or from Suez does not exceed twelve, exclusive of children, and when above that number, four hundred rupees for each, with reduced rates for such as are taken on board at any of the intermediate ports between Bombay and Suez, viz.

If provided with a passage from Mocha to Suez, one-half the fixed rate; if from Judda one-third, and on the return voyage, if taken up at Judda; if at Mocha one-half, and for a shorter trip, in proportion to the distance.

When Officers proceed on board the steamer on duty, if entertained at table, the Commander will be entitled to receive from Government at a per diem allowance agreeably to the scale laid down by the Government Order of the 18th December, 1834, for the sailing vessels of the Indian Navy.

10.—The cabin furniture, plate, table linen, &c. to be completed so as to fully accommodate at least twelve passengers. The several articles henceforward are to be kept up by the Commander and considered as transferrable in good order to his successors, or to Government when required, the state being in fact subject to no demands whatever on account of the mess, beyond the stipulated rates of rupees four hundred and fifty, or four hundred, agreeably to the number of passengers, and the trifling expense to be incurred by the issue of ship's provisions to the additional servants required to be entertained for each voyage.

11.—Deck passengers are only to be taken after the cabins and cuddy berths are filled.

Bombay Courier.]

CHARLES MALCOLM.

THE BLACK ACT COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1836.

At a meeting of the Committee held this day at the office of Mr. Dickens at half past ten o'clock, A. M.

Present.—Mr. Burkingyoung, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. R. S. Thomson, Mr. K. R. Mackenzie, Mr. Speir, Mr. Watson and Mr. Kyd.

The Secretary informed the Members present of Mr. Turton's intended departure on Monday next to Bombay and then to England via Egypt at the end of October or beginning of November, and his anxiety to forward the views of the Petitioners against Act. No. XI. of 1836, and act as their agent (paid or unpaid) in England.

After some conversation respecting the amount realized and the prospects of the subscription which seemed,

as far as it had yet gone, to be satisfactory, it was proposed and resolved:—

1.—That a sum of at least Co.'s Rs. 30,000 ought to be raised, and that a sum of not less than £1,000 be appropriated as a yearly salary to Mr. Turton for two years for his services as agent to the Petitioners against Act No. XI. of 1836, and the balance kept as applicable to expenses.

2.—That the amount when realized be remitted to the Committee of the East India and China Commercial Association to be applied for the above purposes.

3.—That the amount of subscriptions already received be published, together with these resolutions; and that the subscriptions of the friends to the cause at the

other Presidencies and in the Mofussil, be invited through the medium of the Press.

4.—That the Secretary be authorized to communicate with Mr. Turton to know whether the above arrangement will be agreeable to him, and write him to meet the Committee at an adjourned Meeting on Saturday next, at half past ten o'clock.

5.—That the Union Bank be appointed treasurers, and that a list of the subscribers be sent to the Bank and the Bank be requested to collect the amount.

6.—That the Petitions and Memorials now engrossed and laid before the Meeting having been previously published in the newspapers after revision and adoption by the Committee, the Secretary be now authorized to affix thereto the signatures of all those residents in the Mofussil who have already given their consent to sign a respectful petition to Parliament or who may hereafter do so.

7.—That the petitions now engrossed be first circulated for signature to the different mercantile and other establishments, and individual residents in Calcutta, and finally placed at the Exchange Room, for signature in duplicate.

8.—That the whole of the subscriptions now received be entered in the Secretary's general book immediately, and before any publication be made, and it is requested by the Committee that all the individuals who have kindly taken charge of subscription books, may aid the Secretary by either sending their books to his office, or entering the amount immediately on being applied to for that purpose.

T. DICKENS, Secretary.

THE BLACK ACT PETITION.

To the Clerical, Civil, Military, Planters, Merchants and others, residents of the Mofussil who have testified their desire to petition for a Repeal of Act No. XI. of 1836.

Gentlemen,—If I were able, I would address every one of you in person: I should not grudge the trouble, but it would take more time than I could spare, and the expense would be needlessly incurred; for I am sure those friendly to the cause do not need to be propitiated by the mere compliments of a letter to each: a printed circular would cost money and be of no more use than this address, and I could not for the reason above given, write a thousand letters with my own hand.

The subscription begun in Calcutta, already reaches Rs. 17,000; by the day after to-morrow, I trust it will be 20,000; and as yet, with some few exceptions, we have scarce any thing from the Mofussil: when the subscription becomes known, I am sure the up-country friends to the cause will not disappoint us. I write this letter to make known to you at the earliest period, what is doing and has been done: the larger the subscription, the more complete will be the demonstration of our sincere dislike to this act, the greater the moral effect produced. No man can say the Committee have chosen a bad agent for this purpose; no man can say that £1,000 a year is an extravagant remuneration for a man who is both zealous and able—so fitted for the end in view, that I will venture to say a better could not have been found. Should there be a surplus (as I anticipate) beyond the amount at present voted, you may depend upon the Committee to take honest care that every additional expense shall be accounted for and not a sixpence spent but for the ends the petitioners have all in view.

Should there be an ultimate surplus, we can be under no embarrassment in finding for it a fitting appropriation. In case of a plethora, an "*excess de richesses*," we might hand it over (with your good leave) to the Committee for the Library which was to have been built to commemorate our thankfulness for the liberation of the Press, and the merit of Sir C. Metcalfe and the Council in passing that bold and honest law: that public undertaking labours under quite a contrary complaint.

You can aid us of Calcutta, striving for the repeal of Act No. XI., in two ways. 1st, by sending to me, as Secretary of the Committee, any further signatures to the petitions, your influence may procure, from parties who really understand the merits of the question; 2dly, and most efficiently, by sending through your agents, or direct to the Union Bank, your subscriptions. The sooner this is done the better; as the proverb says,

"He gives twice who gives quickly."

The Petitions and Memorials for the repeal of Act No. XI. are engrossed in duplicate, in circulation, and are being rapidly and numerously signed: the GENERAL PETITION will be ready in a few days. This has three main objects; 1st, to obtain a Legislative Council sitting with open doors; 2d, a Legislative Council with a more liberal constitution, and which shall contain some members (however appointed,) neither Company's servants nor Crown appointees; 3d, the admission of CHRISTIANS of every class to the benefits of English law and the new code on the footing of Englishmen, and to secure to ALL as well as Englishmen, the benefits of the HABEAS CORPUS and many of the most valuable rights and privileges of our law. When ready, this will be sent to Mr. Turton and reach him at Bombay before he leaves India. AID THE COMMITTEE AND BINK SMALL DIFFERENCES OF OPINION, the great obstacle, (and which I have ever found in this country, peculiarly formidable) to doing real business or success in any public undertaking.

I subscribe myself, Gentlemen, your faithful Servant,

T. DICKENS, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL SIGNATURES AGAINST THE BLACK ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKAU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I forward for publication a further list of parties, who have signified their wish to subscribe to the Petition against Act No. XI. of 1836, since the last announcement.

Your's truly,

August 13, 1836.

T. DICKENS, Secretary.

*Already advertized,...	704	KISHNAGUR.	
		Indigo Planters	3
TIRHOOT.			
Indigo Planters.....	10	LUCKNOW.	
		Europeans, &c.....	67
RAJSHYEE.			
Indigo Planters.....	8	MIRZAPORE.	
Native.....	1	Indigo Planter	1
	9-	Total.....	794

* N. B. On a careful examination of the lists, it was found that out of the 726, before published, 34 names were signed twice over.

MRS. LEACH'S DRAMATIC SOIREE.

Leach's name is the best 'Open Sesame' to the purses of the laughter-loving. Her little entertainment on Friday evening, the 5th August, drew together at least five hundred persons, including nearly all the great, the good, the beautiful, and the gallant. For certain reasons we are unable to speak to the merit of the performances, and therefore borrow the following from the *Oriental Observer* of Saturday evening; but we may be permitted to infer that the representation was, on the whole, satisfactory to the audience, seeing that in spite of the intolerable heat, and the difficulty of hearing distinctly, scarcely any persons left until the performances concluded:—

Mrs. Leach's card was a lucky one, and drawn to a fortunate extent, as it would appear the whole community, among whom were not a few of the highest, club'd together for her benefit; and if an evening happily spent is conducive to the preservation of health, the lieges' coin has answered not only the little prima donna's purpose but their own. Thus spending money well does as much good as giving it.

"*The Liar*" has been so long a stock farce, that a notice of the plot, if it can be said to have one, would not be a seemingly afterpiece to the performance, which indeed merits a more lengthened notice than we have leisure to bestow. The versatile genius of *Master Modus* lost nothing of its reputation in *Young Wilding*: he appeared,

as he always does, quite at ease. We may say of his performance last evening, that the truth of the acting admirably displayed the falsehood of the character. *Count Almaviva* in that 'compound of evil' *Papillon*, had not half enough to do, but he made the most of what the author had assigned him. *Henry the IVth*, 'with proviso, and exception', walked the part of *Sir James Elliot* very creditably: the character itself is 'a fellow of no mark nor likelihood', and does not afford scope for the princely dignity of mounting Bolingbroke. Of Mrs. Leach it is unnecessary to speak, and we may terminate our notice by saying that the farce was excellently performed.

"The Card Party" is an oddity in its way, and a very tolerable holiday affair. We think it would bear a repetition, and certain we are that the splendour of the scenery, the dresses, the new music, composed expressly for the occasion, the ghost, tyrant, plotting, knavery, &c. will not fail to reward the attempt.

The Drama flourishes in Calcutta. We hear that the French performers, who have recently arrived, and regarding whose success some apprehensions were entertained with reference to the present state of the theatre, are likely to meet with as distinguished patronage as the most sanguine well wishers of the drama could have anticipated.—*Englishman*.

THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.

UNE AFFAIRE D'HONNEUR AND VATEL.

The French Company recently arrived, made their debut on the evening of the 23d August, in a little theatre fitted up in one of the large rooms on the second floor at the Government House. The pieces chosen for the occasion were two very humorous one-act *Vaudevilles*—"*Une Affaire d'Honneur*," and "*Vatel*," or the illustrious cook. The principal role in both pieces was taken by M. Fleury, who was very respectably supported by our old friend M. Sivord, and by five others of the corps, namely, Madame Thonon, Mademoiselle Fleury, M. Bonniol, M. Alphonse and M. Charles, the last a young actor, destined, we guess, for the parts that were assigned to M. Minard in the former Company, but, to judge from a first performance, not quite equal to him. The two ladies had not much opportunity of displaying their talents: we prefer them both to the "adorable" Flore of the last Company; but the *prima donna* we understand to be Madame de Ligny, who is unfortunately still laid up with illness (on which account the performance at first selected for next Friday at the Town Hall has been changed, as she will not be able to appear), and we hear that a lady since arrived, Madame Florival, has also very considerable dramatic powers; they must be something much above par to be equal to those of Madame Isidore, whose brilliant tact and extraordinary vivacity were the life of the former *Vaudevilles* and the admiration of every body. But of M. Fleury we cannot speak in too much praise; with all the humour of our friend Waleski, he has the advantage over him in voice and a knowledge of music, and perhaps also a greater versatility of comic talent. If it could be made worth the while of Waleski to quit his new occupation in the *blus* line and join the *Vaudevillists*, their company would be a

strong one, and we might have scenes of inimitable drollery from the regular French Comedy, as well as in the more humble range of the *Vaudeville*. The invitations were special, but the crowd nevertheless was considerable, and never was a variety of attraction more successfully introduced at the Government House parties, or introduced with more liberal consideration for a class of talented artistes, for whom the Calcutta public is too parrow a field, because there are few who understand the language well enough to appreciate the merits of their performances. But there was laughing enough and unreserved applause too, about the incomparable *boudin chigoté*, (to which the Swedish Ambassador had helped himself three times) and in other very ludicrous scenes; and if every one did not take the jokes, the example of his Lordship was enough to banish all gravity from the room.—*Calcutta Courier*.

LES VISITANDINES.

We had the gratification, on the evening of the 30th August, of seeing the second of the two pieces—*Les Visitandines*—performed by the French Company at the Town Hall, and quite sure are we that the reports of the few who did attend (some seventy or eighty) will spread wide the good fame of the talented corps, and cause many a regret that they were suffered to make their first public exhibition before so scanty an audience—we had ourselves to regret being too late for the first piece. *The Visitandines* is a lively little comic French Opera of two acts, very popular in France, and full of interests to those who understand the language—when played as it was. In the first place M. Thonon is a capital

leader of an Orchestra—in the opinion of the best judges quite as good as Planel, or better. Then M. Fleury is not only an accomplished actor, but he has a very good voice and is a very good singer into the bargain: his song in the disguise of a father confessor was deservedly applauded. M. Bonniol has a good tenor voice, and sung and played with much effect. But we cannot particularize the merits of the performers. They certainly exceeded our expectations, notwithstanding what we had seen and heard about them. We were glad to see Madame Nouveau enlisted in the company, and should be still more pleased to welcome back from the Mofussil our inimitable friend Waleski. But what is

the use of these selfish wishes, without audiences that will pay? Can they be gratified unless the lovers of Music and the patrons of the Drama will put their shoulders to the wheel? Unless these, with their own subscriptions and by their example provide grist to the mill, it cannot work. Let them secure a good attendance, by engaging "the beauty and fashion" of the place to resort to the Town Hall, and gratify themselves, which patronizing those whose profession and interest and pride and delight it is to entertain them. We hear talk of an intention to get up a subscription, as was done for the Italian Operas last year, and heartily do we hope the plan may succeed.—*Calcutta Courier*.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1836.

A case of larceny was brought to-day before the Supreme Court, under the following circumstances:—A female servant of the zenana, or female apartments, of Peary Mohun Bose, was charged with fraudulently removing from her master's house, sundry valuable ornaments, such as a gold *nith*, or ring appended to the nose, two pearls, a ruby, one pair of bracelets, a golden necklace, an armlet, nineteen rupees in silver, and various other articles. It appears that the woman, Bhogobutty, had absconded from her master's premises, about the beginning of May last, taking away with her the aforementioned articles, and repaired to the village of Boheety, Zilla of Burdwan, where her domicile is situate, and where she was found by one Atum Sing, in the service of Peary Mohun Bose and a police peon, Anitolla by name, who recovered the stolen property. That part of the stolen articles were deposited in the house of one Nuffruddy, inhabitant of the same village, and both the woman Bhogobutty, and the former, were apprehended. Strong suspicions naturally arose as to Nuffruddy being a *particeps criminis*. The stolen property was produced and identified by the owner.

The prisoner alledged in her defence, that those ornaments were given to her by a female Brahmin, as she was bathing at the Ghaut, and that she was unaware of their belonging to her master, and further, that as she was about to return to Calcutta after having ascertained the real owner of those articles, she was seized by the Police; and that having been searched by the durwan of her master's house, she could not have been the author of the larceny.

Sir Benjamin Malkin addressed the Jury, and summed up the evidence. The point to be considered was whether there existed sufficient proof of the fact of the woman having absconded from her master's house with his property, or whether there could be any probability in the story of the jewels having been given to her by a female Brahmin, and whether also the prisoner Nuffruddy was not an accessory after the fact, an opinion to which his Lordship seemed to incline. The Jury declared Bhogobutty—guilty, and Nuffruddy—not guilty. Sentence:—transportation.

Another case of larceny occurred. A shopkeeper at Hautcola in Calcutta, went at about the hour of gun-fire in the morning to Balyagat after locking every thing in his house, and returned home at one o'clock. On his return he found the tie or chord of the outward door cut, the staple of the inner one broken, and various utensils and pieces of cloth removed. A chowkeedar, Banny, of the Hautcola thanna, having gone to the

complainant's house at nine in the morning, and observing the fastenings of the outer door cut through and the door wide open, called for the inmate, and receiving no answer, went in and saw the prisoner, who beckoned and told him to keep quiet, but being seized hold of, they struggled, when the chowkeedar called aloud for the thannadar, who took away the thief and the property about to be stolen.

Mussram, a ferry man, and Pran, a neighbour of the complainant, testified to the prisoner's having wrapped up various utensils in a cloth, and removed a chest to the door, when he was prevented by the interference of the Police man. On the stolen articles being exhibited, the owner recognized his property.

Sir Benjamin Malkin addressed the Jury, stating that this was a case of theft, or larceny, and not one of burglary, although the theft had not received its complete execution.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty of burglary—guilty of stealing.

The Thannadar being called by his Lordship, declared that the prisoner had been, on a former occasion, committed to the House of Correction for three months. Sentence:—eighteen months hard labour.—*Hurkaru*.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

The King v. Imaum Selim alias Sidi.

A CASE OF MURDER.

Kistomony, (a native Hindoo female.)—I live in Banstollah lane, and have my own house there. I knew Yessop Khan; he was a friend of mine. I was from my childhood in his keeping. Yessop was murdered about 17 days ago. I saw him on the day of the murder at 10 p. m. when he came to me, and then I went to the part of my house where I sleep and he went in with me. I was sitting when my friend began to undress, and at that time a girl of the name of Madhub ran into my dwelling where she occupies a room. On being asked what was the matter, she answered in a fright, "there is some body," and ran out; when as I was going to shut my door it was forced open by the prisoner here present, who rushed in; on which my friend Yessop said to him, why do you thus abruptly come? Sit down here quietly; the women are frightened. The prisoner replied you are an *hurrām xada* and struck him with his hand; on which my friend shoved me out and I ran into the street, where I called for help. A person wounded and stabbed ran towards my house followed by others. I did not know that man before. Soon after the prisoner

had got out of my house, I returned home and saw my friend lying down, wounded on one side, and another man lying down near him. I knew the face of the man who came to my house, as he had come close to me when I first ran into the street, where I remained at a little distance from my house. I saw about 20 persons run into it, and almost instantly come out. I concealed myself in the street and then saw the prisoner come out of the house a short time after the 20 others had left it; and he ran in the direction of the Mutchua Bazar. There was some moonlight and I observed his dress, as he sped away. I observed his countenance. I have no doubt whatever that this prisoner is the same individual. He wore a sort of coat, with a pajama, the coat hanging about half way down his legs, and he had a cap on his head and a sort of turban tied round it. As the prisoner ran I had him in sight at no great distance. He ran with his arm raised up, but I saw nothing in his hand. When he escaped from the house, after striking my friend, I neither then, nor during the action, remarked any instrument in his hand. I do not recollect when he was taken. I did not observe what may have happened to him in the street on account of the crowd. I returned home, and went upstairs, where in the inner verandah I saw a man lying down: the verandah was deluged with blood. I saw my friend Yessop upstairs lying in the outer verandah. The stranger whom I saw was breathing, but Yessop was lying a corpse, having received a wound in the left breast out of which something had come of a bluish colour. The wound was large; the whole place was drenched with blood. I tried to give my friend some water; I raised his head, but I found him motionless and perfectly gone! near the stranger I perceived the Thanadar take up a sheath or silver scabbard, about ten inches in length and bended. It was neither mine nor Yessop's, and I had never seen any such thing before, nor does it belong to any person in the house where I live.

The corpse of the stranger was removed, that of Yessop was examined by several gentlemen, and a Doctor.

Prisoner declared that he did not know deponent, and never saw her.

Dr. Bain.—I am a Doctor. I saw and examined the body of a man on the 26th July about 2 p. m. I remember seeing the last witness. The body was lying near the threshold of the door, with the head in the room, and the feet in the verandah. It was on its back, and a great deal of coagulated blood was spilt near it. The body was clothed. The wound lay over the seat of the stomach, obliquely from the left to the right side of the body downwards; it measured eight inches and a quarter, and the stomach and the transverse arch of the colon protruded through the wound. I then proceeded to open the body. I saw beneath the integuments a wound corresponding with the external, and dividing the cartilages of the ribs; the 4th and 5th of the left, and 5th and 6th ribs of the right side. I raised the ribs and saw an extensive wound on the right lobe of the liver. The pericardium was also divided to the extent of about three inches, and a wound was perceived extending into the right ventricle of the heart, near its apex. The cavity of the chest was filled with blood from the wound in the heart; and the same wound in the liver integuments and ribs caused the further effusion of blood. I believe it was done at one blow and with a very sharp instrument. I further believe the instrument to be two-edged and flat; but I could not tell its exact breadth. The edges as well as the point must have been very sharp. I think it was plunged into the left side, and then turned downwards and outwards from the body, and that the wound and the consequent hemorrhage were the causes of the death—especially the hemorrhage from the heart. The blood that was effused, proceeded from the wound in the liver and integuments, and not from the wound in the heart. The former wound was mortal, independent of the wound in the heart.

Imaum Box.—I am a thanadar. I know Kistomony. I went to her house, on the 25th July, at 10 o'clock p. m. I saw a chokeedar dead in the street in my way to that place. In the upper story, I saw a man lying near the door of the room, with his bowels ripped open. There was life in him, and I saw a carved silver scabbard lying near the corpse. (Witness exhibits the instrument which appears to be that of a kris, without a handle.) I saw the corpse of another person, part of its body being in the room, and part of it in the verandah. There was a wound in the left side, and something had come out which appeared to have the consistency of fat. I have had the scabbard in my possession ever since. There was no weapon in its sheath (here the thanadar exhibited a silver and a leather sheath.)

Prisoner had no question to put to witness.

Dr. Bain declared that the scabbard was of such a description, that an instrument fitting it would inflict, in his opinion, a wound similar to that he observed, which could not have been inflicted with a small or ordinary knife, but by means of a carving knife; and not, in his opinion also, with a small curved knife exhibited in Court.

Madhub.—(A Hindoo girl of 12 or 13 years.) I live in the same house as Kistomony. A Caffree entered her house, at night, at about 10 o'clock. It was the prisoner who is here. I never saw him before. On that evening he wanted to seize hold of me. He had on an *ungurka* or peculiar dress, a cap, something like a turban, and a *pajama*. I ran from him and shut myself up. I only saw him afterwards at the police. I saw the prisoner in the presence of this gentleman, (pointing to Mr. Greenlaw.) I recognize the prisoner at the bar, who had at that time a *shawl roomal* round his head. Kistomony was sitting with Yessop. I saw this prisoner enter into Kistomony's room, where he followed me, and I then went out of the room, and hid myself. In my hiding place I heard two people struggling in the room of Kistomony. Kistomony went out in the street. I saw people come into the house, as I got a moment out of my hiding place, I saw Yessop lying dead in the verandah with his face downwards: another person was lying near Kistomony's door, wounded but still breathing. His bowels were ripped open; his entrails were all out. There are three rooms opening on the verandah, of which I occupy one and Kistomony two. I observed nothing—no weapon in the hand of the prisoner.

Greesh Chunder.—I keep a shop in the Burra Bazar. I have known Kistomony by sight for these three or four months. I was returning to my house from my shop when I saw Kistomony standing at her door and screaming out, that a murder had been committed in her house. I went in, mounted up the stairs and saw this sailor (pointing to the prisoner) whom I recognize although it was night when I saw him. I could see him by the light of the lamp burning in the house. I heard the prisoner call another man, by the appellation of Muddershe, and saw the prisoner draw some instrument from his side and strike the other man. The wounded person clapped his hand on his left breast, and in the act of falling called out *baprae, marae!* He staggered and was about to fall when I ran away. There were other persons, strangers to me, standing below me on the stair case at the time.

Mr. Macan.—On the morning of the 26th July, I went into Kistomony's house, Barfuttollah Gully, Burra Bazar. On going upstairs I saw the body of a native, lying partly out and partly in the verandah. He was dead. In an inner verandah, I found a man lying wounded, whom I ordered to be sent to the Native Hospital. I met a chokeedar dead in the street. I proceeded to Mutchua Bazar in search of a man called Imaum Sidi, or Salim, whom I could not find at his house; and

then went to another house in the neighbourhood. I found him not; and then proceeded to Amratollah to the house of a Nacoda. I asked the Nacoda if Imaum Sidli was in his house, which he first denied; but afterwards the Nacoda returned, desired me to go with him, and under the stairs on a large chest I found the prisoner and caused him to be taken into custody. On doing so, I observed one of his fingers recently cut; and on my asking him how it had occurred, he replied that he had been cutting meat. Then I proceeded with him to the house of Kistomony, and from thence to the native hospital. With him I brought to the police the large chest whereon he had been found, and two small ones also. The large chest was opened in my presence at the Police office, by constable Stephen, who had a bunch of keys. There were two locks on the chest, one padlock and the other a common chest lock. The padlock and key were peculiar. I heard from the prisoner that those chests were his; I then ordered their removal to the Police. I understood that they were all the prisoner's property. I am certain that the prisoner told me that the large chest was his. The body of the chokeedar was lying in the street. I shewed prisoner that dead body, and he said that he knew nothing about it.

Prisoner had no question to put to Mr. Macan.

Constable Stevens.—I am a police constable. I went to Kistomony's house on the 25th July evening last. I saw in my way a chowkeedar lying dead in the street. I went into the house. On entering the first room where there was a light I saw a man lying on his back and dead. He had a large wound on his breast. In the next room, there was another man, lying on his side, and alive. I saw a large wound on his person, and his bowels partly hanging out. I then went into the room at the door of which he was lying. I took a light, and saw in the outer verandah drops of blood upon the floor. I traced it up to the place where the body rested. About two yards from the door I observed this cloth (cloth produced in Court). I heard a gongling underneath the cloth, and found this bunch of keys (also exhibited) attached to the cloth. I shewed them to the man that was lying wounded, who was apparently sensible. He did not claim those keys, which I took to the police, and which have remained in my custody. The day following I was sent from the police along with the prisoner to his own house. He went from the police to shew me a knife which he stated to belong to him. In his house he lifted a mat and shewed me this knife (exhibiting a curved knife). There was a padlock on the door of the (occupied) room of the house, and I was sure, from the appearance of the lock that I could find a key would fit it. I returned to the police with prisoner, and took the knife with me. Then I confined the prisoner, and took the keys to Mr. Macan. I then went to the place where the prisoner was confined. On exhibiting the keys to the prisoner he said that *those keys were his; the same keys found near the dead bodies in Kistomony's house*. I then went to the police office where there were three chests. Mr. Macan was there. I opened the largest of those three chests in Mr. Macan's presence, with this brass-key (exhibiting the same). There were attached to the chest an English and a Chinese lock; I opened the Chinese lock with this (exhibiting key); I opened the other lock with this other key (exhibiting it also); and I am certain from my own observation that these keys belong to the bunch which I found in Kistomony's house. With this key I opened the next largest chest (exhibiting the key). [The constable next produced a key opening the smallest box, which key is partly coppered. It is worthy of remark that the knife produced did not fit the silver scabbard nor the sheath.]

[The woman Kistomony was called again, and the keys exhibited to her.] I saw these keys when they

were found. I never saw them before. Yessep had no such keys. Madhub declared that she never had any knowledge of the keys.

Gungaram Jumadar.—I know Mr. Stephens the constable. I know the prisoner at the bar. I interpreted between Mr. Stephens and the prisoner. The prisoner once told me I had a bunch of keys tied to a cloth, but know not where they are. Then the keys were produced to him, and he declared them to be his property.

The prisoner had no question to ask.

Azi Illal.—I am a merchant. I know the prisoner; he is also a merchant. I knew him in his own country of Juddah, for long time. I am of the same country as he. I know the business of this day. The day preceding the night when the murder was committed, I saw prisoner in the Mutchwa Bazaar. He was dressed in a white *courtah*. He had on his head a cloth having the appearance of a half shawl, and worn in the way of a *pagree*. It was an English shawl. I have no doubt he had a cap. (A shawl being exhibited.) It is something like this. I never saw him with a dagger or side-arm. (On the silver scabbard being exhibited.) All men in my country wear a scabbard like that, and a knife to fit it. Prisoner had purchased a similar one in Juddah, five or six years ago, and wore it there. It had cost 300 rupees. I cannot see the difference between this and other scabbards; they are all of the same shape and fashion. The one he wore was, perhaps, a trifle larger than the one I now see. I have known prisoner in Calcutta these last 10 months. Prisoner is known by many respectable people here, being of a respectable family himself. He had opened a shop where he sold coffee and respectable people resorted there. [Here His Lordship observed to the jury, that on putting these questions, he wished to allow the prisoner the benefit of a good testimony].

Dr. Bain.—(The knife found by constable Stephens is exhibited.) I am of opinion that this knife is not large enough nor sharp enough to inflict such a wound as I saw in the deceased's body.

Prisoner had nothing to say to witness.

A chowkeedar named Durrup. I know the prisoner. I went to his house with Mr. Macan to search it. Prisoner lives alone there. The day after the murder, I found two pieces of clothes under the *almogra* near the place where the prisoner slept. [Witness then shews a bundle consisting of a *cowta* and of a *pajama*, found in prisoner's house.] They were wrapped up together under the *almogra*. [The great quantity of large blood stains upon them leaves hardly a doubt of the commission of the murder.] When I saw them first the stains on them were fresh.

Prisoner.—I witnessed a quarrel in the streets, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day, and I went home. In the morning, two persons came to my house, and I offered them some coffee. Those persons wanted to get money from me. They then informed me that unless I paid them a certain sum they would get me put into custody. I then went out with those two men to Amratollah, and told a friend the circumstance. I am not concerned at all in the transaction.

Mursa Ally.—I am a maker of finger-rings. A person came to me and asked me if a Caffere lived there, pointing to your house (addressing himself to the prisoner) and you went away with him. This was on a Tuesday or Wednesday, about 17 days ago, between 7 and 8 A.M. This is all I know.

Agar John was sworn.—Prisoner wished to ask him no question.

Abdul Ruzae.—I am a merchant; I know the prisoner by sight. I heard nothing unfavorable to his character previous to this affair.

Hussen Badwy.—Prisoner arrived here in an Arab ship, nine or ten months ago. I have known him since that time and not before. He was apparently a good man. I never heard or saw anything to his prejudice before.

Verdict : guilty. Sentence : death.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, after summing up the evidence, made a most impressive address to the prisoner, and confirming the sentence of the jury, condemned Imaum Selim or Sidi to be hanged on Friday next, between 5 and 7 A. M.—*Hurkaru.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

The Court rose to-day at 11 A. M., and Sir John Peter Grant, at Mr. Clarke's request, postponed the hearing of the case till to-morrow, at the usual hour. The reader may recollect, that early in the morning of the 25th July last, an audacious murder was committed in the maidan, on the person of a tailor of Captain Johnson. The chief perpetrator of this horrible deed appears to have been a khudmutgar, in the employ of Captain Johnson, and other menial associates. At a period when domestic discipline is so relaxed, and systematic theft and robbery carried on to so fearful an extent, the community cannot be too often put on their guard against the fraudulent and nefarious character of the native inmates of their houses. We hope and trust that if the circumstances of the case turn out, upon the evidence, to be such as they are stated to be, an exemplary punishment will be awarded by the wisdom of the Court. We shall give our readers the condensed details of to-morrow's proceedings.

The other and last case, to be tried this session, is that of the murder of the Captain of the ship *Sumatia*, which occurred on the 17th June last. The Gunner of that vessel, a native of the eastern islands, stated that he had killed his Captain, and the Chief mate, only in self-defence. From what we know of the Manila character, and the extraordinary number of judicial records and sentences, testifying to their ferocious dispositions and relentless spirit of revenge, we strongly suspect the veracity of the Gunner, who is reported to be a Manila man—*Arcades ambo*. The approaching trial will set the matter at rest, as well as the real date of the event's occurrence, whether the 10th or 17th of June.—*Hurkaru.*

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

The King v. Roshun.

Mr. Clarke called the attention of the Court to a passage in the *Hurkaru* of this day, presuming the guilt of the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Grant.—Do you make any motion? It is not perhaps against any order of the Court, but I have great doubts, if it be not a very great contempt of Court. It leaves on my mind a matter of great doubt, what steps I am to take in order to vindicate public justice. I will consult my brethren. With regard to the nature of the paragraph, I can hardly believe, that any Christian (the Judge was much affected)—that any person of common feeling, would thus poison the source of justice. Writer and publisher, if they reflect on their conduct, their own conscience ought to read them a lesson much more severe than any I could inflict. The Jury, I am sure, from the confidence I have in them, will not allow their minds to be prejudiced.—*Englishman.*

MURDER.

The King v. Roshun.

Sham Sheer Khan, chowkeedar.—On Sunday, the 24th July, I went my round, from my thanna, and returned at midnight to Chaundgal Ghaut, where the thanna is situated, after having gone as far as the Police Ghaut, and turned the corner of Loll-diggy, and then took a southerly direction, passed by the entrance gate of Government House, and proceeded towards the Fort, as far as the water-gate, and thence to the New Ghaut; thence again to the station at the triangle, opposite to Government House. This completed my round, and took place between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock. I heard the clock strike, as, on my return to the thanna, I was passing by the Town Hall. During that interval, I heard or saw nothing remarkable. It was a moonlight night, there was some slight rain, but the roads were not slippery. Another chowkeedar went afterwards upon the same round, and I saw him set off. He is present here to-day. His round terminated at three. Then another chowkeedar, or rather a Nayb, Durzen Sing, by name, went upon the same round as I had done, and my turn commenced again at 4 past 5, in the morning, when I took another course. Then I passed before the Court House, and went to Post Office Street, thence before Government House, thence to Loll-diggy, thence to the Exchange Office, and thence along the Strand, and turned through the maidan, and there observed a corpse under a tree. The sun had then just appeared, the clock having struck six. The corpse had its face downwards, resting upon the ground, and the body upon the knees, as in a worshipping posture, and its arms, breast, and clothes were covered with blood. The man's dress consisted of a *unggha*. His throat was deeply cut from side to side. He was perfectly lifeless. He was lying about a hundred cubits, beyond the Baboo's road, and about three hundred and fifty cubits from the Courser. The next chowkeedar must have passed the same round about three quarters of an hour after me. The next chowkeedar must have followed the preceding during the same space of time. I had two chowkeedars with me, and left one of them with the body, and took the other with me, and gave information to the thannadar. Khodem Bux chowkeedar was left with the corpse, and the other, who came with me, is called Munny Rudderu. Notchan thannadar is the person whom I informed, and who accompanied me back to the place. It is a part of our duty to traverse and examine the place, and I saw the body at about 20 cubits distance. No other object attracted my attention, and on searching near the body, I saw close to it earthen vessels used to drink liquor, a piece of a plantain leaf, a cap, and a black handkerchief torn. I also observed blood in three different places on the ground, and one spot was about two cubits from the body, the head of which was lying towards the east, and the bloody spot towards the west of it. The two other spots of blood were at equal distances, forming a triangle, and a cubit from each other. The grass was covered with blood at each of those places. Drops of blood were observable between these spots. The ground was soft, but there was grass growing upon it, and the place was rather dry. The blood appeared freshly spilt. [The objects found near the body were produced in Court, a chowkeedar had the custody of them. The throat appeared to have been cut with a knife.] A little rain took place about midnight. Birth came to the place, and the body was ordered to be removed under a bhut tree. The man's clothes were put upon him.

Domani chowkeedar.—I recollect to have seen a dead body lately under a tree in the maidan. I know that witness, and was present with him then, when I went after him. Near the body there were two earthen vessels

vessels, with a cup and some *gunja*. I produced these things through the Nayb to Mr. Greenlaw, when he came to the spot. They have been since in my custody. Deponent was then sent to fetch those things. [The two earthen vessels and the *gunja* were produced]. I found those vessels wet inside; they smelt of spirituous liquor. A turban covered with blue, but having no badge, was found near the corpse, at about five or six cubits from the body. The handkerchief I spoke of, was of cotton, and of a black colour. The grass looked trodden as if many persons had been there before me.

Shum Sheer Khan.—I saw no turban at the place where the murder was committed. (The cap he saw there was produced by him, as well as a thimble and thread, which he says he found in a handkerchief.) The handkerchief was opened before Mr. Greenlaw, and then the contents were first ascertained. I never saw them before; nor did I see any handkerchief. The turban I saw before Mr. Greenlaw, (and I saw none before the Grand Jury,) was not of a blue colour, but white. The moon had then appeared, and at 14 she was darkened. I got the cap and the other articles from the Nayb, Tuffanee Sing.

William Pittree Waugh.—I am a Lieutenant of the 16th Lancers. I was living at Mr. Pearson's, the Advocate-General's, on the 24th and 25th July last. I heard a noise between one and two o'clock, and could not sleep. My room opens upon the place and the tree where the murder was committed. Between one or two o'clock in the morning I heard a noise in the maidan, and as it was a calm night, I could notice it. It was a calling out and screaming. The voice seemed to come from a distance. I could see the crowd gathered round the tree. It was a cloudy night; the night preceding it I think was a moonlit night. About a quarter to two I heard the cry.

Touffanee Sing.—I know Shum Sheer Khan. I saw a dead man in the maidan, on the same day mentioned by the other witnesses, and under a tree. It was in the same posture as described before. Blood was spilt all around it. I staid in the maidan till about 10 o'clock a. m. Many spectators came there. The deceased's corpse was that of a person unknown to me. I sent several chowkedars to ascertain who the deceased was, a long time before Captain Sage's sircar came, and saw the man lying dead. I forget the sircar's name. He said, on seeing the deceased's body, that he was Capt. Sage's durzee. I went on board of Captain Sage's budgerow; and saw a sirdar bearrah, and the dandies, and a gentleman there. (He points to the person).—I saw the kidmutgar on the cook boat, and I saw him at the police, and here he is (pointing to the prisoner). He told me that he had not gone on shore during the whole of the night at any time. I went afterwards to the Chandney Choke in Calcutta. The bearer took me to the house of a consamah, where the deceased, as the bearer says, was in the habit of eating his victuals. I saw there the consamah's, or prisoner's, wife, Ameran. I saw the consamah at the house where he was employed, and spoke to him, and took him to the police.

Woma Churn Bose.—I am a servant of Captain Sage, was a writer. I know the prisoner at the Bar. I knew Lascari tailor who was killed of late, and was also my master's servant. On Monday, 25th July, I heard of a murder, early in the morning as I sat down to write. I questioned the boat people, who said they knew nothing of it. I continued writing. I afterwards heard the murdered man was my master's tailor, and I then went to my master's pinnace and informed him of what I had heard, and, on his order, went to see the corpse, which I found lying under a tree in the plain, where I saw a great number of people. I believe it was near

half after eight. I saw Police-men there, Tuffanee Sing and others, whose names I know not. I knew the corpse to be that of Lascari, my master's tailor, which was lying under a tree near the road that goes across the plain, in a position, having the face of the ground. I do not recollect marks of blood on the grass. Then I brought the Nayb to my master. The last time I saw Lascari previous to his murdered body being found, was the preceding Saturday. He was a native of Dinapore. Agreeably to my master's orders, I drew a list of every thing belonging to Lascari. 1 mat, 1 hooka, 1 box, locked, where the deceased's property was. I got the key from Bhekarree, a dandy, and opened the box, where I found a variety of articles, and no money, except a few pice. I saw the prisoner this morning, on board the cook-boat, and then he landed, saying he was going to see the corpse. I met him as he was returning, and I went myself to see the corpse. I heard him regret the man being murdered. He then brought the breakfast plates out of the boat. I observed no difference between his manner then and previously. My master returned on board a little after the evening gun, when I went to bed. I then saw neither the prisoner nor the deceased—whom I saw on the Saturday preceding, and the former at 4 p. m. that day; and only saw him afterwards dead. The night of the murder I was undisturbed—had no conversation with any one, remained fast asleep. I am sure of what I now say. I have been seven years in Captain Sage's service, and the prisoner, for a year and a half. The prisoner said it was matter of great sorrow that the tailor was dead. The deceased lived in friendship with the prisoner. I never observed any disagreement between them. Prisoner, on hearing the murder spoken of, exhibited no symptom of fear. The prisoner is not a quarrelsome man; but, on the contrary, of a mild disposition. For the six months I have known him, since he came from Dinapore he always conducted himself peaceably and with decorum. I did not see any new blue turban exhibited by the police, when they came on board the pinnace.

Dr. Robert Henry Bain, Police Surgeon. I saw a body lying under a tree in the maidan, on the 25th July, at about a quarter before 10 a. m. I did not see Mr. Macan there, he having been there before.

Tuffanee being called. I know Dr. Bain, I saw him there examining the tailor's body.

Dr. Bain.—I do not recollect seeing this man Tuffanee. I saw a body doubled up as it were under a tree with an extensive wound between the lower jaw and the neck extending from ear to ear. The integuments were divided, the superficial muscles, the larynx, completely cut through, and also the asophagus;—both carotid arteries on both sides, along the deep jugular veins. The wound was about six inches in length;—the hemorrhage was considerable. No other marks of violence were observable. The bleeding of the large blood-vessels was the cause of death. I have no doubt of the certainty of this fact. The death must have been instantaneous.

Such was my opinion then and now. The wound must have been inflicted with a cutting instrument. The deceased's hands were situated in a position which I do not exactly remember. I scarcely think that a person could inflict so extensive a wound on himself. I should think it very, very improbable. I only saw the body after its removal from its original place and when under the tree. The wound appeared to be a clean one, and inflicted at one stroke, the edges thereof being sharp cut. The tailor after receiving such a wound, could not, by any possibility, have moved more than one step or two, if at all. I did not see any wound on the left ear, nor any scratch visible below the cut in the neck. I must have seen any such marks, if any had existed.

Belimnath Suaji.—I am a servant of Mr. Sage. I recollect a murder of one of my master's servants. I saw a number of people around a dead body in the maidan, which I recognised to be that of Lascari. Mr. Sage's sircar, or writer, was there. I saw prisoner going through the crowd towards the boat, where I saw him afterwards. Prisoner and deceased lived on the best terms. The night of the murder was a moonlit night, I believe.

Juggur Mangi.—I went to the boat the night preceding the murder, and the night following I went to search for any thing that could have belonged to the deceased, and found some garments. I know Captain Sage's Baboo, or sircar. The sirdar's name is Pulchun. A mangi, Jadagi by name, searched at night the cook boat. A sari was found in the cook house, where prisoner lived, belonging to the dead tailor, who used to keep his clothes in a chest. Rushen, the prisoner, cooked Captain Sage's victuals. The clothes which were found in the cook boat were not screened, and could have been seen easily. Prisoner and deceased messed together, and my dinner was cooked there. The durzee and the consamah were on board the boat, previous to the going of the consamah. Prisoner and tailor lived together like brothers.

Zameer, malli.—I reside in Chadni Choke. I knew a tailor called Lascari, and I know the prisoner. I one evening saw Lascari tailor's body in the maidan. At half past seven, I saw prisoner and deceased walk together hand in hand. The tailor Lascari elbowed me as I passed, and on my asking who he was, answered a tailor. They went on. They were in the habit of going together to Dulwar consamah's house. I have known prisoner for those five months, and their intimacy with Dulwar dated from four months. As they had asked me to do, I gave on the above occasion their compliments to Dulwar consamah. Ameran never said in my hearing that night of the murder how can he be murdered; there were four men with him?

Shaik Dulwar.—I am a kidmutgar. I know Lascari tailor and the prisoner. I know Zameer. I saw the body of Lascari in the maidan, about the hour of ten or eleven a. m. I had not seen him for a month previous to his being murdered. He had ceased to eat in my house for about a month. Zameer told me that the tailor and consamah Rushen sent their salam. My master lives at Lalpookur Lane, and is a musician. I saw Rushen prisoner during the Mohorram. The night of the murder, at about nine o'clock, the moon was shining bright.

Ameran.—I serve as an aya, and know Delawur. He is my husband. I have always described myself as his wife, nor did I ever pass myself for a widow. I knew a man of the name of Lascari; he was with prisoner on the day when the salaam was sent to my husband. Zameer told me that Lascari and Rushen consamah had sent their compliments to my husband, who was then absent at his master's. He did not return to my house that night. He communicated the salaams to my husband and not to me at half past eight p. m. My husband returned at 9 o'clock. Zameer returned subsequently to my house, and communicated the salaams to my husband. I did not say to the nayab at the Chandpaul Ghaut (speaking of the tailor) that there were four persons with him; "he cannot be murdered!" Tuffanee, the Nayab, said at the Police that I had uttered the words. She had a conversation with Tuffanee, on the morning of the murder, and in presence of a bearah. The thanadar went to her house yesterday, to fetch Buxoo, on which, Buxoo, having returned a short time afterwards, was informed of the fact, and absconded.

Muny Ratty, chowkeedar, residing at Chandpaul Ghaut.—I went on board the pinnacle of Captain Sage to look for Rushen consamah, the prisoner. At 10 or 11 a. m. on Monday, 18 or 19 days ago, I went to

take him away to the Police, where his attendance was required. I was sent further by Kureem Bux. I caught him on the budgerow, and he came, without hesitation, of his own accord, as I called him. Kureem Bux said to prisoner: "where are the clothes you had yesterday?" The prisoner's shoes were muddy. The prisoner answered: I have left my clothes in the cook boat. Then Kureem sent me to fetch prisoner's clothes, which I found in the cook boat. The sardar, or pilot of that boat, gave me a pair of pajamas from the roof of the boat, and three other pieces of clothes which he took from the top of the box, in the cabin.

The latter were, a long *chupkan*, a turban, and a *cummerbund*. The sleeves of the *chupkan* had the appearance of having been washed but were dry at the time. I observed some stains of blood in the middle part of the prisoner's drawers, which had been partly washed; but spots of blood remained. On the crown of the turban spots were also observable. There were also spots of blood on the *cummerbund*. The sleeves of the *chupkan* had slight stains, too, upon them, above the part washed, and also fainter on that part which had been washed. I took the clothes to the thanna along with the mangi, Iidagi. I saw the prisoner on returning from the thanna.

Kureem Bux.—I am a chowkeedar of the Chandpaul division. I know the prisoner. Tofanni Sing, chief naib of the thanna, gave me the order to take prisoner to the police. I came to the thanna and gave directions to Runnymuddy chowkeedar to bring prisoner from the budgerow of Captain Sage. The prisoner came. As I was eating, I observed his eyes were red, and his countenance rather sorrowful. I observed his dress; his shoes were very muddy. His clothes were quite clean, fresh put on, and no marks on them. On seeing prisoner's clothes so clean, I asked him how he was so clean dressed this morning? He merely answered that he had shifted his clothes. On asking where the latter were; he answered, on board of my boat; go and fetch them. Munny Huddin chowkeedar brought them and laid them before me. I looked at the clothes, and found there were stains of blood on all of them. I asked him, why are these marks of blood on your clothes? He answered, "My master told me to bring him a sheep from Durram-tollah bazar, which I dressed and thus got stained." I caused the prisoner then to be bound and taken to the Police. He said why should you bind me? I replied, "If you had cut only a sheep, you might have some blood on your sleeves, but not on the very turban you wear on your head, and over all your body." He replied nothing. The sleeves of the *chupkan* were wet, and also the drawers. The clothes I now allude to are in the Court. (They were produced, and small stains of blood were visible on the sleeves.)

Mr Clarke observed, that the marks of blood were perceptible, only on the left skirt of the *chupkan*. Kureem Bux, shewing the *pagree* to Mr. Clarke, declared that it bore marks of unwashed blood. I asked him again, where did you go last night, he answered I went nowhere; and then said afterwards I went on shore. And I added, surely you must have gone on shore, and he replied: yes! in the evening. I asked him also, why are your shoes muddy consamah? He answered, I walked the streets last night, and they were muddy. The night preceding the morning of the murder it rained; not, however, at the time when I made my round.

Manny Huddin.—I brought the prisoner from the boat, by order of Kureem Bux. I showed the bloody clothes on board the boat. I showed them there to the sirdar and sircar, three persons in all, including the manjee. Captain Sage was not then on board the boat.

Judagi.—I am mangi of Captain Sage. I saw the murdered tailor. I remember the morning when it was reported that the tailor was killed. The tailor, the afternoon before, at half past four, whilst prisoner was

attending his master at dinner; and then prisoner, Roshun, went on shore alone, at about sunset. The prisoner, as he went away, took a *chataye* with him from the cook boat. He had a *chapkun* and a pair of drawers. His clothes were clean. On Sunday morning at 12 o'clock he went on shore to fetch some meat for his master, such as mutton. I did not see what became of it. It was taken inside of my boat. I then saw a small spot of blood on one sleeve. I know not whence it arose. One of the boatmen of the pinnace, at about eleven or twelve at night, that Sunday night, called me up, and said, a man wants to come on board. It was Roshun, the prisoner. He entered the cabin, and I saw him no more. On the Monday, a chowkeedar came on board at 10 A. M., and asked me for the kidmutgar's clothes, which I gave him. They were stained with blood. The prisoner got up the next day, after dawn. I was already up. I knew him for a month and a half, and I never saw him quarrel with any body. He had no *puggies* on the night he returned on board. Very little moonlight remained when he returned; and some rain had fallen in the night.

Pulwan.—I know the prisoner; I recollect his return on board. I was sitting on the roof of the boat, and my master had fallen asleep, when the prisoner came in. I saw the prisoner come on board by the moonlight, which was faint. I did not see what clothes he had on. I did not see any turban. I knew the tailor Lascari for seven months. The prisoner made the bazar every day and the prisoner did the joint business of cook, kidmutgar and mussalchie.

Captain Sage.—My name is William Sage, captain in the 48th regiment of native infantry. Prisoner was in my service ever since April 1829. I remember the day of the murder. Prisoner regularly went on shore every day to make the bazar. He went on shore on Sunday the 24th day of July last. I left the boat, at half past six in the evening; and prisoner was not yet gone on shore. I did not see him come on board. I read that night until half past 11, and went to bed. My bearah undressed me. His name is Paul Chaund. He put out the light after I was in bed. I am sure prisoner came at 11½ P. M. The next morning the sircar Womachurn Bosc, told me the tale of the tailor's death. When between 8 and 9 A. M. I had dressed myself, prisoner came into the room, and on my questioning him, answered that he had heard but came away, being afraid. I spoke to him of his friendship towards the tailor; that I had once known them to be drinking together. I then read him a lecture. He said he had never since touched liquor. This occurred about two months ago. I then told him to collect his friends and those of the tailor, and to bury the latter's body respectfully. He replied affirmatively; but that it would prevent his giving me my dinner at 4 P. M. He said he would wait upon me at the Bengal Club. Capt. Birch came on board. The tailor's boxes were brought to me. I ordered them to be broken open, no key being found. The dandy gave a key to Womachurn, the sircar, and it opened the boxes. That key was found by the dandy close to the tailor's bed. I saw the prisoner behave with perfect coolness throughout, which gave me misgiving about his being guilty or not. I found new pieces of cloth in the cook boat, and got them sent to the coroner. No instrument of any kind was found, upon search, to give any clue to the discovery of the author of the murder.

A favorable testimony is given by Captain Sage of the character of his servant—the prisoner. The durzee was a man of 30 or 35, whilst prisoner can hardly be more than 17 or 18 years of age. I saw this handkerchief (exhibited in Court) wrapped round the durzee's throat, after his murder under the tree. There was a blue turban lying close to the body, and when to-day the handkerchief was opened on the table, I found in it a thimble and white thread which I had not seen, nor,

I firmly believe, could have seen in it when it was taken off, by the chowkeedar, from the throat of the tailor.

The prisoner never denied to me that he had been on shore on the Sunday preceding the murder. I never observed the prisoner have any weapon of his own. The prisoner's body was examined at the Police and no mark whatever or scratch was to be found on it. The deceased was a remarkably quiet man, and was loved by all his fellow servants. The prisoner is also an exemplary character.

Mr. Macan.—The event occurred on the 25th of July. Roshun stated to me that on the 24th he went at half past 6 P. M. to his uncle Wahid Khan, where he remained until about half past 8 P. M.; that he got on board at about half past 9, and called the baboo, who replied that he was asleep, and wished to know why he was disturbed.

Captain Birch.—I am Superintendent of the police. I know the prisoner; he was apprehended on the 25th of July. I saw him before he was apprehended. I put various questions to him; nor did I give him any cause to fear that he should be apprehended. He said subsequently to me that he had gone on shore with a vest, a *pujama*, and a *teepe*. The prisoner told me that the durzee was addicted to drinking, and that Captains Trower's and Champney's servants could give me accounts about the durzee, which was ascertained by me to the contrary.

Captain Sage.—My kidmutgar was absent for two days having been beaten at the moborum, and would have, perhaps, perished, had he not been rescued by the tailor.

Palchaund.—I am mate bearah to Captain Sage. I remember the murder of the tailor. I do not know when he went on shore, he or the prisoner, nor when they returned. It was a Sunday. Captain Sage returned from Church, after it struck eight. At 11 the Captain went to bed. I put out the lights and went to sleep. Pulwan, the dandy, watched the boat that night.

Wahid Khan.—I am a kidmutgar out of employ. I have known the prisoner for above seven months. I heard the event from prisoner on Monday at about ten in the morning, on board the cook boat. The prisoner, who was in the pinnace, had called for me. Then the prisoner informed me of the event which had happened.

Bustyram.—I am a washerman. I knew Lascari. I had received my wages and had given him 21 rupees to keep, because I had no place to keep it safe. I got only from those 21 rupees 7 rupees; the rest is lost.

The Jury think it unnecessary to hear the prisoner.

Verdict: not guilty.

Neither was Mr. Clarke, counsel for the defence, heard, nor did his Lordship think it necessary to sum up the evidence.

His Lordship advised the prisoner to think how the tailor came by his death. The manner was unknown; but from his habits of drinking he met a mysterious end. Take you care, (concluded his Lordship,) to profit by such an example, and correct those similar vices, to which you were formerly addicted, from a salutary fear of similar unfortunate consequences.—*Hurkuru*.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15.

Mr. Justice Grant entered the court at 12 o'clock precisely, and after briefly intimating to the Bar that the Sittings were further adjourned to the 29th instant, delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, nearly as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,—I have put you to the trouble of assembling again on account of two cases

within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court : and which I had not previously an opportunity to bring to your notice.

I have been induced to ask you to attend this day, because the Admiralty jurisdiction of the court is of a totally different nature from that which you have been exercising. It is founded on different principles ; it extends over different persons, and a different region, and therefore administers a different law. Amongst those persons who inhabit the same country, members of the same community, and submitting to the same Government, there is an agreement, express or implied, that all should submit to the laws, enacted by the authority to whom it is entrusted to make laws for the community, and to the jurisdiction of the courts appointed by the authority to whom it is entrusted to appoint judges. As to foreigners who come within that territory, there is an implied agreement to submit to those laws and courts so long as they remain within the territory. The right to enforce compliance with this implied agreement, as well on the part of all citizens as on the part of foreigners, is derived from the first law of nature—self preservation. It is to maintain good order and good government. It is necessary to the peace and welfare of all societies. But the laws of a community, and the jurisdiction of judges appointed by a community, can extend no further than the territory belonging to such community. A citizen leaving his own country and going into the territory of another community, ceases to be subject to his native laws and becomes for a time subject to the laws of such other community. In places not within the territory of any nation, the laws of no particular nation can prevail ; and the citizens or subjects of a state, are as free from subjection to its laws and the jurisdiction of its courts, in such places, as the citizens or subjects of any other state, because its laws do not extend there, nor the jurisdiction of its courts. A law may be made imposing obligations, or laying commands upon a citizen or subject of a state to be binding on him, when out of the territory of the state, and this may be enforced on his return, because the obligation upon him personally to yield obedience to the supreme authority of his country is not limited by place, but the law must expressly bear that obedience is to be paid to it without the territory, for generally the laws of a nation subsist only within its territory, and such law were an exception. When some of the citizens or subjects of a nation, establish themselves in an uninhabited country, or a country inhabited by savages, or barbarians, having no established laws, they take possession of the territory for their nation or sovereign, and it becomes the territory of their nation, and is subject to its laws. But the ocean,—in law language the High Seas,—is said in the Law of Nations to be public, i. e. not belonging to any people or nation, but to the whole human race,—to be within the dominion of none, except of God alone. The laws of no country, therefore, can prevail upon the High Seas : those, however, who traverse them, are not therefore subject to no laws ; for they are subject to the Laws of God stamped by the Creator on the minds and hearts of all men. These are called the law of nature and nations, and are common to all nations of civilized men. By this law we are entitled to repel force and injury by force ; for our own safety and that of others, to punish those who violate this law ; and by this law murder and robbery are especially forbid. Whosoever, therefore, upon the High Seas, where there are no laws but the law of nature, and nations, and no courts nor lawful authority of any government of any nation, to exercise jurisdiction not equally possessed by all other governments and nations, and by all mankind, commits a crime forbidden by the law of nature and nations, may be lawfully there restrained and punished, by those who have been injured, and those who have witnessed the injury, acting on the principle of natural justice, and for the common safety ; as men are by the law of nations entitled to do, in all places not under the dominion of any established government,

nor under subjection to any fixed laws, and having no courts of lawful jurisdiction. But the ocean being the common highway of all nations, it is the common interest of all nations, and the common duty of all governments, to protect those who traverse it, for the security of the traffic and intercourse in which all civilized nations are equally concerned, as in that of all things the most essential to their comfort and prosperity. All civilized nations, therefore, have agreed, that the vindication of crimes committed on the High-Seas, *contra jus gentium*, i. e. against the law of nature and nations, ought not to be left to the sufferers, or to such of the companions of their voyage as might be inclined and able to assist them, for thus many grievous offenders might escape, and the commission of great and frequent injustice, and many scenes of unnecessary bloodshed might ensue, contributing to augment the dangers of voyages by sea. It has, therefore, been agreed, by the common consent of all civilized nations, that certain courts shall be established within each nation, having within its territories coasts and harbours of the sea, appointed by the sovereign authority within each nation, whose duty it shall be to administer in a due course of judicial proceedings, that justice upon offenders upon the unsheltered and unappropriated ocean, which the law of nature permits it to the person injured and the bystanders to administer in all places unsheltered and unappropriated by any nation in a manner more summary and with greater danger of injustice and excess. The jurisdiction of these courts is conferred by the sovereign power of each state. The right in each state to erect courts with such jurisdiction is no other than the right and duty derived from the law of nature to all men to execute justice upon one violating the law of nature in a place where he is subject to no other tribunal. These courts are termed Courts of Admiralty. It follows, first, that their jurisdiction is not founded on any allegiance, permanent or temporary, to the sovereign of the country by whom they are appointed and it therefore extends, by the law of nature and nations, over the subjects of all other countries. Secondly, it is not established for the protection of the subjects or citizens of the state by which these courts are appointed, but for the general protection of all persons passing upon the ocean, and therefore it is immaterial to what country the person injured belongs. Thirdly, it has nothing to do with place or territory, and therefore it is immaterial in what part of the expanse of the ocean the offence has been committed. The King of England claims a peculiar and exclusive right of jurisdiction bestowed on the Admiral of England, over the British seas, as over a province, to maintain the peace in those seas, and to protect those who traverse them. This, which gave rise to much contest and to a very learned disputation between two of the most learned men in a former age, we have no concern with here ; but with that more extensive jurisdiction, common to the courts of Admiralty of England, and of all other civilized countries, which the learned Selden describes “ as extending over the persons and things of the African, Mediterranean, Indian, or any other sea yet more remote, for the space ” says he, “ over which this sort of maritime jurisdiction extends is interminable.” Fourthly, the offences which may be tried by this jurisdiction are those against the *jus gentium*, or the law of nature and nations. Amongst the most prominent of these are murder and robbery, which latter when committed at sea, assumes the name of piracy. Fifthly, the law which is to be administered, is not the law of England by an English Court of Admiralty ; nor the law of France by a French Court of Admiralty ; nor the law of Spain or of Holland, by a Spanish or Dutch Court of Admiralty ; but the *jus gentium* or *lex maritima*, the law of nations or the maritime law which upon questions and crimes arising upon the sea are the same. And by the *jus gentium* or law of nations is not meant that law with reference to the intercourse of nations or states in their political relations, peaceful or hostile, but with reference to the intercourse of individuals

and the duties of man towards man. That law which natural reason hath constituted, and which amongst all civilized nations is preserved and kept—and which is called the law of nations, as being that law whose use is common to all nations. Therefore, whether one who is guilty of a crime at sea, is tried in a Court of Admiralty of one nation or another, he is tried by the same law; nor is there any other difference, but the greater or less learning, the more or less perfect administration of justice, to be found in one court than in another, a difference which from the imperfection of human nature, may be found in an equal degree between different courts of the same country. The law by which the culprit is tried is the same,—a law binding upon the whole human race,—a law deriving its source not from the institution of any one nation, but written by the finger of God upon the hearts of all men. Neither is this law left to the arbitrary interpretation of the judge any more than the municipal laws of the country, administered by the ordinary tribunals, but its doctrines are equally fixed as those of the common and municipal laws, by the common consent, and long and uniform usage of the civilized world, the decisions of the courts administering the law of nations, in the different countries of the civilized world, and the writings of learned men from the time of the Romans downwards received as acknowledged authority, by the concurrence of all modern nations. It is obviously of the utmost importance to the safety of those voyaging by sea, distant frequently from any port or shore, more distant usually from ports and shores belonging to their own country, that crimes committed on the seas, inconsistent with the safety of those who traverse them, should receive adjudication and punishment at the first port and upon the first shore at which the ship arrives. Nor could any thing be more dangerous to the safety of navigators and consequently to the interests of commerce, than that men, who commit these great crimes of murder and robbery at sea, should go without question if they could avoid returning within the limits of their native country. It is therefore necessary to the peaceful intercourse and beneficial commerce of mankind, that these offenders should be brought to trial wherever they are first laid hold of, and their offences judged of by the law which is common to all mankind.

Gentlemen, two sets of offenders will be brought before you. First—certain persons, inhabitants of a country bordering upon the straits of Malacca, accused of piracy committed upon other persons' inhabitants of those shores. The legal definition of piracy which is only a sea term for robbery, is an act of robbery and depredation committed on the High Seas, which, if committed on land, would have amounted to felony there. Now if the persons accused belong to a different nation from the persons who were despoiled, it is equally piracy as if they belonged to the same nation, unless it shall appear that the nations were at war.

The second is a case of a different description; that of a person said to be a settled and resident inhabitant of Calcutta, of what country a native, is not, that I am aware of, distinctly in evidence upon the depositions, but alleging himself to be a Spaniard; and of several persons, apparently inhabitants of Calcutta, having joined the ship here, and in all probability many, if not all of them, born within the British dominions of India and natural born subjects of the King of England, and one a Chinese, as is said, who also joined the ship at Calcutta.

If the country of the accused, therefore, made any difference, no proceedings could be had until the different places of their birth could be ascertained; and this being done they would probably have to be sent to different and very distant places to take their trials. But this I have said is not so, for if they have been guilty of piracy, or of a crime, *contra jus gentium*, against the law of nations committed upon the High Seas, it is

immaterial of what country they are natives,—of what sovereign subjects—they are amenable to the jurisdiction of this court of admiralty. These persons, upon the evidence taken before the magistrate, appear to be charged; the first, the gunner of the vessel, as a chief actor; the rest as aiding and abetting him, some of them by substantive criminal acts, in the murder of the captain and the chief mate, and in the taking unlawful possession of the ship and of the property in her, the same being the property of Dutch Merchants.

Now this is not murder simply, but murder with a piratical intent, for the taking possession of the ship was a direct act of piracy. It is, therefore, little else than a very usual case of piracy accompanied by murder, for piracy in many, if not most cases, is accompanied with murder also. But murder itself is the highest crime by the law of nature and nations, and as such punishable by court of Admiralty.

Murder is defined in the law of nations, as in the English common law homicide proceeding from malice. But there are some distinctions in regard to principal and accessory. By the maritime law, *jus gentium*, those who command a murder, and those who afford the means, and those who inflict the wound or injury, or wounds and injuries which cause the death, are principals in the murder; but those who stand by, though in the sense of the law of England, aiding and abetting, and so by that law principals in the second degree, are not principals but accessories by the law of nation. Thus if pirates at sea assault a ship, but by force are prevented entering her, and in the attempt a pirate happens to slay a person in the other ship, they are all principals in such a murder, if the common law hath jurisdiction of the cause, but by the law maritime, those who gave the wound only shall be principals, and the rest accessories, and so was determined by the Court of Admiralty of England in 28 Eliz. in the case of Ralph Williams, reported in the *Molloy de jure Maritimo*, B. 1. ch. 4 s. 14.

Upon the question of piracy I cannot do better than direct your attention to Sir Charles Hedge's charge in 1696, to the Grand Jury at a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, in which he lays down the doctrine of the law of nations:—

"Now piracy is only a sea-term for robbery, piracy being a robbery committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. If any man be assaulted within that jurisdiction, and his ship or goods violently taken away without legal authority, this is robbery and piracy. If the marines of any ship shall violently dispossess the master, and afterwards carry away the ship itself, or any of the goods or tackle, apparel or furniture, with a felonious intention, in any place where the Lord Admiral hath, or pretends to have—that is, justly pretends to have jurisdiction, that is also robbery and piracy. The intention will, in these cases, appear by considering the end for which the fact was committed; and the end will be known, if the evidence shall shew you what hath been done."

Gentlemen, I have thought it right to occupy so much of your time in explaining to you the nature of the jurisdiction which you are now to be employed in giving effect to, and the law which it administers, because these cases within the admiralty jurisdiction of this court are of rare occurrence; and the law which governs them is different from that administered in the exercise of the ordinary criminal jurisdiction of the court. I believe there have not been many cases for some time back tried under its admiralty jurisdiction.—*Englishman*.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

Mr. Advocate-General called the attention of the Court to a paragraph, purporting to be part of a letter

in this-day's *Hurkaru*, which, he said, was likely to pervert the ends of justice. The paragraph not only charged the prisoners with the commission of offences for which they were now about to be tried but also of other offences of which he, the Advocate-General, employed for the prosecution, had never heard. (The learned Advocate then read an extract from the letter, which we think it proper to suppress.) Now, my lord, whoever this man may be, or whatever crime he may have committed, he is surely entitled to have a fair trial, and I think your lordship will agree with me, that even in my office of prosecutor, I should far exceed my duty were I to use such language regarding one who is here called "a miscreant."

Mr. Justice Grant.—Nothing can be more proper than your conduct in bringing this paragraph to the notice of the court, and I am sure you and every English barrister will invariably pursue this course on similar occasions when engaged in the prosecution of unfortunate men. At present it is unnecessary for me to say more than that the paragraph is a high contempt of court, and that it meets my grave and decided disapprobation. Have you any thing to move?

Mr. Advocate-General.—Not at present, my lord, but I will take care that you are provided with evidence on a future occasion.

The jury were then impelled to try a common assault case, but the defendant was permitted to speak with the prosecutrix, and no evidence was offered in support of the charge.—*Englishman*.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17.

At five minutes after ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Grant took his seat on the Bench and opened the Court. No business was done; but the learned judge intimated that to-morrow would be a busy day, and that the Court would sit at eleven o'clock, for the trial of the Gunner of the *Sumatra*, &c.—*Hurkaru*.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

The Advocate-General applied to the Court on the subject of a paragraph in a letter signed BLACKWALL POINT, which appeared in the *Hurkaru* newspaper of the 16th instant, and which, in his opinion, and he thought in the opinion of the Court, must be deemed calculated to interrupt the course of justice. The Advocate-General put in an affidavit of a party who had received a number of the journal containing the paragraph in question, as *prima facie* evidence of publication, and also an alleged copy of a number of the *Hurkaru*; upon inspecting which documents, which were not read in Court, Mr. Justice Grant granted the application for a rule calling on the Editor of the *Hurkaru* to shew cause against the Advocate-General's motion, on Saturday next.

Some few minutes after the Advocate-General had sat down, he rose and stated an objection that had occurred to him, that he knew not how the order should be entitled, as no indictment had been found against the party, to the proceedings against whom, the letter he complained of, had been stated to have referred. He would, therefore, withdraw his application.

The Advocate-General subsequently applied to the same effect as above, at a late hour in the evening, and obtained a similar order for Monday next.

PIRACY CASE.

Nine Malay prisoners were brought into Court, charged with having committed piracies on the High Seas, within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The indictment stated that a case of piracy was committed on the High Seas off the Malay Coast, in which the prisoners were concerned.

Mr. Advocate-General charged the Jury. The boat was carrying a rather important cargo to Singapore, Between Pulo Tinghee and Singapore, the boat was hoarded by the prisoners, and taken. Mr. Advocate-General alluded to the case of the *Wolf*. The attack on the boat is the main point to be considered.

Dhuholy, A Cochinese, was introduced. I am native of Aynan in the kingdom of Cochinese-China, and a dyer by profession. I know Port Candio, near Cape St. James. I left that Port about seven months ago, and proceeded towards Singapore in a large country boat. It had been hired in the province of Bihikam, and the Port of Fantit. The owner's name was Lipdow.

There was rice, sugar, and silk, &c. in the boat. The cargo was worth about 1,100 or 1,500 dollars, all under the joint management of fourteen Malayan individuals. The rice consisted of 2,000 bundles, about 500 dollars worth; the remainder consisted of more than 2,000 ligatures worth of sugar and sundries. There were 14 Cochinese-Chinamen on board our vessel. We were unarmed, and had no other weapon but some pointed bamboos, and there was no other weapon on board. (The Bishop of Cochinese-China, who interpreted the language to the Court, observed that in their country they are not allowed to carry fire arms in public.) On the 28th of the second moon we saw some Malay prahu, near Pulo Tinghee, coming towards us. On perceiving the Malays, one of the Cochinese-Chinese went up the mast and reported that he had seen 12 boats, one of which approached us and made us a sign to surrender, and by their appearance we concluded that they were pirates. The first boat that came, fired a gun at us, and the discharge killed our pilot and my own brother, who received a ball through his body. The first boat had a fixed and large gun, and other boats had smaller ones mounted on pivots. They fired at us with canon and musketry. After fighting from morning till noon we surrendered. We were then in sight of Pulo Tinghee, at a distance of about three hours' sail. The bodies of our pilot and my brother were thrown over board. I was wounded myself, as well as my companion here present. I received three wounds. The affair took place on the open sea. We were not then at war with any nation. The Malays took possession of us, and took us to Pulo Tinghee. The rice and sugar were left in the boat, but the crape was taken away. My boat remained five or six days at Pulo Tinghee, and was then taken possession of by an English armed boat, in which I remained with my friend Moc seven days. The boats which attacked us can carry about 20 persons each, are called *coolaps* by the Cochinese-Chinese, and are open. There were 14 oars in each of the boats, and they had fire-arms, lances, javelins, and a swivel-gun. The boats were differently armed. I was wounded on the arm with a lance, and on the breast and on the arm-pit a ball grazed me. We, when on board the Malay boat, were obliged to cook rice for our masters, take out their *lice*, and shampoo them, for about 7 days. The Malays took us on shore, on Pulo Tinghee, to avoid the English, whose frigate was in sight. The Malays, four in number, kept us, and had daggers or *precises* in their hands.

As the English boats were nearing the shore, the Malays took us up the mountains, and my companions knew that the English would rescue us from the pirates, and attack the latter. My companion Moc contrived to escape, and ran away. I had two fellow-prisoners who succeeded in running from the Malays, and I endeavoured

to abscond like them, and made a noise, and then the Malays put their daggers to my throat. I struggled with the Malays, and was slightly wounded under my ear, and soon after freed myself, fled and entered the English boat. I can recognize five sailors of that boat. (Two sailors were produced). I saw these men on the occasion; they had arms; I saw them on the mountain when I made my escape to the English boat. We hollered when at liberty to call such of our fellows as might happen to be on shore, and then left the island at about midnight.

I went on board an English ship-of-war. [The witness recognized Captain Stanley as the head or Commanding officer of the ship.] We (the Cochinchinese,) lived in a state of community of goods, in our own boat. When the English had taken the pirates, I recognized my trousers on one of the Malay men, and also some other articles in the Malay boat, which belonged to us, and particularly some tobacco which was our property.

I did not until now understand the questions put to me about this affair, neither at Singapore nor at Madras, having been examined by Chinese interpreters at the latter place. I said to the Mandarin at Singapore, pointing to these prisoners, that they were sea-robbers, or pirates.

Mr. Clarke said to witnesses: look at the gentleman, (pointing to Mr. Macfarlan, which witness did.) Did you not hear from Mr. Macfarlan that at Singapore you had only pointed out four prisoners as guilty, instead of nine? Yes, the Mandarin at Singapore told me so, but I did not understand the Mandarin.

Mr. Clarke. Did you not ask the Captain of the *Wolf* permission to cut the throats of the prisoners? Answer. Yes! I did! On the English taking the pirates I informed them that the prisoners were the very men who had taken my boat. I asked the Captain's permission to kill these men, because they had robbed me of my property and killed my brother. I also asked the Captain's leave to open their bellies. (Observe, said the Bishop of Cochinchina that deponent is a pagan, and unacquainted with the first principles of justice!)

Mr. Clarke. Did you not say at Madras that you could only identify four of the prisoners, and not the nine? Witness. No! I pointed out nine individuals, nor could I understand the Chinese Interpreter at Singapore. I did not point out the prisoner, Tijer, as one of those who held me on the mountain.

Did you point out Omar, another prisoner, at Madras? I swear that I did.

On Sir John Peter Grant's question. When the English had taken the pirates I told them that these nine prisoners had seized our boat. These are the same men whom I pointed out. I swear it on my oath.

Moc, examined by Mr. Advocate-General. I am from Coanum, which is in Cochinchina. I know the last witness; I was in the same boat with him, going to Singapore. It was about seven moons ago. I saw four of these prisoner who had taken hold of me on the mountain, and had also seized my boat. There were twelve pirate ships which attacked mine. These were the people, and others, who are called *kiava* or Malays, who surrounded my boat. We were fired at with cannon, and javelins and spears were thrown at us, and being unarmed, we were obliged to surrender. We remained in the pirates' boat about ten days. I do not exactly recollect how many; and I am now trembling with fear. It was at three hour's sail distance from Pulo Tinghee.

Before they arrived at Pulo Tinghee we did not see the English ship. On board the Malay boat where we were taken, there were fifteen pirates. At Pulo Tinghee we were forced to cook rice for them, clean the boat, and so forth. I was wounded in the fray, on

the hand, on the side, and two javelin wounds on the foot. The last witness was also wounded, his brother killed, and the pilot, too. At Pulo Tinghee I went on shore to fetch wood, water, and other necessaries for the pirates. The Malays had captured seven boats; seeing the English man-of-war at a distance, they dispersed, and I was conducted on shore by four men, who accompanied me to the mountain. (He points out four prisoners as those that were guarding him on the mountain. All the nine were in the same boat with me. There were fifteen of them when they saw the English ship first. Immediately we were taken we were put on the board the Malay boat. When I saw the English ship, I succeeded in running away from the pirates, and made signs to the English to come to me. Mr. Pearson:—look at these two sailors, pointing to two seamen of the ship-of-war.) I saw them on that occasion. I saw mandarins and chiefs on board the English ship, and two days afterwards, the English took one boat and these prisoners, but failed in taking three other boats, which were pirate boats, too, but escaped. Did you point out these prisoners to Captain Stanley, sitting in this Court-house now? Yes, I did. There was a Chinaman on the same island where I was. When I left my country, I had on board rice, sugar, silk, hog's lard, salted meat, &c. and when we were seized, these articles were in our vessel. The pirates shared all those things among themselves, nor did I see our boat any more, which was taken away by them. I was once at Singapore. The value of the articles on board was about 2,600 ligatures. There are four ligatures to a dollar. I am an ignorant man. I do not know the value of our boat. I had heard on a former voyage that there were pirates in the Straits; but we had the good luck to avoid them. The year we went to Singapore I heard that the Malays used to seize Cochinchina boats, and was told that they used also to kidnap the people of Lower Cochinchina. I saw a man of my own country who had been once taken by the Malays and treated like a slave. There is no war between us and the Malays. I heard that the Mandarins had ordered the coast of our country to be guarded. The pirates were hidden behind a part of the island of Pulo Tinghee, and suddenly attacked us. We showed some defence, but it was without avail. The Malays are in the habit of attacking the Siamese, Chinese and others.

(The Court rose at seven p. m. and was adjourned till the 19th instant.)—*Hurharu.*

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

A Cochinchinese named Punchayet. I was examined at the Police. I come from the island of Aynan. I left Cochinchina to go to Singapore, on the eighth of the ninth moon, about six full months ago. During my voyage to Singapore I did not see the first witness Decho, I saw him in the boat, and at the time when the Malays, with whom I happened to be a prisoner, struck me, and made me row, against my will. When the Malays, with their spy-glasses, first descried the boat of Decho, they rowed towards it; and I was with those nine prisoners, now in Court, when they with fifteen others, attacked Decho's boat, and I remained two days more in the same vessel with Decho, and was afterwards put in another boat. I understand the questions put to me, and spoke the same words at the Police as I do now. I know Pulo Tinghee, where the Malays took me. While at Pulo Tinghee, the Malays made us row, take water out of their boat, and beat us if we disobeyed their orders. When they had taken our boats, they put us afterwards in their prahus. These prisoners are some of those same Malays whom I then saw.

The men of the second boat were of the same kind as those of the first. When they saw the English they led me to the mountain at Pulo Tinghee. I was then given in charge to four men by a person belonging to the second boat. My boat was seized six days before that of Decho, and when that of Decho was subsequently taken, I was put with him into another boat, 8 days after being with them. I was at Pulo Tinghee, under the keeping of Ryam, Tungol, and two others, (pointing to four prisoners). I know the five other prisoners, as I have been in the same bark with them. The boat of Decho was taken near Pulo Tinghee, within a spy-glass sight distance. We were lying in a bay of that island, about 12 boats, and some of the Malay boats went after Decho's boat. At Pulo Tinghee, my companion Moc made his escape from the pirates, and I escaped also at the first opportunity. We were received on board the English ship, and (pointing to the gentlemen of the ship), shewed all these Malay pirates here present, making it understood by signs that the Malays were buccancers.

The Bishop of Cochin-China, then stated that the Malay tribes are subject to several petty sovereigns, and carry on systematic plunder.

Deposition of Jean Luiz, Bishop of Cochin-China. I left France in 1820, to go to Cochin-China, where my Apostolic Vicariate is situate, and have remained there since that time till 1836, only occasionally visiting the neighbouring states. Cochin China is only troubled by internal war, and not by foreign hostilities. I know the Malay people but indifferently, having observed their manners only when travelling at Singapore, Sam and Penang. That nation is under the sway of Musulman Rajahs, holding petty principalities, on the Malay Coast, and several islands. They use circumcision. I never heard that they were of another religion, except that of Mahomed, but have heard that some of their Rajahs are pirates, or rather send out pirates on plundering excursions, and divide with them the booty.

The Bishop, as an ecclesiastical man, here declared that he was unwilling to contribute to the condemnation of the prisoners.

I do not know the Rajah of Bentharo; I believe he is tributary to the Birnans. The Rajah was, some years ago, at war with the Siamese. I do not know to what Rajah the prisoners are subjects, nor was I ever acquainted with them. I believe the Malay Rajahs carry on a predatory warfare with the people of the coast of Siam, and have heard that the Malays had made a descent on Pulo Condor and taken away 60 or 70 inhabitants. The great Mandarin sent troops against these pirates, caused them to be beheaded, and their heads exposed on the sea-shore, to frighten away other robbers.

Sir John Peter Grant. Does the Bishop recollect that peace was made between the Siamese and the Rajah of Paham?

Bishop. I believe that he has made himself tributary to the Siamese. I have no knowledge of any treaties between the Malay Rajahs and their neighbours.

Captain Stanley. I am Captain of H. M.'s ship *Wolf*. I recollect that about the 20th of April last I was off Pulo Tinghee. I brought these prisoners on board after taking them in a prahu. I know these prisoners. I know Decho who, on seeing this prisoner Draman, took off his outer garments, and his trousers, and put them on. Decho pointed four prisoners out as having known them before. The Chinese and Malays could not speak each other's language. Moc recognized four of the prisoners, but did not seem so inveterate as the first witness. The Chinese came on board our ship's boat at Pulo Tinghee. My second Lieutenant, Mr. James, took the Malays' boat. Two jolly boats were sent after them. They had kreeses and javelins on board. I found rice, tobacco and salt in their boat, and also some papers, which they considered as charms calculated to

render their undertakings prosperous. I left them at Singapore, with a turban sash, and looking-glass. The Malays always pretend to be nothing but traders when they happen to fall in with us.

Mr. James. I am second Lieutenant of the *Wolf*, and saw the first witness Decho brought on board. I was the person who captured the prisoners at the bar, on the 26th of April last, near Pulo Tinghee. I saw these weapons (produced in court) when they were found on board the Malay boat. I boarded three boats on that day. I did not detain more than one, where I found the prisoners. The boats carried about 10 men each. We found kreeses on board the boat we detained. Most Malays wear these weapons, and also use javelins at sea. I boarded the boat about one mile astern of the ship *Zephyr*. They were making in for the land and approaching our ship. The three boats were in company; but the two other boats had regular papers, and I allowed them to pass. The boat which I detained was the weathermost of the rest. I saw no ammunition on board, nor any swivel.

Mr. Macdonald, first Lieutenant of the *Wolf*. I saw a man at Pulo Tinghee run toward my boat, from on shore. I told him to shout out; he did so, and another man came from the jungle, and then a third man; and I took them all three on board the ship. I did not observe any of the prisoners on the island. I saw wounds on the neck and on the wrist of one of the Chinamen.

George Curtis. I am a seaman on board the *Wolf*. I know Pulo Tinghee, where first I saw Moc the witness; and also the second witness Shaget. I did not see he third at that time. Decho, the first witness, came to me then and was bleeding under the ear.

Andrew Hurn. I know these witnesses (pointing to the Cochin-Chinese.) Moc first came to me, as I went into the jungle. These witnesses came out of the jungle to me, and I took them on board.

Mr. Clarke said, there is no case to go to a jury. The Cochin-Chinese and Malays are at war, therefore this is no act of piracy; it is warfare. Besides, the prisoners are here destitute and friendless, and can produce no witnesses; and there is proof by the Bishop's declaration and the whole evidence, that the tribe were at war, and the Cochin-Chinese mandarin obliged to guard the coast.

This Court has no jurisdiction in the matter; but the Malay Rajah has, and to him the affair ought to be referred.

Sir John Peter Grant. There is no doubt, that when two nations are in a state of hostility any such collision between them on the high seas can be no piracy.

Mr. Clarke quoted an instance of a case of a Chinaman called *Appu*, who had been accused of murder and was acquitted, the event having taken place on the high seas.

Mr. Advocate-General. The man was not acquitted but transported to Penang, where he destroyed himself.

Mr. Clarke. There can be no doubt that the property of Decho belonged to a joint partnership; and yet there is no proof as to whom, according to the indictment, the property belongs. How then can piracy be charged on the prisoners, jointly or severally?

Mr. Osborne supported the defence. He entered on the details of the case, alluded to the law of marine jurisdiction, as applicable to the point at issue.

Sir John Peter Grant. In this Court, the Common Law of England is not always applicable to such cases as the present one.

Mr. Osborne stated that the evidence did not seem to support this indictment.

Mr. Advocate-General. The boat is the property of Dhoe; and the cargo belongs to persons unknown.

Sir John Peter Grant referred in substance to the instance of mutual war, when the seizure of a ship would be no case of robbery or piracy. It is to be considered whether there is any proof of the fact of any legitimate war, or whether it was an instance of spoliation.

Verdict. Prisoners guilty of piracy, excluding 1st count, and admitting the subsequent ones.

Sir John Peter Grant.—Let the prisoners be brought up on the last day of the sessions.

The interest felt by the public in this case was very obviously manifested, by a numerous attendance on both days of the trial.

The Court rose after five p. m. and adjourned till Monday, at 10 o'clock.—*Hurkaru.*

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

THE HURKARU CASE.

Shortly after the sitting of the Court, Mr. Justice Grant addressed the Advocate-General and said, in regard to the motion for a contempt of this Court which ought to come on to-day, I have given it much consideration, and I am desirous that a case of so grave a nature should not be brought before me sitting alone on this Bench. I would therefore suggest to you, Mr. Advocate-General, that it would be a preferable course to apply for a criminal information before the full Bench, from which the censure will have the due weight which so grave an offence requires. In pointing this out to you I am not prejudging the case or giving any opinion on it; but I must also say, that I do not entertain the smallest doubt, that in sitting herein Session I have the fullest power to entertain your motion, and that this Court can punish as a high contempt any act tending to bias or prejudice either the Petty or the Grand Jury—on that point I have no doubt.

The Advocate-General.—After this intimation from your Lordship I shall not press my motion, and I shall most seriously consider whether I ought not to apply to the Court in another form as your Lordship suggests. I have no doubt that had I proceeded I could have fully established that the Court has jurisdiction to make the order I apply for.

Mr. Clarke.—I came here prepared, to oppose my friend's application. Had I addressed the Court I should have commenced by stating that I had affidavits to offer and explanations to make regarding what I may term the merits of the case and quite distinct from the legal points. But it would have been my duty as an Advocate of the Court, before I went into these merits, to have shewn that my friend asked your Lordship to exercise a jurisdiction which, as a Court of Admiralty and as a Court of Oyer and Terminer, you did not possess.

The Advocate-General.—If my friend denies the jurisdiction, and goes into a discussion of the question, I shall press my motion.

Mr. Clarke.—I am not going to discuss the question, I am merely mentioning the course I should have taken had my friend pressed for his order. And as I would then have previously stated that I had affidavits on the merits independent of the legal points, so now that these legal points cannot be discussed, I think it due to my client to state that these affidavits distinctly deny the slightest intention on his part to attempt to bias the Jury or prejudice the prisoners. They also state that should the Court be of opinion that such was the tendency of the publication that my client regrets deeply that it should have appeared, and that it is solely attributable to inadvertency occasioned by a serious press of business.

The Advocate-General.—I have no doubt that my motion was right and the Court have the power.

Mr. Clarke.—I cannot discuss that now, but as you do not press it, the regular course is to discharge the order.

Mr. Justice Grant.—It is; let the order be discharged.

The Advocate-General.—A mistake, my Lord, has been made in drawing up the order, which it is as well I should correct. The Attorney's name is to it as the Attorney of the Hon'ble Company. Now, the Government have nothing to do with the motion I made on my own responsibility, not as Advocate-General but as a Counsel engaged in the cause, considering that a contempt of Court had been committed in the cause; just as my friend Mr. Clarke the other day complained to the Court of a similar publication. The Government have nothing to do with the matter. I have thought it advisable to set this right.

Mr. Clarke.—It was hardly necessary for the Advocate-General to take the trouble of assuring either me or any one who knows the Government, that they could have had nothing to do with such a motion.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

Samuel Smith, of Hare Street, in the city of Calcutta, maketh oath and saith, that he, this deponent, is the printer and publisher of the *Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle* daily newspaper. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, received, on Monday the 15th day of August instant, a certain letter signed BLACKWALL POINT, which said letter was personally delivered to this deponent by Mr. ———, with whom he, this deponent, has for the last five years been well acquainted. And this deponent further saith that he, this deponent, held a conversation with the said Mr. ———, the principal subject of which was concerning a certain tale or story entitled "A tale of the Java Clipper" which had appeared in a publication called the *Bengal Annual* and in the weekly newspaper called the *Bengal Herald*.

And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, is from an early hour in the morning until very late hours at night, incessantly employed with a variety of business in editing the said newspaper and conducting a very extensive business as a publisher, and that as the Editor of a public Journal he, this deponent, receives every day numerous letters from anonymous and also from known correspondents for insertion in the said newspaper. And this deponent further saith, that at the time of his receiving the said letter signed BLACKWALL POINT, he, this deponent, was indisposed and suffering from severe fatigue, and partly from such circumstance and partly from the letter having been given to him by a gentleman with whom he was well acquainted, he, this deponent, did not read the said letter through, but only looked at parts of it paying but very slight attention to the same. And this deponent saith that under the circumstances aforesaid of this deponent's fatigue, indisposition, and acquaintance with the gentleman giving him the letter, and more especially the said conversation regarding the said tale published in the *Bengal Annual*, and *Bengal Herald*, and this deponent knowing that he, Mr. ———, had often commanded in a ship in the Eastern seas, the impression on this deponent's mind was, that the said letter was principally a criticism on the said "A tale of the Java Clipper," and that under such impression he, this deponent, sent the said letter to this deponent's deputy printer for insertion in the said journal. And this deponent positively swears, that this deponent did not believe or suspect that there was any thing whatsoever in the said letter calculated to prejudice the prisoners or bias the jury or in any way impede the course of justice. And this deponent saith that had any such suspicion occurred to this deponent, he would not have permitted the said letter to be published, he,

this deponent, fully admitting that any such attempts, are most injurious and criminal. And this deponent lastly saith, that if this honorable Court should be of opinion that the publication of the letter in question is calculated to prejudice the minds of the jury and obstruct the course of justice, he, this deponent, begs to express his most sincere regret and solemnly swears that he had no such intention in publishing the said letter.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF THE WRITER OF THE LETTER.

—in the city of Calcutta, Manner, maketh oath and saith, that he, this deponent, hath for upwards of twenty years been engaged in a seafaring life and hath also been a commander of a ship during different periods of the last twelve years, and during which time he has made ten or twelve voyages to the Straits and the countries lying to the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, is the author of, and wrote, a certain letter signed BLACKWALL POINT published in the *Hurkaru* newspaper of Tuesday the 16th of the present inst. And this deponent saith, that he, this deponent, personally gave the manuscript of the said letter to Mr. Samuel Smith, the publisher and proprietor of the said *Hurkaru* newspaper, to whom this deponent hath been well known for about 5 years. And this deponent saith, that it did not appear to this deponent that the said letter was calculated to prejudice the trial of the persons accused of murder on board of the ship *Sumatra*, the real object of this deponent being to ensure their being tried in Calcutta in which he considered justice would be more certainly administered than if they were sent to a foreign Court. And this deponent saith, that he did not, and he doth not believe that any anonymous statement in a newspaper could in any way operate on the gentlemen composing the Calcutta juries to bias their verdicts. And this deponent saith, that if there be any thing in the said letter which could affect the minds of the jurymen, it was not written by this deponent with any such object or intention, but under a directly contrary persuasion. And this deponent further saith, that he fully admits the great criminality of intentionally making any such attempt; but, he swears positively, that intentionally he never did so, and that if this Honorable Court should be of opinion, that such is the tendency of the said letter, that the same has arisen solely from inadvertency, for which this deponent expresses the most sincere regret.—*Hurkaru*.

CASE OF THE GUNNER AND OTHERS OF THE SHIP SUMATRA.

The prisoners attempted to challenge the whole Jury, without stating any reason for the same, which was overruled. Mr. Advocate-General, addressing the Jury, said, that it was not necessary for them to consider the point of law, but the law so far only as the charge of piracy was concerned. He quoted a similar case in which the prisoner was condemned, and impugned some of the witnesses brought into Court. The learned gentleman laid great stress on discrepancies between their testimony at the police and that to be given in Court.

The Ship *Sumatra* belongs to a country dependent on the Dutch. In March last year, the Captain shipped a crew in Calcutta for a voyage in the Straits. They were to sail to Padang and then to Pondicherry. Why they came *hither* in preference to going to Pondicherry, said the learned Advocate, is for you to determine. About the middle of June the murderous transaction took place. A quarrel happened on board between the Captain and the Gunner in the morning; and in the evening, the Gunner went down among the Sea-cunnies; he afterwards brought up a sword. Whether the Sea-cunnies and Gunner were parties to the deed is also to be ascertained. The ship was taken aboard, and the Captain came up and was struck with a sword by the

Gunner, who soon after wounded the Captain again with a deadly weapon. The Gunner then exclaimed "Hurrah! I am Captain of the ship now!" which will be confirmed by many witnesses. The Mate soon after the shout, was wounded; and the Gunner said to him, "I am Captain now!" If these facts, gentlemen, are proved to you, give a verdict accordingly. The Gunner gave directions to throw the Mate overboard, which was done from cowardice by the men. The Mate swam towards the ship, and was ordered to be shot whilst hanging by a rope half in the sea. Another man shot at him again and killed him. The Gunner's clothes were bloody, and he ordered the Captain's mistress to give him the Captain's clothes, which she did; and finally he took her for his mistress.

Bombace Buddeville sworn. I was employed on the 7th of March last in Calcutta as steward on board the ship *Sumatra*, Captain Harmoni. Mr. Roos was the Mate of the ship, which was to go from hence to Batavia. I went in the ship. Mr. Roos was discharged when I joined the ship, and another European was employed on board. The Gunner's name was Agapito de los Reis. The ship went to Padang. Captain Harmoni and Mr. Roos were the first and second men of the ship there, and when she sailed thence. The prisoners present, Agapito de los Reis, Mariano Francisco, Clementi Marco, Augustin Moni, Reyneau Antonio, were sea-cunnies, or steersmen. I heard that we were hired to go to Pondicherry, and from thence to Coringa. I do not know whether we were steering from Padang, and after leaving it. The murders took place on the 17th of July last, on a Friday, nine or ten days after our departure. We were at sea—no land in sight. A quarrel commenced about 10 in the morning, the Captain was making a noise with the boys, and then came out of the *cuddy* and said, you Gunner, you b—g—r, bring the key; you and I have done. I was sitting down and picking oakum at the time. The Gunner or Seiang ordered me down to tar a rope. After taking the altitude, the Gunner went down also. It was not yet three bells (or half past 7) when, as I was lying on the fore-castle, the Gunner came forward, and went below, and then came up again and went aft, and two sea-cunnies came up after him, Reyneau Mariano and Moni. These prisoners are here at the bar. Mariano Francisco was sitting on the bits, and Reyneau on the fore-castle ladder. The former was crying, and I asked the cause, when he said, "O! God, it will be done," and I asked "what?" He answered "you will see!" The ship was coming to, and I was forward. I only saw then on deck Reyneau Mariano and Moni. The Gunner made a sign to the steersman Marco, then at the wheel, and held a sword behind him in his right hand. The sails were flapping considerably, and the Captain came out, ran on the poop to look at the compass, and said, "Holloah! Gunner, you b—g—r, where are you going to?"—and while he was looking at the compass, was cut down by the Gunner with a sword belonging to Clementi Marco, which I had seen in his chest, and with which the Gunner used to cut fish when on shore. I cannot say whether the Captain was struck on his shoulder or on his head; or whether the sword flew from the Gunner's hand and was broken. The Gunner drew out his knife and stabbed the Captain, and they both rolled down the poop ladder. The Captain ran into the *cuddy*; the Mate came up and followed him;—and the Gunner also went after them both into the *cuddy*. The sea-cunny Moni made a stab with a knife which was used to kill swine, but I do not know who received it. The Mate went inside the Captain's cabin and shut the door; then the Gunner laid hold of the Captain from behind, and dragged him out of the *cuddy* door, threw him down, and taking a sword in his hand, gave him two cuts with it. The Gunner said sneeringly, "You are a very good Captain! I am commander!" and exclaimed "Hurrah!" Every one on deck answered *Hurrah!* At the time the Captain was wounded, Mariano, Reyneau, Francisco and John

Lawrence, were down near the pantry, which is close to the poop ladder. The Gunner then went into the cuddy, put his sword on the cuddy table, and pulling down the bayonets placed there, he said: "Mr. Roos, you are a good Captain! I am commander." Mr. Roos answered: "I'll do every thing—navigate the ship for you, or any thing." Mr. Roos was then speaking from the venetians of the Captain's cabin. The Gunner went on the poop, and called out, "Mr. Roos! Mr. Roos! I want to speak to you!" When Mr. Roos came out, I saw that his right side was covered with blood, and his shoulder in a state of apparent dislocation. He went on the poop. The Gunner repeated again: "A very good Captain you are, yes! I am commander." Mr. Roos replied—"I will do every thing—navigate the ship for you, wherever you wish to go." Roos added, "I have two sisters;" but the Gunner took no notice of what he said and went below. The Mate then spoke to Adrian and Reyneau, in an entreating manner, addressing them in the French language. Then Clementi Marco, with a drawn sword in his hand, ordered three lascars to throw the Mate alive overboard. The lascars were Ali Arab, Dina and Sounga. The Mate cried out loud, in a moaning tone, as he was dragged along by the lascars, who threw him overboard. I was then aft on the poop and saw the Mate thrown from the poop, although he had laid hold of the driver sheet. Clementi Marco ordered Ali Arab to cut away the driver sheet, which he did. I then saw the Mate swimming in the water, when Mariano, who is here at the bar, shot at him with a musket. The shot did not take effect. John Lawrence, one of the prisoners at the bar, then took the musket and shot at the Mate. I did not see whether the shot took effect or not. I then saw the Mate take hold of the main sheet, which was hanging in the water on the starboard side of the ship, which was ordered to be cut off, and Mariano cut it away; and, as the breeze freshened, I saw the unfortunate man no more. The Gunner was all this while in the Captain's cabin. The Captain rose no more after receiving the two cuts with the sword, as I said before. I believe the Captain was also thrown overboard, as I saw him no more after that evening. After some time I came down to put away the muskets, and the Gunner asked me "Where is the girl?" alluding to the Captain's girl. I answered "I know not." He said "then go and look for her;" which order I obeyed, and went from cabin to cabin but could not find her. I went forward, and Reyneau told me "do not go empty handed." I asked why? He said "who knows?" Then dreading something, I took a sword and fetched the girl, who was delivered to me by Bastian. I took her into the Captain's cabin to the Gunner, who said to her in Portuguese: "For the sake of you I have done the deed." She replied "I do not understand—I am frightened." Which was spoken in Malay: "Sia trada tawó—sia tawó." At the Gunner's command I translated her words to him in Portuguese. She then smiled and told me to bring a piece of cloth from outside. I went but could not find it. I called John Lawrence to clean the place, according to the Gunner's order, and Lawrence brought a bucket. I was there with the girl, Lawrence and the Gunner; a little boy was standing at the door. I opened a trunk, of which the girl gave me the key. Her room opened into that of the Captain. Out of the trunk I took two towels and banians, the latter of which the Gunner put on. I then perceived that he had a wound in his side. The trunk I had opened was the Captain's property. The Gunner had on a sarong, canvas trousers and a shirt, and was afterwards dressed in the Captain's shirt and the girl's clothes. The Gunner uniformly lived in the Captain's cabin after the latter was thrown overboard, for a space of 15 or 16 days. He took command of the ship after the murders had been committed, and gave orders to the Seacunnies to steer in an unknown direction—to Reyneau Mariano, Clementi Marco, and two others. I learned that the ship made sail towards Calcutta. The Gunner spoke

to me about gold-dust. I never went in that ship to Pondicherry, but, as I said, came towards Calcutta, the first place where I landed since the transaction took place. (Two cutlasses are produced in Court, two table-knives, one of which is broken, and also a fork.) The largest of the two knives is the knife which Marco wore, the smaller that of the Gunner, with which he struck the Captain. These sabres belonged to the ship *Sumatra*, where I saw them. With one of these sabres the Gunner also struck the Captain.

Mr. Leith put questions to witness, to ascertain whether he understood the nature of an oath? Witness did not answer directly to the question, but said afterwards—"it is to speak the truth."

Q. "Then did you speak the truth at the police?"

A. "Very little truth and a great deal of falsehood."

Q. "What is your religion?"

A. "The Roman Catholic."

Q. "Was then your oath before Mr. McFarlan binding on your conscience?"

A. "I spoke under the influence of fear, and told more lies than truths. The Gunner told me not to be afraid, and I knew no law. In fact, the whole crew spoke nothing but falsehoods. I applied to be a witness in this court while in prison. I told Mr. King my desire, and asked him to separate me from the other prisoners that I might tell the truth now."

Q. "So you volunteered to give a new evidence, subsequent to that before Mr. McFarlan?"

A. "I had no reason to be afraid. I had done nothing."

Q. "Then you perjured yourself?"

A. "All the rest did the same! I was taught to speak lies from morning till evening every day, by the prisoners. The Gunner, Agapito, thus instructed me."

Q. "Then you will perjure yourself on the suggestion of an individual?"

A. "I cannot help it. I am like a blind fowl, for I know no law."

Q. "Yet you understand enough of law to apply when in jail to become king's evidence, to wipe away every suspicion?"

A. "European soldiers in the jail advised me to speak the truth."

Examination continued.—The sails began to flap on board, and the Captain came up and said to the Gunner, "You b—g—r what noise is this?" They both rolled down the ladder. They went into the cuddy, the Gunner dragged the Captain out and killed him, and he was thrown overboard. The Mate, too, was thrown overboard. After this had been done, we saw the Gunner fall; we undressed him and saw he was wounded in the side. I did say to the Magistrate that I had not seen the Mate until he was lying upon the poop. I saw the Gunner go from the foresail abaft. The *Sumatra* is a bark; she was then running under the studding sails. The lower, top-gallant, and top-mast studding sails were taken aback when the Captain went himself on the poop, and ran to the compass on hearing the flapping of the sails. The Gunner was standing on the starboard side close to the man at the helm, to whom he waved his hand and made signs. I could have seen the steersman, if I had chosen, by inclining my body. The Gunner was near the ladder. I do not know how large the ship is. It was the duty of the Gunner to tell the Captain in the cuddy of any sudden emergency. The Captain came out instantly, and found fault with the Gunner, and abused him in the words I have said in my examination; viz., "Holloa! Gunner, you b—g—r, what are you doing?" Then, after these expressions, the Gunner

cut the Captain with a sword.* It was with that sword which belonged to Marco, and with which the Gunner used to cut fish, that he cut the Captain. I did not know to steer before the Captain died; five days after I knew how to do it, and did it. I am very little acquainted with the compass. All I know about the course of the vessel I heard from other people. Immediately after Reyneau said to me "it shall be done," and "you will see!" I saw the ship taken aback, and a waiving of the hand by the Gunner. I then thought there was something wrong about Reyneau himself, something wicked in his heart.

Mr. Leith.—"You mentioned before the Magistrate that four individuals, including yourself, had thrown the Mate overboard, and in this Court you mentioned to-day that four others did so."

The Gunner instructed me so to speak at the police. I was not one of those who committed that deed. The Gunner ranks always next after the Mate, or Mates, and failing him, or them, must take the command of the ship. Bastian staunch the blood from the Gunner's side; I did not assist my Captain against the Gunner; for if I had, they would have killed me. Nor did I inform the Mate in his cabin of the deadly struggle between the Captain and the Gunner. I was not bold enough to attempt it. All was then in confusion. What could I do?

Mr. Leith. "Then you were a passive spectator of that atrocious murder, whilst eight swords were at your and the Mate's disposal in the cuddy?"

A. "It was then somewhat dark. But how many more questions do you mean to put to me?"

Examination continued.—We sailed under Dutch colours. The Captain and Mate were Dutch. *The ship was made of wood!* I do not know what countryman the Gunner is, but he speaks Manilla. I am a native of Penang. When we were boarded by the pilot the Gunner told him the same story which I told at the police. We called at no intermediate port. In the way we met a brig, but did not speak to her. We held on our course without any communication with the shore or any craft whatsoever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cochrane.—I believe no shift of wind caused the ship to be taken aback, but that it was in consequence of the helm being put down; and my belief is founded on my seeing the sign made by the Gunner to the steersman. It was rather a dark night. If a needle had fallen down you could not have found it; and yet there was light enough to recognize people at a short distance!

Sir John Peter Grant. What did you state to the Magistrate about the Captain's body being thrown overboard?

A. That I and Antonio had done the deed, for so the Gunner instructed me to say.

The prisoners, (excepting the Gunner) whose Counsel has been heard, had no questions to put to witness, and only said that he did not speak the truth.

To a jurymen. The Gunner ordered a knife (produced in court) to be exhibited to the constable.

Amedee Reyneau, (a French boy of about 15 or 16 years of age). Being a Roman Catholic, a difficulty arose how he should take his oath before the Court. A cross, however, being made on a sheet of paper, he consented to swear. He spoke through an interpreter. In March last I was in Calcutta. My parents are alive at Coringa. I know the ship called *Sumatra*. I was only an apprentice on board. We sailed from Calcutta to Batavia. We were nearly a month going to Batavia, where we remained seven or eight days. From Batavia we went to Padang, and were fifteen days on the voyage. We remained twenty days at Padang, a Dutch settlement, I believe. From Padang we were bound to

Pondicherry, and not to Calcutta. We took in a cargo of cow hides at Padang. From Batavia we had gin, iron and pigs of lead. We landed those articles at Padang. About ten or fifteen days after we had left Padang, the Captain was killed. On the morning of that day, nothing important happened that I know of. I was lying below, when I heard, at about 6 or 7 a. m. a dispute between the Captain and the Gunner. I slept till eight. I heard, whilst lying down, the Captain disputing about spirits with the Gunner, saying to him, "Gunner, you and your sea-cunnies have been drinking a great deal!" The Gunner said, "No, Sir." After that the Captain asked him for the keys of the gun-room, which the Gunner immediately delivered. At twelve I saw them take an observation. The Captain called Adrian Van Sosten to give the sea-cunnies grog, which he refused to do. Then the Captain called me to give the grog to them, which I did. Then again the Captain called the Gunner to give twine to the sea-cunnies; on which the Gunner said, "You have taken the keys from me, I am now only a passenger." The Captain replied, "Gunner, we have done with each other." I was lying on the fore part of the ship after 7½ p. m. when I heard a hurrah. I then heard from Adrian Van Sosten that the Captain was dead. I ran below; and the Gunner told us to come up and throw the dog overboard. I then saw the Captain lying on the deck and groaning, and the Gunner was at the same time insulting him in English. The Gunner next called the Mate, who was in the Captain's cabin; who said to him, "forgive me!" The Gunner replied, "I will—come out." When the Mate came out the Gunner ordered the sea-cunnies to seize him, which they did. After a while they released him again, and he reclined on a buncop on the poop; whereupon the Gunner went down into the cuddy. I was close to the main-mast. I saw the Gunner again near the compass. I did not see the Mate again. The Gunner told Clementi de Marco, in my hearing, in the Manilla language, to throw the Mate overboard, and Marco called to the lascars in the Hindoostanee tongue to assist him in doing so.

The Mate begged hard for his life, saying "I have a little sister to support," and such words of entreaty. Then the lascars hove him overboard. Those lascars were Sungor, Mahomed and Dina. The Mate swam in the sea, caught a rope called the main sheet, and swam towards the ship; when a Malay boy named Kutchel saw him, and cried out, here is the Mate! Mariano (whom I see here) told John Lawrence to load a musket with ball; which Lawrence did and handed the musket to Mariano, who fired at the Mate; but as the shot missed, he told John Lawrence to load another musket, which the latter did, but added, "you will miss him again, let me have a shot at him." Lawrence then fired, and exclaimed in Portuguese, "I have killed him! I have killed him!" I saw the Mate no more. The Captain, during this time, was still lying on his side and groaning. Mariano then ordered John Lawrence to fire, with a musket loaded with powder at the Captain's face, at about nine inches distance. This occurred immediately after throwing the Mate overboard. On the powder being fired at the Captain he groaned most piteously, struggled, and died. Mariano ordered Philip Bastian and Antonio de Cruz to go and fetch stones; Mariano also asked Ismael, the cook's-mate, for an empty bag. Antonio de Cruz put the stones into the bag and tied it to the Captain's feet, and the Captain was then thrown over-board by Comnodoo, the cook, Philip Bastian and Antonio de Cruz. I saw the Captain no more. The Gunner was at that time in the Captain's cabin with the Captain's woman, or girl, who was cleaning his body. The Captain's cabin was on the poop, and I could see inside well; but the Gunner could not see any thing on the deck or observe when the Captain was thrown overboard. The woman was cleaning the Gunner's body with a towell, and he had only a pair of

trowsers on, and no shirt. The Gunner's clothes, just before the cleansing operation, were covered with blood. He afterwards put on one of the Captain's shirts and a garment belonging to the girl. Towards eleven p. m. the Gunner took the altitude, ordered the Cassab to load a cannon and prepare a match, and told the Tindel to be ready with his whistle. The Tindel, or boatswain's mate, received from him the order to fire the gun, ring the bell at 12 p. m. and call, "all hands up;" and all this was done by the Tindel, at the hour mentioned, according to directions. The crew assembled, and the Gunner called them before him one by one. The Gunner told them and me, "we now are going to Calcutta; if you are asked there what you know about this business, say you know nothing about it." At first, having taken no oath at the police, I did not tell the truth, and said that I knew nothing; but when I had been sworn, I related the same story as to-day, in this court. The Gunner took the command of the ship immediately after the death of the Captain and Mate. The ship was running S. E. previously, and afterwards and since the event N. E. We tacked about as we came near Calcutta. The Gunner occupied the Captain's cabin, but when the pilot was expected he removed to another. The night he expected to have the pilot on board, he fired guns and lighted lights on board. The Captain's girl lived with the Gunner in the Captain's cabin; but they parted, from prudence, when nearing Calcutta. The butler went into the Captain's room after the Captain's death, with Antonio and others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith.—I am 15 years old. I know a little of navigation. I am not very certain whether we went S. E. or S. S. E. I took the helm occasionally with a sea-cunny, and steered in that way, after leaving Padang. Every thing I have said is true. The event happened about 12 or 15 days after we left Padang. The Captain was a violent man at sea, but not so violent before as after he had come to Calcutta and had taken these lascars and sea-cunnies. Formerly he had a good crew and never shewed any passion.

Q. Mr. Leith. "Have you lost one tooth?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did the Captain break that tooth?"

A. "Yes, but unintentionally, and by throwing me down."

Before we reached Calcutta we saw Nicobar, Acheen and some small islands, but did not land. On the pilot coming on board, I heard the Gunner say, I am the MURDERER! I am the MURDERER! but I did not understand of whom. I can swear to this. The butler and the lascars were there, and almost all the crew. Adrian and Moni were there and within hearing as well as Bastian, Philip and Agripa. The pilot heard the words.

The Court rose at past 8 p. m. and adjourned the trial till 10 a. m. the next day.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

The trial was resumed this-day.

Amédée Reyneau.—I did not hear the butler called by the Gunner.—I was near the Captain. Here is the brother of the Gunner who frightened me last night, (pointing to the Gunner's brother.) I was obliged to apply to Serjeant Clarkson for protection. He (the Gunner's brother) said to the Captain's woman, that if I told the truth I would be hanged! The man did nothing to me. This is all I have to say.

Prisoners had no questions to put to witness.

John Maddock said the boy is telling stories.

Meena, a Malay girl of about fourteen years of age.—My name is Meena; I do not know that man. No man came to me last night. I had no conversation with Amédée Reyneau last night.

Constable Clarkson.—The boy said to me last night, in great fright, that he had much to apprehend.

Amédée Reyneau.—Meena told me some words of fear in this Court house. Adrian Van Sosten heard the words.

Adrian Van Sosten.—I am a Protestant, and I only speak French. I did not hear that woman, Meena, speak any thing last night.

Sir J. P. Grant.—If you speak truth you are safe. You are under the Court's protection; but you should beware of speaking untruth.

Meena to Mr. Advocate-General.—I went from Batavia on board the *Sumatra*, where I lived with Captain Harmoni. I occupied the same cabin as the Captain. On the morning of the day on which the murders were perpetrated, my master was very angry with the Gunner, on account of having smelt the fumes of some liquor. My master abused the Gunner in Malay and Bengalee. At eight in the evening my master was reading in his cabin, and perceived some lights above near the compass; he then went on deck, and had no arms with him. He fell on the quarter-deck over the ladder from the poop. The Mate ran into my master's cabin and my master did not rise any more! I saw the Gunner on my master, stabbing him and my master breathing hard! The Mate was in my master's cabin. I then ran away. I saw the Mate no more afterwards, nor the Captain, who were both thrown overboard. I went forehead, and staid there for about one hour. I saw the sea-cunnies, as I came back, with swords in their hands. I saw the Gunner covered with blood, and he said to me, "If you will not take care of me, I will kill you!" I fell on the Gunner's feet and remained with him all that night. The Gunner changed his clothes—his bloody clothes, and put on others. He afterwards put on my sarong, and he had a shirt of his own on. The Captain's clothes were kept in a box. The Gunner used the Captain's cabin and my own after the Captain's death. I was obliged to live with the Gunner to save my life. I was obliged to tell lies at the police, having been frightened by the Gunner.

To Mr. Leith.—I am a native of Batavia. I only know the Captain's name to be Harmoni; I do not know his Christian name. I know that the ship belongs to a merchant at Batavia, but do not know his name. I saw the Gunner bloody, and with wounds on his body, on the left side. He bled a great deal. There was a piece of white cloth applied to the wound, and some medicine, which were both taken from the Captain's box, and with which a plaster was made. I applied nothing to his wounds; but all the sea-cunnies applied medicine to them. I was sitting at his feet at that time. I had no part in it at all. The butler came to me and I gave him the keys for medicine. The butler brought the medicine to the Gunner. It was the butler who applied the medicine. I know of three persons, one named Kutchell, another John, and a third Curran, who only attended on the sails. This Curran is outside this room, in the Court House. All the sea-cunnies were present during the treatment of the wound of the Gunner. The night was very dark. My master was reading below. On hearing the Captain breathe hard three or four times I ran away. About five minutes after my master went upon the poop, he fell, as he came down the ladder, on putting his foot on the first step; and the Gunner was behind him, and as my master fell, the Gunner tumbled upon him, and began to stab him. The Gunner had several times threatened to kill me! One of these sea-cunnies—the one with a blue jacket, (Mariano Francisco, and witness pointed to this prisoner) also threatened to kill me! The Gunner said to me, "the Captain's mouth is very bad, I will cut it!" Clementi Marco also said, "the Captain is bad for saying we drank arrack, we shall kill him!" I told lies at the police after I had been sworn. When my master was reading

he saw a light on deck as if somebody had been burning paper, and he dropped his book and went up. About a quarter of an hour after I had taken my meal the event took place. I could see through the sky-light over the Captain's cabin whatever was done on deck, but I could not see the binnacle.

A Juryman.—“Did you hear, when the Captain went on deck, any fluttering of the sails?”

A.—“No, my master went up on account of the light.”

The prisoners had no question to put to witness.

Robert Henry Bain.—I am Surgeon of the police, and examined the witness Agripa. He is not of sound mind, and I have no doubt of it.

Lionel Goddard.—I knew the late Mate of the *Sumatra*. He lived with me about three weeks. His name was Roos. He left this on board the bark *Sumatra*, Captain Harmoni, and I have not seen him since. I know his signature. I heard from Mr. Roos that the *Sumatra* belonged to the Dutch Company.

John Hurluck.—I am a Captain. My ship is at sea at present. I believe Padang is in *Sumatra*.

Mr. Mackenzie, examined by Mr. Cochrane.—I belong to the firm of Macintyre and Co. (Mr. Cochrane observed: “This is a very bad Court for hearing. Speak louder!”) I have a bill of lading, also a parcel from the *Sumatra*, addressed to Mr. Defriez, living at Pondicherry. The bill of lading was addressed to Mr. Defriez. I broke open an envelope containing several letters, &c.

Kutchell. My name is Kutchell and I am a native of Java. I am about 12 or 14 years of age. I was born at Sooropir. I do not know the nature of an oath. I am a Mussulman. I was sworn just now on a prayer book with the name of Allah! I know it will be wrong if I speak falsehood. If I do so, God will notice it. I was on board the *Sumatra*, when she sailed from Padang to Pondicherry. The Captain's mistress was sitting in a small cabin. I saw her in Court to-day. Her name is Meena. I heard that the wind had come from ahead. Then the Captain dropped the book he was reading and took a sword. I told Meena of it. Meena did not see the Captain leave the cuddy. (Meena is called to hear the boy's evidence). Meena, at the time of the affray was in the pantry. The Captain, sword in hand, ascended the ladder, and immediately stabbed the Gunner. The Gunner had at that time no arms in his hand. He closed with the Captain and both fell together on deck. The Gunner took the sword out of the Captain's hand and struck him three or four times with it, and I heard the Captain exclaim, “oh! oh!” The Mate, Mr. Roos, was then asleep in his cabin. He came out, went to the place where the swords were, took a sword and went and stabbed the Gunner behind. The Mate entered into the woman's cabin. The same evening the Gunner cried out from above, “Mr. Ross! Mr. Ross! come up!” The Mate then said to the Gunner, *Mauf koru* (Pardon me). Clementi Marco was there, on the poop. Mariano, Clementi Marco, Moni and Reyneau, (the prisoners present are the men I name) Dina, Mahomed and John (who are also in the Court house) heard Clementi call out, “*pukro! pukro!*” to lay hold of the Mate. John, Dina and another, obeyed the order. The Mate called out “mercy! mercy!” I could hear the words distinctly. Then they took the Mate aft, (these men here present) and the Mate was silent. Then Clementi with a sword cut him across the legs, the three people who had hold of him let him go, and he fell into the sea. I then saw the Mate swim in the sea and lay hold of the main sheet. I said, “here is the mate” and John descended to the main chains, and fired upon the Mate, who let go his hold and sunk. Two sea-cunnies afterwards fired at the Mate, and he was to be seen no more. The Captain died that night before the Mate

was thrown over-board. Bastian and Mahomed put stones into a bag. I saw nothing remarkable after that evening. I did not see the Captain's body any more.

The next day at twelve o'clock they fired a gun, and afterwards the Gunner called the people one by one. I was called by the Gunner, who said to me, “what will you say when you arrive at the country?” I answered, “I will relate what I saw!” Then the Gunner said, “if you speak so I shall kill you.” The Gunner instructed and advised me thus:—“If the great men ask you if I slept with the Captain's mistress, reply no!” On the night of the Captain's death the Gunner slept in the girl's room, and every night afterwards. I saw the Captain breathe a little, and heard him groan while he was stretched on deck.

After that, I believed that he was dead, as I did not see him move.

Prisoners had no questions to put to witness.

Adrian Van Sostien.—We had rice and gin on board, and I heard also of there being some gold dust. The butler informed me that he had come to me to desire me to throw the officer overboard, and advised me to say, if we were asked about it afterwards, that we acted only from fear. This, and similar advice, was given us about the time we met the pilot at Kedgerce. I saw the Mate on the hen-coop. The butler was then in the cuddy. I saw the Gunner just after his wounds were dressed. Bastian gave me some burnt paper, and I handed it inside the Captain's cabin, where the Captain's girl was at the time. I helped to throw the Mate overboard. I did not go into the cabin. I knew of the murderous transaction by hearing the hurrah! I did not give any grog to the sea-cunnies on that day; nor did I see it given.

Witness, who spoke through a French interpreter, appeared to be a lad of 18 or 19 years of age.

Prisoners had no question to put to witness.

Antonio De Cruz.—My name is Antonio De Cruz. I was employed on board of the ship *Sumatra*. I was in her when she was bound from Penang to Pondicherry, and recollect when the Captain was killed. I was then ill and below deck. I was sleeping at 7 o'clock p. m., when I heard the crew making a noise, and I came up and stood near the caboose, or cook-room, and heard the Gunner using abusive language to the Captain. The lascars were then fast getting on the rigging. I went down again for about half an hour, when the butler called me up, and I went with him to the Gunner, who had sent for me. The butler was near the long-boat with a sword in his hand. Mariano told me not to be alarmed, as nothing would be done to me. Mariano and Moni, who are here, were then standing near the capstan, each of them holding a musket and a sword in their hands. Two lascars were there also. The Captain was stretched out at full length near the ladder. The Gunner was in the cuddy. Mariano told me to go with Adrian Van Sostien and fetch stones, which I did.

I passed the stones from below to Adrian, and saw, on coming up that those stones had been put into a bag which was tied to the Captain's feet. Then we lifted up the Captain's body and threw it overboard. I did not see the Captain again. The sea-cunnies ordered me to do the deed. I was commanded by Clementi Marco to go to the helm, with whom I remonstrated. The Mate was then lying upon the hen-coop. He was wounded. An order was given to throw him overboard. The order seemed to be given from below. Then the Gunner told me and John Lawrence to throw the Mate overboard. I replied, “how can I do so? I am now at the helm.” “Remain then where you are,” he said. Mahomed, Dina, Sungoor, Ali and John Lawrence came to take hold of the Mate, and then the Mate spoke a few words in French to John Lawrence, who abstained from

seizing him. The other four did so, and the Mate struggled with them. Then Clementi, the sea-cunny, struck him a blow with a sword across his chest, and he was launched into the sea. He got hold of a rope, but the rope was cut away by Clementi! The ship was then taken aback, and the Mate had time to reach her again. The Malay boy (who was just now in court) Kutchell, chanced to see the Mate, and cried aloud that he had got alongside! Mariano immediately came with a musket and fired at the Mate. Then the Mate cried aloud; the rope which he held was cut away, and the ship got ahead and left him behind struggling in the waves! I did not speak at the police what I do now; I was kept from doing so from fear. The Gunner and the sea-cunnies persuaded me to deviate from the truth before the magistrate. Here (pointing to them) are these men in this Court,—the Gunner and the others. The day following the one on which the murders were committed, the Gunner called us up and said, "Do not suffer this matter to transpire; whoever does so I will destroy him, his family and children." Lawrence said that he was born at the Mauritius; Mariano, Moni and Clementi that they (and the Gunner had mentioned the same of himself) were born at Manila. I told lies at the police. I thus acted from fear of the sea-cunnies, and not of the Gunner, who was then in custody. I know that there was a parcel of gold dust on board.

Prisoners had no question to put to witness.

Captain Edward Follens.—I have been thirty years in the sea service. When a Captain dies, or is incapacitated from illness or otherwise from acting, the first Mate, or the Mate, takes the command of the ship. Such is the sea custom. The Captain, if only bodily incapacitated, may appoint any officer he chooses, or any man of the crew, to succeed him for the time.

Philip Bastiau.—I embarked on the *Sumatra* in Calcutta four or five months ago. I was topas on board; I was a witness of almost every circumstance that has been stated before by other witnesses, relative to the lascar's going up the rigging, &c. I heard the clashing of metal. I concealed myself in the life chains, and from thence I could see nothing. I remained there about half an hour, and then the Captain's girl called out to me, coki! coki! (which means cook in Malay) I then assisted the sailors in hauling some ropes. I saw the Captain's girl forehead, and she was trembling. She was near the fore-mast, and said in Malay, *Cabetan sudi mathé—mathé!*—the Captain is dead—dead! Antonio De Cruz and John Lawrence went towards the stern. I brought a stone near the Captain, who was lying near the ladder with his head reclining on his gun, and groaning very piteously. I did not hear him speak. I then went near the long boat. The Gunner called out, "Mr. Roos! Mr. Roos! come here!" The Mate then said, "forgive me; I have done nothing!" and added something in French. I heard him mention the names of "Adrien, John and Reyneau," but I could not understand his words. I heard his voice no more, until the Malay boy Kutchell cried out, looking over the ship's side, "Signor! Signor! Mate hean hie!"—Sir! Sir! the Mate is here. I next heard two musket reports, but am not aware who fired them. The Gunner said to me, "On our return to Calcutta, if you mention these things, you and all of us will be beaten and punished; therefore, from fear I told lies at the police."

Mariano Francisco, to prisoner.—"Did any one, I or any other, tell you to repeat a preconcerted story?"

A. Yes; you did, you, the Gunner and the other sea-cunnies.

Prisoners had no other question to ask.

The pilot, (another witness) did not appear. As he had not appeared before the Grand Jury, Sir J. P. Grant said there was no necessity for calling him.

John Mathew Dove.—I am an assistant of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. I know the bark *Sumatra*, and went on board of her when she was anchored here. Cockerell and Co. received from that ship two parcels of gold dust, of the value of about 4,000 rupees.

(A Dutch register of the ship *Sumatra* is produced, and Mr. Advocate-General objects to Mr. Leith's reading the documents.)

Mr. Advocate-General.—"My Lord, these papers do not prove themselves."

Sir John Peter Grant.—"I cannot tell whether those papers are genuine."

Mr. Dove.—On the ship's arrival here, I went on board to search for the Captain's papers, in my capacity as assistant, or clerk, to Messrs. Cockerell and Co. I found the keys of the Captain's boxes, got them opened, and found printed papers in the Dutch language, which I took for legal documents. I do not know what individuals compose the Netherlands trading Society.

Mr. Leith questioned the jurisdiction of the Court and required that the documents be read and translated first, for the information of the Jury.

Mr. Advocate-General.—The papers seem to me perfectly legal; there is a seal and signatures of the Governor and Secretary.

Mr. Robert Swinhoe.—I am not acquainted with Mr. John Bartlet, nor was any such person ever sworn or examined before the Grand Jury.

Daniel Dissandt, sworn. I am a Dutch translator. I have translated Dutch papers relative to the ship *Sumatra*. (The Ship's log book was then exhibited.)

The Court rose at 8 p. m. and adjourned till to-morrow at 10.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 24.

The Court sat at ten a. m. and the trial recommenced.

Mr. Leith discussed the question of jurisdiction, and maintained, after citing various statutes, that the Court had no jurisdiction in this matter, the prisoner being a foreigner. In this case, he said, there was no piratical act, no attack of other vessels by the rebellious crew of the ship *Sumatra*. The learned gentleman then cited a case of an English ship, which was feloniously taken possession of by her crew, who then attacked other ships belonging to foreign nations, and which, he urged, was robbery and piracy. The case before the Court, he said, essentially differed from the one he quoted, and maintained that it was not against the peace of His Majesty the King, as was stated in the indictment.

Sir J. P. Grant.—This Court, as a Court of Admiralty of England, has jurisdiction over piracies committed on the high seas. This case is a robbery at sea, or piracy. Mr. Leith's statement goes to maintain that the *Sumatra* is a foreign ship, sailing under Dutch colours, and that the prisoners are foreigners; but this does not take the case out of the statute; for the nationality makes no difference. Every Admiralty Court has cognizance of any piracy committed at sea by any men of any nation whatsoever. His Lordship commended the research and talent displayed by Mr. Leith in advocating the case of his unfortunate client. Unfortunate I call him, added the learned judge, not in reference to what may be the eventual decision of this case, but from the nature of the charge brought against him.

The Gunner stated that all the witnesses had been previously taught to speak falsehood against him. Reyneau Antonio stated that when the event took place he was asleep, and therefore could have no knowledge of

it. The other prisoners said that they had defended themselves at the police on a previous occasion.

Sir J. P. Grant.—But the jury were not present there; and, therefore, they must mention in this Court, whatever they think proper to alledge in their own behalf. Besides, their statements at the police consisted, with only one exception, of mere denials.

Clementi Marco.—I engaged myself at Calcutta on board the *Sumatra*. Our destination was Batavia. I was taken ill with fever and cold twenty days after I left Calcutta, and have been indisposed ever since; and yet the Captain gave me no medicine and forced me to work, which I did unwillingly. I was unwell at Batavia, and do not know how long the vessel stayed there; but we there took on board convicts for Padang. One night, after we sailed from Padang to Pondicherry, and I was at the helm, the wind headed and took the ship aback. The Gunner was then on deck and upbraided me and told the tindel to take down the lower studding sails. The Captain came up and spoke in Dutch and English. The Gunner was then on the poop at a little distance from me, and the Captain coming up the ladder, spoke in English to the Gunner, but I did not hear what he said. The Gunner came up close to me; and the Captain put one of his feet on the poop and the other on the ladder. The Captain then ran after the Gunner, caught hold of him, and they struggled and both fell down on the quarter-deck. I saw nothing more of the struggle. The Mate came on the poop after a while and spoke to me in Dutch. He had a sword in his hand, and I cried "Jesus! Jesus! he is come to kill me!" Then I let go the helm and ascended a short way up the shrouds, but could not from fear either ascend or come down. It was night when this took place. Shortly after the Gunner came on the poop with a sword in his hand. The Gunner said "Mr. Roos! Mr. Roos! let us speak together." Whereupon Mr. Roos gave him a blow with the sword which the Gunner returned and the Mate fell on the hen-coop. I was all that time holding the shrouds. The Gunner called aloud, "Sea-cunnies! Sea-cunnies! Buttlr! Buttlr!" The buttlr answerd and said "what do you want?" "Come up, said the Gunner, I will not hurt you, and throw that body overboard—the body of the Mate." The buttlr then called me to assist him. I then went to the wheel, and called Antonio to relieve me. He came. I went down to call Mariano, and met the buttlr coming up. I went to the cuddy door, and heard the Gunner in the cuddy, who asked me to assist him; he said "I am dying; If I live I will go to Calcutta, and surrender myself to justice. The Captain and Mate were the aggressors, and I killed them both." The buttlr then came and undressed the Gunner. I again went on the poop, and found the Mate lying in the same place. I heard the Gunner speak from the cuddy and order the Mate's body to be thrown overboard. Mariano ordered me to call Dina, Mahomd and Ali, lascars, to whom I said, throw the body overboard. As the body was thrown, it hung by a rope. I then told Dina to take a knife and cut away the rope! Boniface came up with a sword. I told him to cut the rope. He hesitated, and I cut it. Mariano had then a musket in his hand. I then took my station at the cuddy door. All who gave evidence against me told lies. The police can testify that I am weak, ill, and suffering all over my body. I had no ill-will against the Captain or Mate.

James Taylor.—I have been in command of several vessels. The prisoner at the bar sailed with me as Gunner; I first employed him in April or May 1830. He remained in my service about five months. I again employed him in December 1832, and shipped him in Calcutta. He remained sixteen months with me. He bore a very good character and behaved very well, doing his duty very willingly and with great alacrity. He had charge of the stores and of very valuable articles;

yet I never lost any thing during the whole time he was with me. He was always sober. I ordered my servants in rainy or blowing weather to give him a glass of grog, and he rarely, if ever, accepted it. I consider him a very peaceable man. I am not aware of his having any property in Manilla, but when he was there, several of his relations came on board to visit him. He belongs to the middling class of the natives of Manilla, which place I always understood to be his country. I have heard that a person of the name of Captain Taylor was murdered on board of the *Diaderina*, at the beginning of the year 1832. I saw at Singapore the murderer of Captain Taylor, or at least a person was pointed out to me as such. The Gunner is not the man I saw.

Reyneau Antonio to Amédée Reyno. Q.—You said that I had broken open a box or boxes?

A. Yes; you opened the boxes, in company with the buttlr and Augustin Moni. There were three of you handling the boxes, and they were opened in the Captain's cabin, and in the cabin next to the Captain's. This you did the same night the Captain was killed. I was then in the same place near the capstan.

Q. Finding the Captain a corpse, where did you go?

A. You came near me with a sword in your hand, and I begged you pardon. The tindel, the tindel's wife and I, all fell at your feet, begging mercy from you! So did Adrian Van Sosten.

Q. You made a false statement yesterday, having mentioned other names, how was that?

A. No; I mentioned Reyno Antonio and Augustin Moni, as may be found by a reference to notes taken in Court.

Q. I came on deck from below, and was all night on the watch: is it not so?

A. You lie; you were drinking and smoking on the poop.

Q. Were you not drinking with us?

A. You lie; 12 or 15 days after the Captain's death you gave me and Adrian Van Sosten gin to drink.

Q. On the night when the murder took place how was I dressed?

A. You had on the Captain's red-cap; I do not remember the rest.

Q. What more shall I say, since you contradict every word that utter?

Francisco washed his deposition at the Police to be read.

Sir John Peter Grant, addressing Mr. Advocate-General.—No evidence, whatever, once given before the Police Magistrate, can be read here; either in favour of, or against the prisoners. Neither the Jury nor myself have any need of it.

Meena is called into Court. His Lordship told the witness through the interpreter, that she must now, as she did the day before, speak under the solemn pledge of an oath, the same as was administered yesterday.

Mariano Francisco to Meena. Q. Why did you say that I threatened to kill you—for what reason?

A. Yes; you threatened to do so. I said to you, Signor, I have done no wrong; I am a woman.

Q. At what place and at what hour did I threaten you?

A. At the time I was going to give tea to you, as you were smoking your cheroot, and to your friends here (pointing to the prisoners). The Gunner was there; but it was you that threatened to kill me.

Q. Are you not telling lies ?

A. No. You all made a slave of me. (Francisco then insulted witness, who looked in great anger at him.)

Q. Did you not behave like a queen on board ?

A. I only lay down when my work was finished. Was I to kiss your feet ?

Adrian Van Sosten is called, at the request of prisoner John Lawrence. Q. You said yesterday that I shot some one ; pray how did you know it ?

A. I only said that you had fired at somebody.

Q. Where was I then ?

A. You were near the main-sheet.

Q. Did I actually fire ?

A. You did, and with a musket. I saw you do so.

Boniface Buddeville is called by Augustin Moni. Q. How come you to be a witness in this case ?

A. I became a witness of what I saw. I know that I was forward, smoking my cheroot.

The Judge. Why do your depositions differ ?

A. I am ignorant of the law ; I am a blind fowl. I thought it, however, my duty to speak the truth.

Augustin Moni. No ; you speak falsehoods.

Sir John Peter Grant summed up the evidence. We wish we could give verbatim some passages of His Lordship's admirable address to the Jury. The following is a mere outline sketch :—

Gentlemen—I have already alluded to the extent of the jurisdiction of this Court, on the Admiralty side, in all cases of piracy committed on the high seas. This is not a question of nationality. Under whatever colours the ship may sail,—whatever may be the place of nativity of those who man her, still, in all such instances as the present one, the King's Courts have, for a long series of years, assumed it as their right to take cognizance of any robbery committed by her Captain or crew. In regard to the point of law, it will be a matter well worthy of consideration to weigh, whether, by reason of the importance of this case, it will not be advisable to adopt the suggestion of the learned Counsel for the defence, and to reserve the settlement of this specific point for a more full Court. Piracy, gentlemen, technically speaking, is robbery at sea ; and whatever other considerations may arise in your minds as to this subject, it is the end for which the piracy was committed—the intention of the perpetrators of it, which chiefly deserves your serious attention. It must be an intention of unlawful appropriation. Thus it happens, that if a man commits murder, or some such heinous crime, with the intent of unlawfully possessing another's property, however soon after he may repent, or restore what is not his own, nevertheless this act would remain a complete and perfect robbery. Gentlemen, as to the evidence before you, it is calamitous and painful. Yet discard from your minds every impression which may have been made upon you by a recollection of the atrocity of the means which you may consider as having been employed by the prisoners, and confine yourselves to the end. This is no trial of murder. You have only to satisfy yourselves whether or not these men appropriated the ship with felonious intention to retain the same, and to direct your investigation to three principal points : 1st, how much of the evidence you will believe ; 2d, what that evidence does prove ; and 3d, what it does prove against these prisoners.

His Lordship then examined the evidence, and remarked, in regard to first witness, Boniface Buddeville ; that there were discrepancies between his deposition at the police, and before the Court. Therefore, gentlemen, said his Lordship, receive his statement cautiously, as he stands in a situation different from that

of the other witnesses ; and be pleased to bear in mind the very just observation for which we are indebted to the learned Advocate-General, and in which I perfectly concur, respecting the degree of credibility to be granted to a suspected witness. Such a witness's deposition may be entitled to some credence, and is not to be rejected, when corroborated by other evidence of unquestionable veracity.

In Amédée Reyneau's evidence, the Court pointed out to the jury various discrepancies with his former statement, and offered a similar remark respecting the deposition of Van Sosten ; and in commenting on that of Antonio De Cruz, adverted to the important question of how far a man's judgment may be biased by the influence of fear. The cause of fear, he said, must be immediate, and its effect may vary according to various circumstances, of natural courage, of time, of place, of the difference of sex, and cannot be judged of, therefore, by unerring and immutable rules.

Gentlemen, at the period of the arrival of the ship *Sumatra* in this country, and when the pilot went first on board, you have no doubt collected from the evidence, that the Gunner, Agapito de los Reis, is reported to have exclaimed, " I am the murderer ! I am the murderer ! " But, I leave it to your judgment and your charitable feelings, to consider whether that unfortunate individual actually conveyed a confession of the crime, or only meant that he was merely the accidental cause of its commission. Nor can I refrain, in alluding to the evidence given by Captain Tayler, from impressing on your minds and most seriously remarking, that in the performance of your sacred duty, you must remain entirely free from any preconceived opinion which you may have entertained, by the perusal of publications relative to this case, and to which I would not thus advert again, were I not deeply sensible how far they must prove detrimental to the great purposes of justice.

The jury retired, and then delivered the following verdict :—" The prisoners are guilty, on the first and second counts, of piracy."

Sir J. P. Grant.—Let them be brought up to hear their sentence on the 5th day of September next.

The learned judge concluded by addressing congratulatory remarks to the jury for their exemplary and conscientious discharge of their arduous duties.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

THE SESSIONS TERMINATED THIS DAY.

Cossinauth Chatterjee, convicted of stealing from the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., bank-notes to the amount of Rs. 6,688, was sentenced to imprisonment for 12 calendar months in the common jail of Calcutta, and, during the first and last month, to be kept in solitary confinement. *Puttoo, Mirza Jaun, Fuzyb Ally and Fuzally*, were committed to the house of correction to be kept to hard labour for 12 calendar months, for keeping in their possession property stolen from Sheik Munna, in Burra Bazar.

Gunga Ram, found guilty of assaulting Comole, and taking from her a gold necklace, value 40 Rs., was sentenced to death, which was commuted to transportation for 7 years to the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal.

The following were discharged :—

Cartick, Rampersaud Doss, Sadoo, Horo, George Walker, Saugur, Mudden, Lockun, Boniface Buddvill, Ally Arab, Singoo Arab, Deena Mahomed, Meeran, Mahomed, Kumroo, Ameer, Bastian, Kingoo, Sidi Humba, Syed Ally, Sherajee, Jamal, Attay, Francis De Rozario.

The Court rose at half past one p. m., and will sit again at eleven o'clock on Monday next.—*Hurkaru.*

MONDAY, AUGUST 29.

At about half past eleven o'clock, the Chief Justice, who we were glad to see had recovered from his recent illness, took his seat on the Bench and opened the Court. His Lordship intimated, that in consequence of the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer having been continued so much longer than the usual time, Sir John Grant had not had leisure to devote sufficient attention to the judgments which were to be pronounced this-day; he was therefore obliged to postpone them, as well as other proceedings, until Monday next, the 5th proximo.

IN CHAMBERS.—(Sittings after 3d Term, 1836.)

Before Mr. Justice Malkin.

On the 13th August last, pursuant to a *rule nisi*, Mr. Leith, on behalf of Raja Kalikrishna and brothers, and the Executors (*defendants*), attended to shew cause

against an order obtained by the plaintiff Raja Shikrishna, to bring into the Court all the real and personal property of Raja Rajkrishna deceased. Messrs. Pearson and Clarke for the plaintiff were in support of the rule.

On a motion to that effect, Raja Kalikrishna and others were allowed to sit and hear the proceedings.

Upon hearing the arguments by the Advocate on both sides, the Judge took time to consider; and in the afternoon of the same day, gave an order to the following effect:—That all the Company's Papers should be immediately brought into Court; and that the Master should enquire and report respecting a proper person to be appointed receiver of the estate of the late Rajah, and what will be a fit remuneration to be allowed to the said receiver.

In this cause, the Judge was engaged almost the whole day.—*Hurkaru*.

MADRAS SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

The Court was occupied from 2 o'clock to the time of its rising with the trial of an action of trover, brought by Colonel Conway against Manulla Lutchmana Chitty, for two pier glasses.

Mr. Minchin appeared for the plaintiff and said that his client was exceedingly sorry to be compelled to bring this action, but was compelled to do so, inasmuch as he had taken the house in which he now lived from one Permaul, who had subsequently sold the house to Lutchmana who became the landlord, and who, during Col. C.'s absence, took the glasses under a pretence of cleaning them and has since refused to deliver them to the plaintiff, demanding an additional rent of 50 rupees a month for the use of them.

The principal witness on the part of the plaintiff was Permaul Naick, who deposed to having let Dunmore House, together with many articles of furniture, and among them the pier glasses, which were the subject of this action, to the plaintiff, so long as he should remain at Madras, under an agreement which was produced and read; that he purchased the house with the glasses in question and other furniture, in one lot at a Sheriff's sale under an execution against the present defendant, and that it was a *bonâ fide* purchase—and that he had subsequently sold the same again to the present defendant, subject to his agreement with Colonel Conway. This witness underwent a long cross-examination by the Advocate-General on the part of the defendant, in which he endeavoured to elicit from him the fact that he was merely a name-lender, at the alleged sale, for the present defendant, and had been supplied by him with money to effect the purchase, and that therefore as the property had in point of fact never passed from the defendant, he had no authority to make the agreement in question with the plaintiff. Some circumstance, which came out on this cross-examination relative to some accounts of the witness with the defendant, gave a color to this view of the subject.

Some of the plaintiff's servants then proved the taking away the glasses, under the pretext of repairing them, and the detaining and refusal to return the same by the defendant.

Mr. Advocate-General then addressed the Court for the defence, which he grounded principally on the fact of the witness Permaul having acted in the purchase

merely as a name-lender on behalf of Lutchmana, against whom an execution had been issued under which the house in question was seized, and contended that at all events the glasses and other furniture had not been sold with it.

On the conclusion of the Advocate-General's address, the Court rose, and the examination of the witnesses for the defence was postponed till the following morning.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

The examination of the witnesses for the defence in the above cause took place this morning, but they failed in proving the case set up by the defendant, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiff—Damages 1,400 rupees and costs.—*Madras Gazette*.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

CONWAY, Esq., v. LUTCHMANA MOODELLY.

The Advocate-General rose to move for a rule to shew cause, why the verdict on this case, should not be set aside, and a new trial granted upon two points; first, that there was no evidence against the defendant Lutchmana; and secondly, on the amount of the damages. The Court had decided that the question depended on the acts of Purnall, who was the agent of Lutchmana, but he contended that on the introduction of Lutchmana to Colonel Conway, a new contract commenced. The Court thought that the same right to the glasses survived in the new contract as was raised by the former; which in his opinion was a misconception of the law. As to the second point, the evidence was, that the value of the glasses had been admitted by the defendant to be some thousands of rupees, and that as the damages were only laid at 1,400 rupees, that amount had been given. This he contended was quite unjustifiable. The case was opened by his learned friend, that the special occupation of a furnished house was sufficient to enable such occupier to maintain trover, and this he admitted, that the fallacy of the plaintiff's was this, that although such occupation would constitute a sufficient title against a stranger, it would not be such against the owner. The special property might be in one the absolute right in another. The learned Counsel here stated several sales

in support of his position. If the lessor takes away the property leased, he can only have an action brought against him under the lease. The Court had decided, the value of the glasses to be the criterion of damages. Was it the law of England that a party who had only one form or right of action, could by changing that form be permitted to recover ten times as much damages as he would have done in the proper form; yet if the present verdict should stand, that must be taken to be the law.

The Chief Justice repudiated the idea that the form of action would have any weight with the Court in deciding the amount of damages.

The Advocate-General continued, according to the present verdict if a livery stable-keeper let a horse worth 1,000 rupees for a day, and took him back before the day was out, then the party who had hired the horse might maintain the horse and recover the value of the horse;—it was impossible to make any distinction between such a case and the letting of the glasses. If the horse died, or the glasses were destroyed, could the law depend on that, it was the use and not the value of the property which should have been the criterion of the damages.

The Chief Justice.—If I were inclined to deal harshly with this misguided man, I should grant a rule nisi, which would be discharged with costs. On the trial of this action, it appeared that Col. Conway took the house with the glasses on a lease from Pemmell, who acted as agent to Lutchmana, and that lease is good as against his principal. Colonel Conway has brought this action to recover damages for the conversion of the glasses by Lutchmana. The Advocate-General has cited cases which in my opinion do not apply;—the rights of landlord and tenant are clearly defined, and as soon as the lease is signed, the tenant has a right of action against his landlord for taking away any goods which have been leased.

With respect to damages, I cannot say Colonel Conway has recovered too much for such a tort. I could not lay out of my mind the conduct of this defendant; in the first place he attempts to get possession of the glasses by a fraud; he comes to Colonel Conway's butler with a lie in his mouth; and finding that he did not succeed, he makes an unlawful entry into the dwelling house, brings coolies, proceeds to take down the glasses from the walls, and carries them away out of the compound. The circumstances under which the conversion takes place must always affect the question of damages. His Lordship then referred to several cases.

Fisher v. Prince, before Lord Mansfield, and the Court of King's Bench in 1762, in which it was expressly laid down that "where the real and ascertained value must be the sole measure of damages, then the specific thing demanded might be brought into Court; but where there is an uncertainty either as to the quantity or quality of the thing demanded, or that there is any tort accompanying it that may enhance the damage of the real value of the thing, and there is no rule whereby to estimate the additional value, then it shall not be brought in,—the value may be brought in, yet the Jury may give

more in damages;" also the case of Merest v. Harvey, which was one of trespass for breaking and entering plaintiff's closet and sporting over them. The Jury had given £500 damages, which the defendant thought excessive. His Counsel moved to set aside the verdict. Mr. Justice Heath, before whom the damages had been assessed, stated the circumstances, which shewed that the defendant was a Magistrate, and had committed the trespass before the plaintiff's face and in defiance of his notice. Lord Chief Justice Gibbs said, "when a man disregards the conduct and principles of a gentleman and of a Magistrate, what is to prevent the reputation of such conduct but large damages? what should we say to a man in an inferior situation in life, who should so conduct himself? I know not on what principle we could grant a rule in this case, except on the ground that the Jury should only have found to the extent of the actual pecuniary damages sustained by the plaintiff. Suppose I had a walk before my house, which I had pleasure in looking at, or in walking upon, would it be allowed that a man should come and walk there to my annoyance, and then offer me one half-penny in satisfaction, alleging that I had received no damage?"

If Colonel Conway had brought an action of trespass, could any Jury have thought that 1,400 rupees were aggravated damages? certainly not: and if so, why should not that amount be given in the present case? Looking at the value of this property, and that Colonel Conway had taken the house on a lease, for as long as he remains at Madras, which may be for the rest of his life, I cannot say these damages are at all too large, more particularly, when the defendant had at the trial the option of returning the glasses. On the whole, I cannot see the slightest ground for disturbing the verdict, and therefore must refuse the rule.

DESILVA v. P. E. MORIARTY.

This was an action of trespass brought by the plaintiff, a Roman Catholic priest, appointed by the Bishop of St. Thomé, to do duty at the Boatmen's Church in Royapooram, against the defendant P. E. Moriarty, the Secretary of Dr. O'Connor, the Vicar Apostolic of Madras, and several others who had broken into the plaintiff's house and dispossessed him.

The question of contested jurisdiction between the Bishop of St. Thomé and the Vicar Apostolic, was only partially discussed. The necessity of a resort to it was obviated by the plaintiff's own proceedings, for it came out in evidence that he had recognized the authority of the Vicar Apostolic, and had given up possession to him both of Church and house, reserving a right to a room which he promised to vacate.

"The promise not having been carried into effect, the defendants kicked open the doors one day while plaintiff was absent, and possessed themselves of the apartment.

The Court gave damages 1 rupee, and in accordance with the practice at home, of no more costs than damages, where the damages were under 40 shillings, left the matter of costs to be paid by each party.—*Madras Conservative*.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

There was little business of importance in the Insolvent Court this day, the attention of the sitting judge, Mr. B. Martin, having been mainly confined to the consideration of a few writs of attachment moved against

several uncovenanted servants who have neglected to comply with the Court's order directing them to pay to their assignee one-third of their salary. Several of the insolvents pleaded poverty, the incurring of necessary debts subsequent to their discharge, and in consequence thereof. It was urged, however, by the assignee, that

the order of the court did not inflict a hardship so great on the uncovenanted as it did on insolvent military officers, many of the latter being in the receipt of salaries much smaller in amount than those enjoyed by the former. The learned gentleman might have added that, with a very few exceptions, the debts of military officers are much less in amount than those of uncovenanted servants. It is a fact not generally known that many officers have been put to the inconvenience of imprisonment, the hardship of subsequent stoppages from their pay, for debts, the total amount of which, if we except those incurred in consequence of legal proceedings, do not amount to more than rupees 2,000 on each schedule. The learned judge discharged one of the orders, the insolvent promising to pay to his assignee the accumulated arrears by monthly instalments.

Mr. Thomas Holroyd resigned the appointment of special assignee, and Mr. J. W. Alexander was appointed to the office.—*Oriental Observer*.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

In the matter of John Francis Spiller.

Mr. Strettell, on the part of Major Spiller, moved for a commission directed to certain persons at Sultanpore to swear the insolvent to a certain affidavit explanatory of a contempt of court for non-payment of the apportionment of his pay and allowances, as directed by the court on the 23d August, 1834, and for which an attachment had issued against the insolvent; and for an order, that the insolvent, who had been arrested under the attachment, should not be removed from his station until the

return of the commission, and the motion was finally disposed of. It was urged that the affidavit disclosed circumstances of considerable difficulty over which the insolvent had no controul, and which would extenuate the insolvent's disobedience of the order of the Court, and which it was hoped would remove the process which had issued.

Mr. Sandes, on the part of the assignee, urged in opposition to the motion, that heavy expenses would fall on the estate by the continuance of the Sheriff's officer at Sultanpore, which was answered by the fact that the Sheriff's officer resided at Benares, and the expenses would be lighter by the stay of the process, than if the insolvent were brought to Calcutta, which would entail the necessity of conveyance to Calcutta, and back, and that the motion in that respect was of advantage to the creditor.

Sir B. Malkin stated, without affidavit of the probability that the insolvent would swear to the affidavit proposed to be sent up with the commission, he could not pass any order, nor without the consent of the assignee who was the best judge of the interests of the creditors, would he pass the order in reference to the costs of the detention of the writ.

Mr. Strettell expressed his readiness to put in an affidavit of his belief, that the insolvent would depose to the affidavit then offered to accompany the commission, inasmuch as it was in strict conformity to instruction he had received from the insolvent. As to the costs, he was ready to undertake to pay all costs incident to the delay sought by him, and he hoped in reference to the interests of the creditors, the assignee would accept of that undertaking.

The motion was granted on consent to the terms proposed.—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

THE METCALFE LIBRARY.—It has been somewhat erroneously given out, that the Metcalfe Library Committee had been offered a piece of land for their building in Tank-Square, at the north side of the green. The answer they have received from Government is merely a request that they will first furnish a plan of the building they propose to erect.

THE BORING EXPERIMENT.—It has been mentioned that the progress of the boring experiment in the fort is suspended for want of tubes. This cause of delay, however, is expected to be very soon removed, the Committee having written to Delhi to order back a large quantity of tubes, part of their supply from England, which had been sent up there for experiments in the Upper Provinces.

ABOLITION OF GURRAWARRAH AND BAITOOL STATIONS.—It is reported that the stations of Gurrawarra and Baitool are to be abolished in the cold season. The 46th Regt. N. I., it is said, are, upon this arrangement taking effect, to go to Jubbulpore, leaving two companies at Gurrawarra while the 66th N. I. move to Hoshungabad.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—The Looknautpore stables tumbled down on the 18th of June, and Mr. Alexander's horse *Kalmia* and his syce, were killed by the fall; several other men and horses, which were buried in the ruins, escaped with a few bruises.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—An apprentice belonging to a vessel moored off Coila Ghaut, was drowned on the 12th August, while bathing in the river, a short distance from the shore. An English boy, has also been drowned, while crossing the river in a darghy.

MILITARY.—It is stated that Brigadier Clem. Brown, C. B., Commandant of Artillery, and Colonel Sir T. Anbury, C. B., Chief Engineer, are nominated by the Commander-in-Chief to Government, for the General Staff, as Brigadier-Generals, to succeed Brigadier-Generals M. White and N. Smith in command of the Benares and Saugor divisions of the Army.

It is said, that the court-martial assembled for the trial of Capt. Ford, has terminated in a verdict cashiering.

Capt. P. Grant, who has been ordered to Hansi, by the Commander-in-Chief, it is said, is to raise and command the new Hurrianah corps.

The Head-Quarters fleet made a move on the 15th August, with the flood tide, on its way to the upper provinces. The fleet consists of nearly one hundred boats, budgerows and pinnaces, public and private, and will be escorted by detachments from the 10th and 43rd regiments of native infantry. The officers who proceeded with the fleet are Colonel Lumley, Colonel Torrens, C. B., Colonel Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B., Colonel Dunlop, Captains Craigie, Welchman and Garden, and Dr. Sibbald.

THE MILITARY FUND.—The *Meerut Observer* speaks of a Memorial being in circulation, praying that the Court of Directors would authorize subscriptions to the Military Fund without reference to Regimental or Army rank, but to length of service, at the option of the subscribers. The prayer of the proposed Memorial has already been conceded, in reply to an application from the Directors of the Military Fund. The details are now under consideration, and will soon be submitted for the vote of the Army.

MILITARY FUND.—The following is a prospectus of the suggested change in the principle of subscription to the Military Fund, which will be forthwith submitted for adoption by the Army.

First.—That all Members who have served 32 years may subscribe as Colonels, all who have served 27 as Lieutenant-Colonels, all who have served 22 as Majors, all who have served 12 as Captains, and all junior officers as Lieutenants.

Second.—That Medical Officers may subscribe as Colonels after 27 years service, as Lieutenant-Colonels after 22 years, as Majors after 17 years, and after 10 years as Captains.

Third.—That Chaplains may subscribe after fifteen years as Lieutenant-Colonels, after twenty years as Colonels.

Fourth.—That admission to subscribe in any higher rank, to which his service may render an officer eligible, shall depend on the payment of the increased donation within the period prescribed by regulation 10 of the existing rules. Further, the claim must be made within 3 months, if he be in India, or, if at home, within 12 months, from the date of these 5 new rules, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

Fifth.—If the privilege to subscribe in any higher rank be not embraced within the above periods, the application, whenever subsequently made, must be accompanied by a health certificate, and compound interest, at 8 per cent. per annum, shall be charged upon the additional donation and arrears of subscription accumulated half yearly, (as by article 2d of existing rules) from the date of these rules taking effect, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

CAPTAIN HAWKINS AND THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICES.—It is said that the long disputed question between Captain Hawkins and the Calcutta Insurance Offices, relative to the salvage on the *Sylph*, has been recently settled by a compromise, the Insurance Offices consenting to pay 16,000 rupees in addition to the sum (between 80,000 and 90,000 rupees) which they deposited in the Treasury last year, as an eighth of the proceeds of the opium saved. The Insurance Offices made this sacrifice because they were fairly tired out, Government giving them no assistance in the matter, but continuing to hold both stakes, the deposit of the proprietors, and the sequestered third of the proceeds remitted from China, and leaving both parties their remedy at law, a course threatened by Captain Hawkins, but without any apparent intention to proceed to issue.

GENERAL ALLARD.—Private letters from General Allard mention, that that officer is coming out in a French ship-of-war, to Pondicherry, from whence the Marquess of St. Simon, Governor of the French possessions in India, will accompany the General to Calcutta. The contemplated trip up the Indus, therefore, is a mistake.

RETIRING FUND FOR THE UNCOVENANTED.—The Committee appointed to devise a scheme of a Retiring Fund for the Uncovenanted service, have at length agreed upon a plan which is now before the Government for its ultimate sanction. The calculations on which the proposed amount of subscription has been based have been prepared by Mr. J. B. Plumb, and are certified by a highly competent officer to be as accurate as can be desired.

DEFALCATION IN THE SYLHET TREASURY.—It is said that another instance of defalcation in the treasury of the Sylhet Collectorate has lately been discovered, the native treasurer having embezzled the public money placed in his hands to the extent of several thousand rupees.

The Sudder Board has convicted and sentenced the Treasurer to five years' imprisonment.

TEA FORESTS.—It is stated that Mr. Bruce, of Sudeya, has discovered ten tea forests in the Singpho country, where the tea is growing luxuriantly, and has employed men to clear them. He has also made the important discovery, that about twenty-five miles directly west of Ningrew, the sands of a small river, called the Powee-panee, is so very rich in gold ore, that the people who wash it for gold generally find a rupee's worth per diem.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—The donations to the Fever Hospital now amount to 36,250 rupees, and the annual subscriptions to the amount of 1,873 rupees.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH BOURBON.—It is stated that a Company has been formed at the Mauritius to establish a steam communication with Bourbon, Madagascar and the Cape; the capital of the Company being £25,000 in shares of £100 each. The shares are said to have been nearly all taken.

THE IRON STEAMERS.—The *Jellinghee* (flat) and *Megna*, arrived off Calcutta at seven o'clock on the morning of the 2d August, from Allahabad the 26th July, having beaten the dak and made the passage in little more than half the usual time. The *Jellinghee* has brought ten lakhs of old coin.

THE STEAMER JUMNA.—The *Jumna*, steamer, in consequence of the river Jumna having shoaled considerably, stuck fast in the return trip on the sand, at a place distant about seventy miles from Agra. Her commander, Mr. Scott, however, succeeded in getting her off, and she has reached Calcutta in safety.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—Intelligence has been received by the *Cavendish Bentinck*, which vessel arrived from Bushier on the 24th August, that a portion of the Euphrates expedition had arrived at Bussorah on the 19th of June, viz. the steamer *Euphrates*, with Colonel Chesney. The other steamer, the *Tigris*, was lost in a violent gale near Arrah, on the 21st of May. Lieutenants H. B. Lynch, 26th B. N. I., and R. Cockburn, Royal Artillery, and nineteen men, are said to have perished in the steamer. Captain Macdonald, 8th B. L. C., came passenger in the *Bentinck*, and brought dispatches from Persia.

SAVINGS' BANK.—The quarterly Savings' Bank statement, exhibited a very remarkable increase in the number and amount of deposits, the monthly average of these being 46 per cent. and their aggregate amount 14 per cent. in excess of the previous monthly averages of the whole period from the commencement of the institution. The average monthly number of new accounts opened during the quarter, is 74 against 66 the former average, the total monthly subscriptions amounting to Cy.'s Rs. 54,600 against 38,900 the former monthly average. The last quarterly statement shewed a net balance of Sa. Rs. 7,52,522-1-7, whereas the present balance is Cy.'s Rs. 9,15,870-1-1.

FORGED BANK OF BENGAL NOTES.—Forged Bank of Bengal notes have been in circulation so adroitly executed as to baffle detection, except by those who are perfectly conversant with every sign and symbol on genuine notes. Unlike former cases, these are totally counterfeit, and not an alteration of the genuine notes. The engraving is fairly and well executed, the paper alone showing an easily perceptible difference.

ICE.—Another cargo of ice has been imported on the *Ruthelia*, which is expected to last until Christmas.

THE WAREHOUSING ACT.—A draft of the intended Warehousing Act has been communicated to the Chamber of Commerce, with an intimation that it has been

framed with a view to the supposed necessity of allowing selected private warehouses to have the bonding privilege as a temporary measure, it having been found that there are no Government buildings available that will sufficiently answer the purpose. But a suggestion is thrown out to the merchants, that if a joint stock association would undertake to erect proper buildings, Government would facilitate the object by providing ground at a moderate rent.

ADVANCE UPON COTTON.—It is stated that a reference has already been made to this Government from Madras in consequence of an application for an advance upon cotton for China.

THE SALT MERCHANTS.—The salt merchants have been attempting a combination to force this Government to give up the plan of open golas and return to the old system of monthly sales. They hope to do this by deterring the inferior dealers, who to a certain degree are under their controul, from taking advantage of the opportunity to apply according to their wants, and have hitherto succeeded in preventing application for purchase.

M. PASTORAL.—M. Pastoral, a French gentleman and a sculptor of cameos, has just arrived from the Mauriuis, and will shortly put his art in operation here.

THE HOOGHLY COLLEGE.—The Hooghly College was opened on the 1st August, and 1,500 students enrolled their names in the first four days.

HINDU COLLEGE.—The Governor-General, accompanied by Sir Edward Ryan, visited the Hindu College on the 5th Aug., and spent the greater part of the morning in hearing the different classes examined in English Literature, and the Mathematics. His Lordship expressed himself particularly gratified, and Sir Edward Ryan was also greatly pleased in observing the manner in which the students acquitted themselves.

THE RAJAH OF BURDWAN.—The putative Rajah of Burdwan, was brought to trial at Hooghly on the 3rd and 4th August, for creating a disturbance in Burdwan, with armed followers, and the greatest popular excitement existed during the trial. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present on each day. The charge being fully proved, the reputed Rajah was condemned to six months imprisonment, and to find security to the amount of 40,000 rupees.

MAHOMEDAN PETITION.—An important petition from the Moosulman population has been presented to the Governor-General of India in Council, bearing 18,171 signatures of persons resident in Calcutta and its environs and in other towns of Bengal as far as Patna. The sole prayer of the petition is that the *jagiteers* or stipends which until last year were allowed to the students of the Madrassa, and of which they were deprived by one of the last acts of Lord William Bentinck, may be restored to them.

SALE OF ZEMINDARIES.—About thirty Zemindaries had been advertised for sale on the 11th August, by the Collector, and some of the zemindars almost despaired of saving their property from the hammer. Only one estate, however, was actually sold, a zemindaree belonging to the family of the late Cossinauth Bouterjee, assessed at about eleven thousand rupees, which is also about the sum bid for it.

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The proprietors of the Oriental Life Insurance Company have resolved not to admit any more subscriptions for shares, the large amount of the present accumulated fund rendering any further addition of capital quite unnecessary.

RELIEF OF THE IRISH CLERGY.—The subscription for the relief of the Irish Clergy, it is said, has increased to more than 6,000 rupees.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.—A very beautifully written manuscript copy of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, complete, is now in Calcutta, and to be seen at Messrs. Thacker and Co's.

MOFUSSIL.

MURDER.—A prisoner named Jooglee, was recently executed for the murder of a Buniah at Meeranpore. He was taken from the jail at sunrise, and on his way to the gallows, was evidently struggling with his fears, calling out Ram, Ram, Seeta, Ram! On arriving at the fatal spot he objected to the touch of the executioner, but his scruples were momentary; the rope being adjusted he was launched into eternity and died almost instantly.

Mr. Dyce Sombre will leave Sirdhanah about the 1st of next October, for Calcutta. Almost the whole of the moveable property is sold, and the fortune of this gentleman exceeds 50 lakhs, besides his claim on the Badshahpore Jageer, which it is his intention to prosecute in England, before the King in Council. Almost the whole of the intimate friends of her late illness, have been presented with some memorial.

The following are the charges, on which Captain Ford will be tried, before a court-martial, of which Colonel Pollock, C. B., is President, Colonels Dick, Perse, Piesgrave, and Major Carnegie, the field officers composing a part of the court.

1st.—For having embezzled the sum of company's rupees 39,869-10-5, more or less, the property of Government.

2nd.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in having embezzled various sums, deposited with him by officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and women of the same regiment, and others, amounting to Company's rupees 6,858-2-11 more or less.

KURNAUL.—A sporting major has purchased for the station, the Barrieli pack of dogs. A subscription is in circulation to assist his exertions. Many names are already on the list.

MIRZAPORE.—Nunkoo Loll, the Nazir, has been dismissed, and it is expected that one or two others will follow.

ALLAHABAD.—The wife of a man named Dabiah, accused the wife of a neighbour named Bechoo, of adultery; a *panchait* of the caste was assembled, and the offender, with her husband, her husband's father, and her husband's father's wife, were all expelled from caste. A day or two thereafter the whole four swallowed poison, from the effects of which three died.

The splendid bequest to Government by the late Joykissun Doss, the Benares Banker, is to be contested by the father of the deceased, who denies that his son had any power so to will away the property. It is ruled, that Joykissun obtained possession of his wealth after an unsuccessful attempt to gain the inheritance, by poisoning his father, who, to save his life, immediately put him in possession of the wealth, to remove any inducement to a repetition of the offence. The case is now before the Sudder Court.

LOODIANAH.—Accounts have been received, that Mr. Vigne had reached the Cabul frontier in safety, and may hence be considered to have made out the most dangerous part of the trip.

MUSSEERABAD.—The Cavalry and Auxiliary returned on the 18th July, from Jutpore, but the 52nd still

remain to prevent any disturbance; the Regts. joined camp, about 5 miles, from the Residency.

CANPORE.—A dreadful accident occurred at Canpoore on the night of the 12th July. Nuwab Meer Ruiseed went out a pleasuring, in a ten-oared bauleah, with a set of nautch girls, attendants, &c. On their return, about seven o'clock, in attempting to track round a temple near the General's garden, the tracking line broke and all the people crowding on one side, the boat was upset, and the Nawab, his son-in-law, and eleven people, were drowned.

On the morning of the 18th July, between the hours of two and three, the house of Mr. P. W. Powers, tailor, was entered by a daring gang of thieves and property stolen to the amount of upwards of 4,000 Rs. The circumstance that renders the loss so distressing, is that among the articles were gentlemen's and ladies' dresses received from, or ordered by, his customers; some completely finished, and others cut and partly sewn.

DELHI.—It is said that several old Captains intend to avail themselves of the Boon, especially in the 51st, 70th, and 44th Regiments; but no mention is made of Majors or Lieutenant-Colonels wishing to retire. It is asserted that no less than six officers in the 44th Regiment alone will immediately take advantage of the Boon—and, doubtless, many other old Captains will follow the example.

Mr. W. B. Wright has been appointed Superintendent of the Hurriana Line.

A jemadar, a retainer of Tigpaur Shah, one of the Princes of the Palace, having occasion recently to censure a sepoy for negligence of duty, brought the man so severely to task, that he drew his sword and wounded the jemadar. The sepoy has been committed to prison.

A robbery was committed in the City some time ago, to the extent of 14,000 rupees, but no clue has as yet been obtained of the perpetrators.

NERMUTCH.—A court-martial will shortly convene for the trial of Lieut. Wilcox of the 49th Regiment N. I. who is now under arrest.

SIMLA.—A hostile meeting took place recently at this station between Mr. Fraser of the 7th Cavalry, and Mr. Rose of H. M. 11th Dragoons, in which the latter gentleman was wounded in the thigh, and so severely as to fracture the limb. His recovery is, however, expected to be rapid.

AGRA.—In consequence of the promotion of the pundit of the civil court of Agra to the situation of munsiff, the Lieut. Governor has directed that the vacant situation of court pundit shall not be filled up, but that the Judge of Agra, when he requires vaisthas on points of Hindu law, shall apply for them, to the pundits of the surrounding districts.

Begum Sumroo has left thirty thousand rupees to the Propaganda Chapel at Agra, for the purpose of founding a College of young men to serve in the Apostolic Mission of Thibet and Hindustan. The funds are to be placed in the hands of three trustees, one of whom is to be the Bishop, A. Pezzoni, and the other two laymen.

On the morning of the 21st of July, a young woman, the wife of one Kunai, a kumar in the village of Khevriya, about 14 miles from Agra, on the left bank of the Jumna, went out of the village about fifty paces, when several

wolves set upon her, tore open the poor creature's stomach, and then attacked her head and throat. She died soon after of the wounds.

HISSAR.—It is said, that a great deal of rain has fallen near Hissar during the last month, and that from the 18th July, it has poured more or less. The crops are getting on finely: the *bajera* is 2½ feet high, and the other crops are equally strong and promising. The zemindars are all actively employed.

MOORSHEDEABAD.—The Collector of the place, Mr. Torrens, on the 22nd Srabun, was seeing the money put into the chest when he ordered the podar, Gourisoondur, to take up one of the toras of rupees. The podar refused doing so, stating that it was not his business, and that a duftry was appointed for the purpose. The Collector gave him a blow for this reply, to which five or six blows were given in return. The Collector was going to give a second, when a sepoy interfered and kept the peace between them. Soon after the Collector deposed on oath before the Joint Magistrate of the place, Mr. Leicester, to the effect above stated, when the podar was sentenced to be confined for a period of three months.

NATIVE STATES.

SHEKAWATTEE.—Recent accounts from Shekawattee are highly satisfactory; Major Forster has, it seems, put an entire stop to all plundering; and the Kuzzaks have been driven beyond the limits of his command. So highly sensible are the Bickaneer Government of the able management of Major Forster, in Shekawattee, that they have applied to our Government, to obtain the services of that officer, for the express purpose of suppressing plundering, within the limits of the Bickaneer State.

CABOOL.—Runjeet Sing is steadily progressing towards the final subjection of Cabool: his recent conquest of Tonk, has brought him within 70 coss of it, and he has little to apprehend from Dost Mahomed's opposition; for, surrounded by difficulties of every kind, both at home and from abroad, Dost Mahomed is no longer formidable. Indeed, accounts from Cabool give a most melancholy picture of this once powerful chief; his troops, from want of pay, mutiny upon every occasion; and his subjects are daily deserting him: so that, in a very short time, Runjeet will be very probably in possession of Cabool.

Dost Mahomed has been involved in a scrape, through his affection for a fiddler, who played his part so well, that the ruler of Kabul raised him to rank, and bestowed on him every mark of his esteem. However, the lady of the fiddler contrived to pass the time of her lord's absence, in the society of a Persian, and even indulged herself with the forbidden juice of the grape. One night the musician surprised the amorous pair, and cut off their heads. The Umeer supported his favorite, but the companions of the Persian attacked the royal cavalcade one morning, and murdered the fiddler, while the Ameer was content to save his life by flight.

LUCKNOW.—The barber Derusett, it is said, has retired from the service of the King, taking with him several lakhs of rupees. The jeweller, the coachman, &c. &c. will migrate shortly. His Excellency Roshun Ood Doulah, too, is preparing for the evil day, by remitting enormous sums—some say to the extent of a million and a half, out of the country, and by attempting to conciliate the Feringees by feasting the society of Canpoore. Other favourites are following the example of the light of the state, and though not robbing to an equal extent, display at least equal energy and address.

It is said that a crisis is now at hand, and that all the Europeans are to be discharged for their. The Pashah Begum is engaging troops to resist the determination of her son to turn her out of the city.

JEYPORE.—The Jeypore trials were terminated on the 4th August, and both Jota Ram and Hookam Ghed have been convicted of aiding and abetting in the murder of Mr. Blake.

HAMPOOR.—The Nuwab, lately, while tiger-shooting in the Serai, narrowly escaped being killed by a large tiger, which exasperated at a wound it had received, attacked the Nuwab's elephant, killed the mahout and was in the act of springing at the Nuwab, when he received a second and fatal gun shot wound. The animal measured from head to tail 18 feet.

GWALIOR.—The father of the Rajah died on the 9th July. An embassy is about to be organized to wait upon the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, of which the Mama Sahib will be the chief.

BHURTPUR.—A large reservoir outside the city gave way under the heavy rain of the 20th July, and flooded a considerable portion of the town. Numbers of the houses of the inhabitants were undermined by it, and the houseless wretches left to the mercy of the weather, and the Maharaja, the father of whom, however, directed Rs. 1,000 to be distributed amongst them.

L AHORE.—The Maharajah made heavy complaints to his durbar, of the dishonesty and idleness of the various collectors—that rents, which were always paid before the present time of the year, still remained in arrear, that a heavy drain on the royal treasury was necessary for the pay of troops.

Monsieur Ventura mentioned the receipt of letters from General Allard, who hoped to reach Lahore by the Do-eruh. The Rajah expressed his pleasure, and said the General should be reinstated in his old command. The Akabes are inclined to mutiny, for want of pay, and threaten to cross the river. Intercepted letters were produced to the durbar, purporting to be offers of assistance from Nuwaz Shah Nuwaz Khan to Shah Shujah. The vakeel of the former denied their authenticity. Monsieur Ventura proposed a clear rent of 15 lakhs for Cashmere, if Mahan Sing were recalled. The durbar remarked such a proceeding would be unjust, as Mahan Sing had greatly improved the resources of the country, and increased its population. Mention was made, that the troops of Dost Mohammed Khan were also in a state of mutiny for want of pay.

LOSS OF TREASURY.—A boat laden with treasure to the amount of 80,000 rupees, was upset on the 5th July, in the gulf at Pooree. The Master Attendant at Ganjain has gone up to Pooree with divers, for the purpose of raising the money.

A letter has been received from Now Nehal Singh, informing the Mr. Rajah that he had seized upon Derā Ismail Khan and imprisoned Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan, the chief of the country; and that he had achieved this great victory without a drop of blood being spilt on either side. The Maharajah sent orders to Now Nehal Singh, to make arrangements for sending the Nawab to Lahore, where he would be cared for; to provide his sons with jagheers upon the spot, or else send them to Lahore, to be provided for; and to raise to the grade of all the petty fairs in Derā Ismail Khan, Tank, and Doorebanoor.

Budget King has bestowed a reward, yielding 100 rupees, per annum, upon the family of the late Jondh Rajah.

Mrs. Keweenaw, one of the salaried of the Delhi Palace, has had an audience of His Highness, who received him with great honour, and questioned him closely regarding every thing connected with Delhi.

...succeeded in securing the canvas. The crew, who were on the quarter-deck, were obliged to be in to lighten and relieve the barque. On the 28th and 29th the vessel was under bare poles; on the 30th the gale abated.

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE.—Gaston Sney, the Havillair who shot the native adjutant of the 6th Regiment at Palaveram, according to the sentence of a European general court-martial. He did not at any period express contrition for the crime for which he paid the forfeit of his life; on the contrary, he appeared to have remained in an extreme hardened state of mind to the very last. The troops were paraded, and formed three sides of a square, and the murderer, adorned with a garland of flowers, was marched along the front, the band playing the dead march—he kept screaming to all as he passed along the line, and on ascending the scaffold put his head into the noose, and requested that his legs might not be cut, alluding to the practice of dividing the tendon achilles sometimes observed by the native tribes. His last words were the expression of a diabolical wish, that a certain officer might not be permitted to remain in the regiment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning a canoe with six lascars, belonging to one of the dhows, attempted to come on shore when the surf was rather high. The canoe was upset and turned over several times in the surf, and one of the crew was drowned. The body was taken out almost immediately, but owing to the severe contusions he had received, life was extinct.

BOMBAY.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. V. KENNEDY.—The court-martial assembled at Poonah for the trial of Col. Vans Kennedy for systematic absence from parade and disobedience of orders, have found him guilty of the charges, but putting a mild construction on his conduct, have merely sentenced him to be reprimanded.

RUNJEST SENG'S DECEIT.—It is stated, that there is a person in Bombay, representing himself as agent and special messenger of Runjest Seng, who has been endeavouring to induce two or three gentlemen to accompany him to Lahore on the promise of procuring lucrative employments for them,—but of what nature he does not mention. Although he has promised to defray the expenses of the journey, provide horses, &c., he believed he has not been able to induce any body to accompany him thither.

SHIPWRECK.—A grab brig called the *Two Brothers*, commanded by a nardah, got ashore somewhere on the coast of Orissa, and immediately went to pieces. This accident occurred, it is said, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The moment the vessel struck the boat was lifted up and all on board got into her, but, unfortunately, the heavy sea which was then running, upset the boat, and the lives of all were placed in imminent peril, and two persons were drowned.—the one a Mr. Inverarity, an officer of country service, who had been a passenger on board the vessel, and the other a lascar.

THE SANDS OF THE SEAS.—which forms a boundary line between the British and the Sattaga territories, swelled up by the rains, from an excessive fall of rain in its vicinity, and several of the banian trees on its bank were swept away, which coming in contact with the bridge over the river, destroyed it, and twelve of the arches, and stopped the communication between the two parts, which is dangerous in this season of the year, and the loss of which, though small, are too heavy for

the poor to afford. The injury done to this work has attracted the early attention of the authorities, and some engineer officers have been sent down to survey it.

SINGAPORE.

SIR E. GAMBIER.—Sir E. and Lady Gambier were to leave Malacca on the 28th of July, on the *Brig Sir A. Campbell*, for Penang, and intend visiting Calcutta before proceeding to Madras.

MURDER.—On the 4th July, an inquest was held at the Pauper Hospital on the body of Estriano Pedro Rodrigues who had been murdered by her husband while in a state of intoxication, it is alleged, through jealousy, and intoxication combined. Their neighbours, on the day on which the fatal act was perpetrated, had been more than once disturbed by the noise of strife and wrangling between the man and his wife. None saw the wounds inflicted, though he was discovered inhumanly slumping upon the expiring body of his wife. He did not deny having been the cause of her death to the bystanders.

THE PIRATES.—Letters had been received at Singapore on the 22d of July from Mr. Bonham, acting Governor of the Straits, on board the *Andromachi*, mentioning that Capt. Chads had fallen in with another nest of pirates at a place called Gallang, on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, and destroyed 27 of their prahus. One had been preserved measuring 60 feet in length with 42 oars. The pirates showed fight but were soon compelled to strike. The Dutch Government at Java declined according to the Governor General's request to co-operate with Capt. Chads, they having just entered into a treaty with the principal Rajah, (of Lingin) by which they have stipulated to pay him 40,000 rupees a year for the suppression of piracy.

Minor piracy still continues unabated in the Straits. A man named Dool was killed in attempting to rob a boat of some durians, by the owner of the fruit, after a hard fight, in which he also suffered severely. A Malay named Karrim deposed that he recently left Si-Galup (in Singapore district) and proceeded in a boat with 3 other men, to the river Keng-Kin, for the purpose of cutting rattans. Having loaded the boat, he was returning homewards, when a large Malay prahu came up and having made enquiries whether there were any more boats up to the river, and being answered in the negative, went away. Soon after 3 other prahus came up, when the boat was boarded by men armed with krisses and spears, and Karrim and his companions were made captives and carried to a place called Kosog-Koong up the Johore river, where they were detained until the arrival of another boat, commanded by a friend, when Karrim and one of his companions (who had been wounded) effected their escape on board of her to Singapore. The former declares the name of the man who captured him to be *Batti Nachi*, who is well known in Singapore, and that he could recognise many of those who were under his command.

CEYLON.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—On the 3d June last, a small Maldivian boat (not bigger than a large turtle-shell, and very much resembling it in shape) containing a single Maldivian, whose only visible property was five chopping knives, came on shore at Minnerly Moondal about 15 miles S. W. of Calcutta. The poverty of such a boat and the appearance of the individual, attracted the notice of the neighbouring inhabitants, the man, however, offered no explanations as to who he

was, whence he came, or whither he was going; but having effected a landing, abandoned his boat and took the road to Colombo. A few days after he was brought up before the Superintendent of Police at Colombo, and stated that he and another man were going to a neighbouring island to cut firewood, but that a storm had driven them out to sea; that his companion had died of starvation, but that he had subsisted on twelve coconuts, and some rain water during the forty-five days he had been on the high seas.

NEW CHURCH.—The Protestant inhabitants of Calcutta are engaged in building a new church on the site of the old one. Government has given a donation of £ 60 towards the undertaking, and the inhabitants have, by their own private contributions, raised nearly an equal sum; but it is understood that the entire is not sufficient to complete the building, and that an appeal is about to be again made to Government in its behalf.

FURIOUS ATTACK BY BEES.—A curious statement has been made by a Sergeant J. Comlan, regarding a furious attack made by large swarms of bees on a company of cafers, natives, &c. who were, under his

superintendence, cutting the bark and felling trees on the road between Balacuda and Matelo. The bees issued in innumerable swarms from a tree that was about to be felled, which approximated to a large tree, called the bee tree from the great number of holes in it, and covered every person of the party, except the Sergeant, stung them most dreadfully, put them to flight and pursued them for about a quarter of a mile. After some time the party were brought back to the spot, when not a single bee being observed, they proceeded to work and were a second time assailed and dispersed, and the bees remained on the road for three quarters of an hour afterwards, in such very great numbers, that no passenger could pass. It is strange that the Sergeant, the only European of the party, although surrounded by bees, did not receive a single sting, while all the black men, and even the cattle, were most dreadfully stung.

CHINA.

OPIMUM TRADE AUTHORIZED.—It was said that an edict had been passed by the Emperor, at the recommendation of the Governor of Canton, legalizing the sale of opium, or rather, removing the prohibition.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From Kuhn's Monthly Price Current, August 30, 1836.)

INDIGO.—Advices of an unfavourable nature continue to arrive from almost every district, and the prospects of the planters are in general much below the last season, in regard the smallness of the produce. The rains have been heavy during the whole month, and in some parts with much violence. The general opinion seems to fix upon a crop of about 100,000 maunds. Amongst the few sales occurred since our last, we have to notice a parcel of middling indigo brought up for public sale on the 5th instant, and which obtained from 170 to 175 Sa. Re. per factory maund.

63 chests Allahabad indigo obtained last week Sa. Re. 150 per factory maund.

The advices from the home markets continue very encouraging.

OPIMUM.—Prices have experienced no further advance since our last, and holders are not willing to sell at present rates, expecting more favourable news from China.

RAW SILK.—Transactions have been on the whole much reduced, owing to the scarcity of the article in the market, large orders continue to be executed from the aurangs, what arrives from the interior is eagerly purchased and is for the most part of inferior quality; some purchases of these sorts have been made for Bombay. Cultivation is greatly increasing and many contracts continue to be made for the supply of the home markets.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Cottons experienced some decline since our last, the demand continues, however, steady for England, but the absence of good qualities

restrains transactions, and orders continue to be executed directly from the depots in the interior.

Shipments of Choppahs to America continue in active progress.

RAW COTTON.—Operations for England are restrained by the high rates of freight. The regular season for shipments to China being at its close, the speculation has been active these last weeks for this destination, but prices are likely to decline afterwards, should tonnage for England not become more available, as our stock is daily increasing and already heavy.

We have no alteration to report in our prices; the operations for China having been executed for the most part directly from the depots in the interior.

SALTPETRE.—Has been in fair inquiry during the whole month, particularly for the English markets, in consequence of the favourable advices received by the last overland dispatch and prices are well supported.

SUGAR.—The scarcity of available tonnage for England continues to depress upon this article, the more so as the demand for the home markets is very active. Fine Benares continues scarce and is eagerly purchased. Cultivation is reported on the increase.

LAC DYE.—In steady inquiry for good Dyes, with improvement in prices; inferior is abundant and neglected.

SHELL LAC.—The demand in this article is growing for shipments to England, but without any alteration in prices.

TEA.—Purchases of fine qualities for England are in progress, and would be still more extensive, were business not arrested by the high rates of freights: shipments of Munghy rice continue also for the Mauritius.

WHEAT.—Continues in good enquiry, at steady prices.

HIDES.—Demand continues chiefly for England, our stock is becoming heavy and prices are depressed.

LINSEED.—The arrivals from the interior are about on the same proportion as last year, but little doing in consequence of the high rates of freights, which would leave no chance of profit to the exporter.

SPICES, DRUGS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.—Business to some extent have been transacted for articles under this head.

METALS.—The Copper market has been more steady this month than during the last, owing to the considerable advance in prices in England, which will naturally tend to depress shipments, and our prices have been maintained notwithstanding the late rather heavy arrivals, which are reported as follows:—

Per Hellas.....	{	Braziers Copper.....	54	boxes
		Tile ditto.....	20	tons
		Nails.....	15	casks
Per Strath Eden..	{	Copper Bolts.....	17	bilts
		Nails.....	30	casks
		Copper.....	54	cases
Per Baboo, from Liverpool, Sheathing Copper			10	tons
		Tile ditto..	60	"
Per Bengal, from London, Copper			7	c-ks
Per Maulmein from Moulmein, Old Copper {		Bolts {	7	boxes
Per Orient from London, Sheathing Copper,			103	cases
		Cake ditto.....	830	cakes
		Copper Rods ...	96	
		Copper Nails ..	26	cask-
		Unwrought Copper	49	cases

Spelter.—Continues steady in regard to prices, with every tendency to improve, as shipments from the home markets will be very largely on a reduced scale as long as prices are kept up in England. The demand for the interior is however dull for the present.

Lead.—Prices are expected to rise, our stock being very reduced.

Iron.—Consumption is increasing and our stock becoming small, our prices may therefore be considered safe.

Arrivals since our last has been as follow.

Per Strath Eden from London.....	2149	bolts
	1007	sq. brs.
Per Baboo, from Liverpool, Bar Iron..	28	tons
	50	"
	124	kgs
Per Bengal, from London, Iron.....	1810	bars
	1296	bolts
Per Orient, from London, Sundries Iron	24	boxes
	24	boxes
	19	casks

TWIST.—White.—Transactions have been active during the whole month, however, without any particular alteration in prices, our supplies from the home market are for the present large, and reported as follows:—

Per Ripley, from Liverpool.....	274	trusses
" Hellas, " "	58	bales
" Baboo, " "	18	trusses
	264	trusses
	76	bales
" Bombay Castle, from Bombay.	46	"

The demand continues steady.

RED TWIST.—Is difficult of sales in large parcels, especially the lowest description.

ORANGE.—Without alteration.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Shirtings and Long Cloth are taken freely at quotation, Cambrics abundant, low qualities of Jacopets, Medium and Mulmulla are heavy and dull of sales. Book Muslins, Lappets and Honey Combs are much enquired after, Japanspots only fine saleable, in Striped Dornahs, Scarfs, Nets and Dhooties fair business doing.

All description of Chintz are in good demand, Handkerchiefs, good patterns, meet ready sale, Ginghams dull.

The following imports occurred since our last —

Per Hellas, from Liverpool	126	cases printed Cottons
	31	" coloured ditto
	317	" plain cottons
Per Baboo, from Liverpool	30	bales printed cottons
	34	" coloured ditto
	397	" plain ditto
Per Bengal, from London	91	cases cottons
Per Bombay Castle, from Bombay	12	cases cottons
Per Ripley, from Liverpool	13	cases and printed cottons
	27	boxes
	15	boxes coloured ditto
	252	" plain ditto
	63	cases ditto ditto
	39	trusses ditto ditto.

WOOLLENS.—A good deal of activity continues in coarse Woollens and prices are rising, fine Woollens are in limited demand, Longells, dull of sales, Flannels neglected.

The following imports have been manifested since our last.

Per Ripley, from Liverpool.	7	truss Woollens.
	6	boxes superfine ditto.
	13	bales Flannels.
Per Hellas, from Liverpool.	12	bales Woollens.
	32	trusses and 3 boxes ditto inferior.
	2	boxes Woollen Stuffs.
Per Baboo, from Liverpool.	25	trusses Woollens.
	4	boxes ditto.
	6	" ditto inferior.
	3	trusses Flannels.
	1	ditto Woollen Stuff.
Per Orient, from London.	5	bales Woollens.
	1	Cashmere.

THE JEYPOOR TRIALS.

Minutes containing Abstract of Proceedings in the Trial of Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal Sahoo, and Manik Chund Bhaosa Sravugees, with a documentary Appendix.

Thursday, June 30th, 1836, Natanee-ka-bagh, near the City of Juepoor, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Court constituted for the trial of the Prisoners who may be arraigned before it on charges connected in any way with the atrocious acts perpetrated at Juepoor, on the 4th June, 1835, is assembled. The Members of it are :—

- 1.—Thakoor Prithee Singh of Toruree, Khungarot.
- 2.—Thakoor Madhoo Singh of Mundhawa in Shekhwatee, Shekhwat.
- 3.—Thakoor Bukhtawur Singh, son of Soomer Singh, Thakoor of Puchewur, Khungarot.
- 4.—Hindoo Muljee, Vuheel of Bikaner, of the Juen faith, tribe Oswel.
- 5.—Sirdar Muljee Poorohit, Vuheel of Jesulmer, Brumun.

Lieutenant Colonel Spiers, P. A. and Captain Thoresby, P. A. are present.

Prisoners Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal Sahoo and Manik Chund Bhaosa, are brought into Court.

The warrant constituting the Court is read aloud as follows :—

Translation of the Warrant constituting the Court.

Pursuant to instructions proceeding from the Governor-General of India in Council, Thakoor Prithee Singh, Thakoor Madhoo Singh, Bukhtawur Singh, son of Soomer Singh, Thakoor of Puchewur, and Hindoo Muljee, Vuheels of Bikaner and Jesulmer, are appointed by Lieutenant Colonel Alves, Agent to the Governor-General and the Juepoor Government, conjointly, Members of a Court convened to inquire into matters connected with the treachery manifested and the atrocious acts perpetrated at Juepoor on the 4th June, 1835; and to sentence, according to their several degrees of guilt, all such persons as shall be convicted before it of having been implicated in any way whatsoever with reference to the aforesaid occurrences. You are commanded and exhorted to investigate and decide according to the dictates of truth and justice.

(The original has the Seal of the Raj and the counter signature of Lieut. Colonel Alves, A. G. G.)

An address to the Members of the Court read and entered in the Minutes.

Address to the Court.

The Court has been convened, pursuant to instructions emanating from the Governor-General of India in Council, for the performance of duties of an arduous and important nature; in entrusting you with the discharge of which the British and Juepoor Governments expect that you will spare yourselves no expense of labor and attention, but use every exertion practicable to acquire a thorough and efficient knowledge of the whole of the evidence, documentary and oral, criminatory or exculpatory, which shall be adduced before you, with respect to each of the prisoners brought forward for trial: and to appreciate the several portions of it at their true and just value, according to the best of your judgment and belief. In cases wherein you may decide upon the guilt of the accused, it will also be your duty to award such penalties as you shall judge to be commensurate with the extent and nature of each conviction.

You are particularly and earnestly enjoined not to allow your minds to be biased in any way by the condition or circumstances of any of the parties connected

with the approaching trials; but to judge fairly and impartially, and with reference only to the peculiar charges or charges preferred against each individual; bearing in mind that, though it is of great importance that none of those really guilty of instigating or participating in the atrocious plot which originated and prompted the detestable acts of violence and bloodshed committed in the city of Juepoor, on the 4th of June, 1835, should escape the punishment due to their crimes, yet that it is essentially requisite to guard against the condemnation of persons who may be innocent, on insufficient grounds.

The proceedings of this Court will be submitted to the British Government, besides which, no doubt care will be taken to disseminate a correct knowledge of them throughout Rajwara and other countries, whereby thousands will be enabled to learn how you have discharged the high trust reposed in you.

(Signed) C. THORESBY, P. A.

The charges against three prisoners Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal Sahoo and Manik Chund, are read.

Deewan Umur Chund Sravugee, Sivu Lal Sahoo Sravugee, and Manick Chund Bhaosa Sravugee, arraigned on the following several charges:

Charges preferred against Deewan Umur Chund.

1st. Deewan Umur Chund Sravugee, charged with having in concert with Sivu Lal Sahoo and others, conspired against and plotted to subvert, by violent and criminal means, the existing administration of the country of Juepoor; and in furtherance of that object, instigated and employed a man named Futih Singh, alias Futih Dom, to assault with his naked sword, at the Sird-kee-Deorhee, on the morning of the 8th Jeth, Soodi 1892, (4th June, 1835,) one or more of the gentlemen attached to the British Agency then at Juepoor, as they were quitting the Palace after having been present at a Durbar held therein, which assault was actually made by the said Futih, who severely wounded Major Alves, Agent to the Governor-General of India, at the time and place above designated.

2d.—Having instigated and employed a man named Futih Singh alias Futih Dom, to commit the atrocious act of attacking with his naked sword one or more of the gentlemen attached to the British Agency then at Juepoor, at the Sird-kee-Deorhee, on the morning of the 8th Jeth, Soodi 1892, (4th June, 1835,) with the further criminal intent to cause or promote a sanguinary conflict and riot in the City of Juepoor, which assault followed by a tumult and the shedding of blood did actually take place as intended by the accused in the forenoon of the 4th of June, 1835.

(Signed) N. ALVES,

A. G. G. for Rajpootana.

Charges preferred against Sivu Lal Sahoo.

1st.—Sivu Lal Sahoo Sravugee, charged with having conspired against and plotted to subvert, by violent and criminal means, the existing administration of the country of Juepoor in furtherance of which he instigated and employed a soldier named Hidayut Khan, or the said Hidayut Khan with another or others, to join in and promote a sanguinary affray and riot which was to originate in an atrocious assault to be made by a dependent of Deewan Umur Chund, at the Deorhee of the Palace, on the morning of the 8th of Jeth, Soodi 1892, (4th June, 1835.)

2d.—Having instigated and employed a soldier named Hidayut Khan, with another or others, to commit the atrocious act of joining in and furthering a scheme to produce or commence a sanguinary conflict and riot in the City of Juepoor, on the morning of the 8th Jeth,

Soodi 1892, (4th June, 1835,) in consequence of which investigation, the said Hidayut Khan did actually take an active part in the violent and treacherous proceedings of the aforesaid day, including the perpetration of murders and the infliction of wounds.

(Signed) N. ALVES,
A. G. G. for Rajpootana.

Charge preferred against Manik Chund Bhoana.

Manik Chund Bhoana Sravugee, charged with having wickedly and criminally, at the instigation of Deewan Umur Chund Sravugee, or of Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal Sahoo, or of the aforesaid individuals and others, incited and urged one Futih Singh, alias Futih Dom, in the night intervening between the 7th and 8th of Jeth, Soodi 1892 (3d and 4th of June, 1835) to assault with his naked sword one or more of the gentlemen attached to the British Agency then at Juepoor, as they quitted the Palace after a Durbar held therein, on the 8th of Jeth 1892 (4th June, 1835).

(Signed) N. ALVES,
A. G. G. for Rajpootana.

Depositions respecting an assemblage of Sravugees in the Chatsoo Munder, and the subject of a consultation held at the Meeting read:—Vide Documents appended. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Ram Lal Daemu Bruhmun, called before the Court and questioned. Briefly details the circumstances attending the aforesaid meeting at the Chatsoo Munder.

It was some five or six days after the arrival of the Rawul at Juepoor that Tun Sagur Juti was mobbed, and the Sravugees held the meeting to which allusion is made in the night of the same day. Cannot name the precise day, but it was in Budi-Chuet 1892—(March 1835.)

Former depositions of Ram Lal Daemu are read over again in his presence. Witness avers solemnly that they are correct. Cross-examined by the Court.

The prisoners are asked whether they have any questions to put to witness, or remarks to make upon his evidence, when Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal declare that all he has said is false; that they knew nothing of witness and believe he is unacquainted with them. They were not at the Chatsoo Munder on the night in question.

Witness says that he has lived all his life in Juepoor and knows most of the Sravugees of any note residing in the city, though the want of sufficient light in the Temple prevented him from ascertaining the persons of more of the large party composing the meeting than are specified in his depositions: moreover, there could be no mistake regarding the prisoners, who were generally known in consequence of being servants of Government.

The documents read as a communication from Jothb Ram was not a long letter but a note. Witness had often before visited Munders of the Jews, but on this occasion he concealed himself, because he felt curiosity to learn the motives of those who attended, and the subject of their consultation. The prisoners having no questions to put to witness he withdraws.

Punna Durree called in, states to the Court that Ram Lal called upon him at night on the day that dust was thrown at Tun Sagur Juti, and told him that he was going to attend a meeting at the Chatsoo Munder, in order to learn the purport of it. Witness accompanied him to the door of the Temple and there left him. Saw a crowd about the Munder and heard a buzzing noise, as though many people were collected; but can say nothing as to the object of the assemblage or what took place at it. Declares solemnly that the deposition he before gave (which is read over to him) is true. The prisoners have no questions to ask the witness, and he withdraws.

Jue Chund, father of Ram Lal Daemu, called in and questioned. His account agrees with his former deposition. Is cross-examined by the members of the Court. Former examination read over to him:—declares solemnly that he has deposed to the truth. Is an old man, being upwards of 70 years of age; expects naught from any one in this life, and would not compromise his future fate by telling a falsehood in so grave a matter. Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal declare vehemently that they know nothing of this accusation, but that the Sravugees and the Poojaree of the Munder can bear witness to the falsehood of it. Are told that they shall have any witnesses they please, and that the subject of this meeting does not form a distinct charge against them, but is exhibited, with the evidence there is for it, because there is an apparent connection between the resolution then avowed to have been formed and what did in reality subsequently take place.

The first deposition of Futih Singh (Ap. No. 5) read over,—also those of Hidayut Khan and Shunker (Ap. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9). The Court adjourns to 8 o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, 1st July, 1836, 8 o'clock A. M.

The Court having met pursuant to adjournment, and the three prisoners under trial being present:—Futih Singh who assaulted the Agent to the Governor-General on the 4th June, 1835, is called before the Court.

Q.—Was it you who attacked and wounded with a sword the Agent to the Governor-General in front of the Surd-kee-Deorhee on the morning of the 4th June last year?

A. Yes, I acknowledge having done so.

Q.—What is your name, and of what caste are you?

A.—My name is Futih Singh and I am a Tawur Rajpoot.

Q.—What was your motive for assaulting the Agent to the Governor-General?

A.—I was servant of Deewan Umur Chund—(witness here enters into a long account of the occurrences of several years; of the way in which he became a soldier in the service of Deewan Umur Chund,—for duty in the district of Madhoopoor; and of many subsequent events; at length, getting to Juepoor, he details the manner in which he was instigated to make the attack upon one of the gentlemen at the Deorhee, and gives a narrative of what occurred to him on the morning of the 4th June,—all agreeing most minutely with the substance of his former several depositions). When he came to Juepoor pay was due to him for two months, and twenty-five days after his arrival he received one rupee through Gopal Singh who told him it was given on account,—as subsistence money; but never hinted to him that he was discharged; at that time nearly three months' wages were owing to him. The Deewan's Amil at Madhoopoor told him, Gopal Singh, Rutun Singh and Ram Singh, that the Deewan had sent for them; and when they asked for their wages, answered that they would be paid at Juepoor by the Deewan. Was told to use his sword upon the gentlemen of the Agency, or any one of them; and made the assault on the Bura Sahib, merely because he happened to be the nearest to him, without being aware of his rank. When the Begrees threw down the Charpae upon which he was tied, after getting out of the Tripolya, several men whom he knew to be sepahees of Deewan Umur Chund, having seen them often before, began to loose his bonds, exclaiming—run off, run off: these men were Shekhawats. There were several sepahees belonging to the Battalion of Captain Peer Khan present when Moonna Lal Darogha told witness that he should be cut up piece-meal, if he disclosed names.

Prisoners have no questions to put to witness; but Deewan Umur Chund observes, that deponent has not

taken his name, as having received his instructions direct from him.

Futih Singh goes out of Court, after hearing his former deposition read, and declaring that it is correct in substance.

Hidayut Khan called in.

(Hidayut Khan is under sentence of death passed upon him for actually participating in the murder of Mr. Blake and his chuprassee in the Munder: he was respited because he had made partial confessions and promised to tell all he knew connected with the part he performed on the 4th of June.)

Q.—State your name and calling?

A.—My name is Hidayut Khan—I am a Puthan, and a sepahie in the Battalion of Jubangeer Khan.

Q.—With whom were you on duty in Jeth 1892?

A.—With Sivu Lal Sahoo.

Q.—How long had you been attached to him?

A.—About four years altogether. Though attached to Sivu Lal, Gyanjee Buguro used to give me instructions on matters connected with my duties, and I received my monthly pay through him. Being told to relate what occurred on the morning of 4th June, 1835,—he says that there was a disturbance in the City on that day, and on hearing of it he ran out from Sivu Lal's house to see what was the matter. Saw a gentleman going through the street upon an elephant, and in consequence of the general exclamations of the people, drew his sword and cut the elephant in the hind leg. Afterwards went home, and knows nothing more of what took place. Was not told by Sivu Lal, or any one else, to join in a disturbance that was expected to occur: never received gold-mohurs or a promise of money from Sivu Lal. His former depositions in the City and at the Residency, are untrue in a great measure, they were made in conformity with instructions given to him in the City, after he was taken up. The depositions are read over to him, but he still persists in his assertion. Shunkur Brulmun, Khuwas, is called into Court in his presence. The latter deposes, that he saw Hidayut Khan in the Poorohit's Munder on the morning of 4th June, and was witness to his stripping Mr. Blake's hat or cap of a gold or silver band, which he took away with him. That some days afterwards, being desired by Captain Nuwul Singh to visit Hidayut Khan, and obtain information from him, if possible, respecting his motive for having acted in the way he had done, witness, who had known Hidayut Khan for a considerable period, went to him, and after some conversation, received from him, to take care of, nine gold mohurs, which Hidayut Khan said Sivu Lal Sahoo had given to him, and which he had secreted by fastening them between his legs. The former deposition of witness is read over and he declares solemnly that it contains the truth. Hidayut Khan now acknowledges that he was in possession of nine gold mohurs and had given them to Shunkur, but declares they were his own property and had not been given to him by any one. Cannot account for the way he became possessed of them. Is ordered out of Court, and Shunkur Brulmun retires.

Depositions of Deewan Umur Chund (No. 10) read.

Deposition respecting the way in which Document (No. 11) was found amongst the papers of Deewan Umur Chund, read.

Seeta Meenee called into Court and her former deposition read over (No. 12):—declares that the statement is correct; the bag of papers was deposited in her house and taken away as explained by her. Cross-examined.

Kaloo Bunea called in:—Verifies his former deposition (No. 13), which he declares to detail all he knows regarding the matter.

Mahdoob Oollu questioned as to his former deposition (No. 14), which he acknowledges to be correct.

Moonna Lal Sravugee describes the way in which the papers of Deewan Umur Chund were examined, and the note bearing the hand-writing of Jootha Ram taken out of

them by himself. The note (No. 11), now in his hand, is the paper to which he alludes. (The latter acknowledgment, though made distinctly and positively at last, was not obtained till after a great deal of shuffling, in which he would neither affirm nor deny.)

Thakoor Juton Singh details the way in which the said bag of papers was opened, and the note found by Moonna Lal. The autograph of the superscribed lines was recognised immediately by several of the party, as that of Sunghee Jootha Ram.

Hur Lal Sravugee details that he was present when the papers of Deewan Umur Chund were examined and the note was taken out. After much hesitation and evasion, avows distinctly that the paper in this hand is the one that was found on the occasion.

Examination of Deewan Umur Chund (No. 15) read.

Deewan Umur Chund observes to the Court that he has not positively declared the document in question to be a note of Jootha Ram.

To testify to hand-writing.—Esurdass Sah, Sravugee, and Suda Sookh Sunghee, Sravugee, servants of the Rajah the public Duffer, who have transacted business with Joota Ram during many years: the latter is connected with Hookum Chand by an intermarriage.

Q.—According to the best of your judgment and belief whose hand-writing is this upon the front of the note now given to you?

A.—It exactly resembles the hand of Jootha Ram. It is his writing: look at this specimen, (holding up a letter of former date, written by the ex-minister, which one of them had brought with him) and compare the two. There can be no doubt on the subject, and there is no denying the identity of the hand. Both witnesses agree in the foregoing declaration in substance. The Members of the court make their own comparison by other papers exhibiting the hand-writing of Jootha Ram. There are more witnesses to prove the hand-writing, but the Court appear to be perfectly satisfied on the point and do not require them. (The style of Jootha Ram's hand-writing is peculiar and strongly marked.)

The letter of Gyan Chund (No. 16) produced and read. (From the hand-writing and contents attributed to Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund.) It is stated to the Court that this letter, with many others, was found amongst the papers of Sunghee Hookum Chund at Agra; and that it has the signature of Mr. Mansel, Magistrate of Agra, and the initials of Lieut. Conolly, assistant Agent of the Governor-General, which were put upon it in presence of Hookum Chund, so that there could be no doubt entertained as to its identity. Thakoor Juton Sing and Seeta Ram Lala, also depose that they were present when the papers of Hookum Chund were examined at Agra, and that the document now produced was taken from amongst them.

Other letters of Gyan Chund, who is son of Deewan Umur Chund, and son-in-law of Hookum Chund, are handed to the Court, and the Members compare the hand-writing of the several papers.

The Court adjourns to eight o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

Saturday, 2d July, 1836.

The Court assemble, pursuant to adjournment yesterday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The prisoners are present.

Deposition (No. 17) read to the Court in presence of Futih Singh, who acknowledges its correctness and goes out.

Depositions of Rutun Singh, Ram Singh, (Nos. 18 and 19) read to the Court.

Rutun Singh called in (to prove Futih Singh's being on watch before midnight of the 3d June, 1835); hears his former deposition read, and acknowledges it to be correct.

Ram Singh brought into Court, verifies the correctness of his former statement (No. 19.)

The letter of Manik Chund, produced in the Court—shown to Manik Chund, who acknowledges that he wrote it. The letter is read, (vide No. 20) several questions proposed to Manik Chund at his own request by the Court, and in explanation the former talks at great length but somewhat irrelevantly. The letter is again read. Manik Chund's examination on it in September last is read, (vide No. 21.) The following inconsistency noticed.

In the letter for your wife you say, "you must manage to get to the ghat, in any way you can; and for this purpose you may feign a desire to make a holy visit to Hunoomanjee, or to the ghat itself;"—and, "if the road of the ghat is not practicable, then, under the pretext of a pilgrimage to Anber, contrive to get to that place and sojourn at Kookis: this is not a time to be inattentive to one's safety." In your examination: "Q.—You wrote to your father-in-law thus: 'call upon Hurchundjee Sah, and send intelligence quickly.' What intelligence was he to send quickly?"

A.—I mean this: Hurchundjee is my friend; call upon him, and write accounts of the house.

Q.—Say, why did you write to your father-in-law to call upon Hurchundjee?

A.—Hurchundjee used to attend the Rawuljee Sahib on the part of the Dewanjee: I wrote in order that he might obtain from the Rawul a hurkaru and pass, as security on the road.

Thus, your wife was to be brought away by stealth, and yet you expected to procure a public hurkaru and a pass!

(The obvious inference is, that the information expected from Hurchundjee, who was connected with Deewan Umur Chund, was of a peculiar nature.)

Deposition of Tara Chund Sravugee, Naib Foujdar of the City of Juepoor.

Q.—What is your name and what office do you hold at Juepoor?

A.—My name is Tara Chund, and I have been Naib Foujdar of Juepoor for about eleven years.

Q.—What orders were given, and what new forms were directed to be observed after the events of the 4th June, 1835, with reference to either quitting or entering the city?

A.—No fresh orders were issued after the 4th June, 1835, people came and went as they pleased. The form which has been many years in force is, that such persons as wish to go away with carriages and property, or to send off property of any kind, apply to me, or some one in my department for a chit or pass to exhibit to the Chuokee at the gateway by which they quit the City.

Manik Chund observes that, whether it were the case or not they had the report at Ulwur that people were not permitted to leave the City of Juepoor.

Jeewan Singh Jumadar of Foujdaree, Juepoor, called into Court. States his name and office.

Q.—As put to Tara Chund Sravugee?

A.—There were no new orders given on the occasion, and people were not prevented from leaving the City.

The following passage (from examination of Manik Chund on his letter from Ulwur,) read to witness.—"All persons of whatever condition feared, and all desired to get away, but no one's family was allowed to go."—Some one has written thus, what could he allude to?

A.—No fresh orders prohibiting people from quitting the City were issued, and the constant regulation is, that notice be given and a pass for the gateway received, on account of carts, baggage, &c.

Memorandum (No. 22) read in Court.

Statements made by Deewan Umur Chund, (No. 23.)

Examination of Manik Chund (No. 24) read, and Futh Singh called in to hear that portion of it wherein he was engaged. Noticed that Manik Chund says he was discharged by the Deewan because he became remiss in attendance, owing to the sickness of his mother, about two years since; whereas, the Deewan deposed

that Manik Chund left him of his own accord, about one year ago, because he could get higher pay elsewhere—also that Manik Chund, before being made aware of the seizure of his letter, stated that his cause of apprehension for the safety of his family, proceeded from the circumstance of some Sravugee Mundurs having been plundered.*—and that his fears were caused by any increase of expense being incurred, and his mother being blind and feeble.

Memorandum (No. 25) read and shown to the Court.

Manik Chund acknowledges that he wrote it, but says the intended meaning of what he wrote has been misconstrued: told to take the note into his own hand and explain the purport of it to the Court, which he does accordingly.

Deposition of Deewan Umur Chund (No. 26) read in Court.

Examination of Manik Chund. (No. 27.)

Deposition of Moonna Lal Bruhmun read over to the Court. (No. 28)

Moonna Lal Bruhmun called in and questioned by the Court;—deposes as to the way in which he saw Manik Chund at Juepoor on the 7th Soodi, Jeth, 3d June, 1835.

His former deposition read to him:—averts solemnly that his statements are true and correct.

Manik Chund attacks him violently, accusing him of falsehood, but does not cross-examine him in any way or make any remark that can be considered to impeach his testimony.

Deposition of Bruhmun Ram Lal Daemu read in Court, (vide No. 29)

The deponent is called into Court and questioned.

Answers correspond with the tenor of his statement, which he avers solemnly to be true in every point on hearing it read.

Deposition of Jugunnath (No. 30) read over. The deponent called in and questioned: answers confirmatory of former statement, the record of which is read to him, and declared by him to be correct and consistent with truth.

Deposition of Arut Ram (No. 31) read—Deponent sent for and questioned:—his former recorded examination read to him, and avers solemnly to be agreeable to truth.

Deposition (No. 32) of Jokee Lal Godoka Sravugee read—Deponent called in and questioned by Court. Former deposition read to him and declared solemnly to be a record of facts, truly stated.

Tara Chund Sravugee, Naib Foujdar, called into Court and questioned as to the mode in which Hidayut Khan was examined by the Raj authorities in the City:—Deposes, that the examinations were conducted in a public Kuchherree, that scores of people were present at them before whom he (Hidayut Khan) was urged to confess the truth, but that no promises were held out to him, as there was abundant proof of his guilty participation and perseverance in the attack, on Mr. Blake.

Jeewan Singh and Thakoor Jutun Singh depose to the same effect as the preceding witness.

Sivu Purshad Moonshree, attached to the Duffur of Agent to the Governor-General, deposes, that the examinations of Hidayut Khan and others were taken at the Majee-ke-Bagh in a room with open doors; there were dozens of people in the room and in the doorways and verandas; Hidayut Khan was told to confess the truth and tell all he knew, and his answers were recorded correctly. Captains Thoresby and Ludlow were the examiners. Other gentlemen, who belonged to the Army, were also continually coming in and going out.

Captain Thoresby, Political Agent, confirms the foregoing statement.

At this point the prosecution was nearly brought to a close, and less than another hour's sitting would have

* The violation of several Mundurs belonging to the Sravugees occurred at the time that Jostim Ram lost office.

seen the conclusion of it; but mention having been made of witnesses, the prisoners are asked if they have any in readiness for the defence, upon which they burst forth, in tone, language and manner, vehement and indecorous to a high degree, starting up from their seats and vociferating, without any reasonable cause whatever, language that was both incoherent and wholly inappropriate to the occasion, Deewan Umur Chund, among other things, set the Court at defiance: declared that he would be tried by a Panchaet of his own selection; that he would appeal to the Sudur, (British Government) who would never allow them to be condemned; and proposed summoning the Rao Rajah of Ulwur and his two Vukeels * Ram Sing and Bal Mookoond, on account of Manik Chund.

Manik Chund talked of calling all the inhabitants of Juepoor and Ulwur to give evidence in his favor, and, if the Rao Rajah could not be summoned, he proposed that the statement of the Panch which superintended the affairs of the temple at Ulwur as to his being present there on the 4th June, should be procured through the Raja and his Vukeels.

Sivu Lal was the first to be exhausted, when he sat down and remained silent.

The Court treated the indecent and useless intemperance of the prisoners with great forbearance, trying to reason with and draw from them the names of witnesses they wished to have: at length it was settled that five persons (being all that was named by him) should be summoned on account of Deewan Umur Chund, if they could be found; and that Manik Chund should have eleven witnesses from Juepoor and five from Ulwur. Sivul Lal declined calling any witnesses.

The time of adjournment having arrived, the prosecution is left unfinished and the Court adjourns to seven A. M. on Monday next.

Observation.—The prisoners had been repeatedly questioned as to persons they would wish to call in their defence previously to the commencement of the trial, on which occasions Manik Chund merely noticed his intention of calling for individuals residing in his Mahalla, Juepoor.

Monday, 4th July, 1836, 8 o'clock A. M.

The Court being assembled and the prisoners present—

Deposition of Manik Chund, taken 26th August 1835, before Captains Thoresby, Ludlow and Conolly, read, and with the subsequent cross examination and examination of individuals belonging to Ulwur, to whom reference had been made by Manik Chund, recorded with a view to their use, in case of need to invalidate the testimony of the majority of witnesses now summoned from Ulwur, in pursuance of the application of Manik Chund, preferred only on Saturday.

Extract from cross-examination of Manik Chund respecting the number of Bululs, and the individuals they carried (on his alleged journey to Ulwur,) read to the Court, and acknowledged by the said prisoner to be correct, and according to fact.

Extract from cross-examination (No. 33) shewing that Manik Chund kept back the names of the three copyists, Moona Lal, Jugunnath and Arat Ram, who have given evidence to his presence at Juepoor on the 7th Badi, Jeth (3d June, 1835), when enumerating the names of writers who had been employed by him, though he afterwards acknowledged that they also had written for him.

No. 6 of Agra papers shown to the Court; verified and read—It is a letter from Gyan Chund to Jotha Ram (attributed to him from the hand-writing and contents of it) which was sent on to Agra and found in the house of Hookum Chund.

The following extract is recorded:

"Lukshman Singh (Thakoor of Choumoo and son of the Rawul) says,—'If the time of our end is approaching, we will put to death the four Savagees (Deewan Umur Chund, &c.) who are in confinement, before dying ourselves.' Let it not happen that he shall have it in his power to put an end to these persons without our being able to prevent it:—devise some sure means in this matter."

No. 28 of Agra papers.—A letter from Jotha Ram to Hookum Chund, written by the hand of Mungees Poorohit, Secretary of the former at Deosa, exhibited.

The following extract is entered:

'Receive my blessing.—Intelligence has been received from Juepoor, that on the 13th Soodi Srawun (8th July). So—, U— Dec²—, Gya²—, Rajoo⁴—, these four individuals were placed in confinement, and guards were quartered at their houses. In the afternoon, the Thakoor or Rawul, assembled every one, and sending for the abovementioned persons told them through Moona Lal that they were all four prisoners; that such was the order of the Majee; having said this he confined them.'

Sivu Lal Sahoo.—² Umur Chund Deewan.—³ Gyanjee, Buguro.—⁴ Rajoo Lal Chudhuree.

Deposition of Mungees Poorohit (No. 34) read to the Court.

Mungees Poorohit from severe illness is unable to attend the Court at present, but the deposition is authenticated.

No. 33 of Agra papers.—A letter written under the same circumstances as the former, or No. 28 read.

The following extract is entered:

'On the 12th or 13th I wrote and despatched a letter to Nunda: I have also written other letters, both to the interior and to Sivul Laljee, but have not sent them, because of the dread that they might fall into the hands of some one, when I (or we) should assuredly suffer death. There is great cause for apprehension in the existence of his Honor's hand-writing, wherefore, Nunda's letter was forwarded to Sivul Laljee, and the others were not sent. Sivul Laljee gave the letter to Nunda, and he read it and made the contents known in the interior of the palace.'

No. 11 of Agra papers.—A letter written under the same circumstances as the last.

The following extract from it is recorded:

'We have huddled lost office, and there is no want of money or adherents; in short, there is no serious obstacle to our success whatever. See Gyanjee, the Deewanjee's son, and Kalo Ram, Sivul Laljee's brother;—I hear that it is said they are both gone to Calcutta; now, did they see you before starting, or did they proceed without coming near you? If the latter, you are to blame, for you ought to have sent for them and given them encouragement, by telling them that if they required money or servants you would supply them; and you should have ascertained many things from them, and told them much in return.'

No. 8 of Agra papers.—A letter of Juwahir Singh, son of Chunnu Singh, written to his father, and, by the latter, forwarded to Deosa and Agra, or to Agra direct, exhibited and read (No. 35.)

No. 43 of Agra papers.—Letter from Chimun Singh, shown in Court and read (No. 36.)

Evidence respecting the disappearance of Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund; Mohunjee, brother of Sivul Lal Sahoo; and Kalo Ram, brother of Sivul Lal Sahoo, viz. that they absconded when the prisoners Umur Chund and Sivul Lal were first placed under surveillance on suspicion, before they were closely confined; given by Thakoor Jutan Singh and Lala Seeta Ram.

The Court being now in possession of as much evidence available as it has been judged requisite to bring forward for the substantiation of the charges under

* The two Vukeels were at Juepoor in May and June 1833.

investigation, the prisoners are told to say what they please in their defence, and call for their Juepoore witnesses, most of whom have been summoned through a *harkaru* of Captain Thoresby, with the assistance of a *harkaru* of the Raj; which plan was adopted, to prevent mistakes and leave no opening for the prisoners to assert that they had been dealt with unfairly.

The prisoners speak sometimes simultaneously at times severally, but their remarks are very incoherent, and as they cannot be induced by the Court to observe anything like order and method, there is some difficulty in deducing from their random declamations any definite points; but at length Manik Chund declares that he left Juepoor for Ulwur on the 7th of Jeth, Budi 1892, (19th May, 1835), and that his witnesses from Ulwur would depose to his having been in that City. Deewan Umur Chund acknowledges nothing,—neither depositions, documents, oral evidence, nor the Court or its proceedings. Sivu Lal has nothing particular to say, but denies all guilt.

First Witness of Deewan Umur Chund, Roroo, Malee—Deposes, that he has been a servant of Deewan Umur Chund for ten years. Was formerly attached to the new temple in the Chorvokay ka-Muhullu, but for about two years past, from this date, has been fixed at the old temple near the Deewan's dwelling house, in the Munesana-ka-rusta. Never met Manik Chund anywhere except in the street. There were no soldiers in the temple, and no watch was kept there at any time.

Occasionally, when Manik Chund came to worship at the temple, on an Ushtumu or Chuodus, (8th or 14th of the half month,) may have seen him; but it was seldom, and deponent did not often go to the Deewan's dwelling house. Does not know Gopal Singh or Futih Singh, and cannot tell anything about them. The Dhurm Salu is close to the Mundur; some persons of low degree and women live in it, paying hire for their lodging; but well conditioned people never go there. The Deewan scarcely ever went into the Dhurm Salu.

Gopal Singh, Futih Singh, Ram Singh and Rutun Singh did not remain in the Dhurm Salu, and deponent never saw them any where else. Deponent went to Chatsoo previously to the Gun-Gor (16th March.) There were soldiers sent to the Mundur to take care of it sometimes before that. Deponent staid away 7 or 8 days fully and returned before the Gun-Gor (16th March), when the *sepahees* were gone. They must have been gone; because they did not show themselves; they had been stationed at the temple four or five days at the time deponent started for Chatsoo as mentioned. It was about two months after the death of the late Muhurnj that deponent first saw them. They lodged in a *muhul* over the doorway. Is positive that no *sepahees* were seen by him at the temple after the Gun-Gor (16th March.) Deponent's duty at the temple is, to take care of the shoes of those who visit it, and sweep the floors outside the inner apartment of the temple. The Shastrus were read twice a day, morning and evening, for about two *ghurrees* each time, and four or five persons used to attend.

(Note.—Gopal Singh and his companions sojourned at the temple in May and the beginning of June has been stated by themselves, the Deewan and others.)

The Deewan often came, for a *ghurree* or so, to hear the Shastrus read, but did not sit late. Sivu Lal did not visit the temple except on very extraordinary occasions, nor did he go to the other temple of the Deewanjee. Had heard that he did not go to the latter temple from friends who were stationed there. Deponent also adds, of his own accord, that Gyanjee, Buguro and Rajoo Lal Sah never came to the temple.

Second Witness. Motee Lal, reader of the Shastrus.—Read at the temple daily in the evening before the ~~temple in the City.~~ Has gone to the temple to read the Shastrus since *Bravah* fast (August), but did not read there before that month.

Third Witness. Dadoo Punthee, Futih Ram.—Deponent complains that he is aged, blind and very deaf, lodges in the *muhul* over the gate of the Deewan's temple and obtains his food by alms. Some four or five persons come to hear the Shastrus read in the temple. Formerly ten, fifteen, or twenty used to attend occasionally. Cannot say whether the Deewan frequented the temple, in consequence of his physical faculties being greatly impaired; Sonjee Pandeo Sravugee is the Poojaree of the temple.

Fourth Witness. Sonjee Pandeo Sravugee.—Is servant of Deewan Umur Chund, and performs duties in the temple as Poojaree, sweeps the inner part of it, and does other work there, as did his father before him for 30 years. The inner temple is closed when one *puhur* of night has past; the outer rooms are always open. To the best of his knowledge Motee Lal (the second witness) has read the Shastrus there on an evening for three years past. Trilok Jee Punsaree, Chandjee Chadoowar, Saligrum, himself, and Motee Lal reader, attend the meetings, and no one else.

There were four or five soldiers at the temple in Chuet, Buesakh, and Jeth 1892. They were sometimes changed. Does not know why they remained there. They belonged to Madhoopoore; came about pay and other matters. A great many men were accustomed to go backwards and forwards between Madhoopoore and Juepoor, and they put up at the temple over the door way. The four *sepahees* were present the night before the 4th June. They did not keep watch, and Deponent does not know who they were. Is not acquainted with Manik Chund, and knows nothing of Gopal Singh, Rutun Singh, Ram Singh, or Futih Singh. Should not recognise them if he saw them.

Fifth Witness. Eesa, Munihar or Bracelet manufacturer—Lives near the temple. This was kept open, and the readings in it lasted till one *puhur* of night was gone. Occasionally the party rose later, and the lectures sometimes continued till mid-night and were accompanied with singing: such was the practice on the 11th of each half month.

In general only women and children used to attend. To the best of his knowledge can say that he never saw *sepahees* at the temple, and believes that they were sojourned over the gateway of it. Deewan Umur Chund and Gyanjee used to attend. Sivu Lal, Rajoo Lal and Gyanjee Buguro never once came. Never went inside the gateway, being a Mohummadan.

Deewan Umur Chund's witnesses have all been heard. The Deewan himself had not a single question to propose to any one of them.

Evidence called by Manik Chund.

First Witness. Ubhuae Chund Bhaosa Sravugee, residing in the same *muhulu*:—out of work for the last year and half; sometimes obtains employment for a short time but is miserably poor. Distantly connected with Manik Chund and lives close to his house in Juepoor; saw Manik Chund set off for Ulwur on 7th Budi Jeth with Hansooka-ka Qubeela, and did not see him again till he was brought back a prisoner. Knows nothing more respecting Manik Chund or his movements.

Second Witness. Dhun Raj, Teeskee-Walu (maker of teekas): Is distantly related to Manik Chund—lives in a *chuk* of the same house—knows that Manik Chund left Juepoor for Ulwur on 7th Budi Jeth, and that he came to Juepoor to have the Shastrus copied, but cannot tell when he arrived—nor how long he remained; it may have been two or four months; saw him at the Hoollee, and in Buesakh, and Jeth Budi; can tell nothing more about him.

Third Witness. Sivu Lal, Bruhmun, is acquainted with astrology. Was consulted respecting the departure of Manik Chund from Juepoor, and told him not to start on 7th Budi Jeth 1892. Cannot tell whether he did set out or not, but heard that he was gone a day or two

afterwards from children in the street. The stars were unpropitious, therefore he had forbidden him to go on Jeth Budi 7th. Manik Chund's nativity document is in the possession of deponent.

Fourth Witness. Chuenoo, Patunee, Sravugee :—Saw Manik Chund set off for Ulwur on the morning of 7th Budi Jeth—his mother and daughter were seated in a Buhul, and Manik Chund himself was following on foot. Saw him walking, he is certain, knows nothing more regarding him.

Fifth Witness. Hur Lal, Bhaosa, Sravugee :—Heard that Manik Chund set off for Ulwur on 7th or 8th Budi Jeth, but did not see him start, being ill in bed at the time—heard that his mother and daughter had gone, and that his wife and son remained behind.

Sixth Witness. Motee Lal Patunee, Sravugee :—Saw Manik Chund with his mother and daughter start on the morning of 7th Budi Jeth : they were all seated on one Buhul—saw them within a few paces of their own door; Manik Chund was then upon the Buhul with his mother and daughter. He went to Ulwur with the family of Hansooka.

Seventh Witness. Lukshmun Das, Bhaosa, Sravugee, Vukeel of Bhart Singhee, Thakoor of Ludana :—Is related distantly to Manik Chund, and resided in the same muhulla.

Manik Chund, with mother and daughter, started for Ulwur on the 7th Budi Jeth, 1892 : the mother and daughter were sitting in the Buhul; Manik Chund followed on foot : he had come to Juepoor to get the Shastras transcribed : does not know when he came from Ulwur for that purpose.

Eighth Witness. Heera Lal, Bhaosa, Sravugee :—Saw Manik Chund with his mother and daughter set off for Ulwur on 7th Budi Jeth, when four ghurroes of day were gone. Deponent saw them from a distance, start—Manik Chund was in a hired Buhul—he was by the side of it—he followed it with a stick in his hand—Manik Chund returned to his house after having gone a few paces; deponent then went to take his meal and did not see Manik Chund again, therefore knows not when he rejoined the Buhul—does not know how long he had been at Juepoor when he went to Ulwur : there is only the road between the two houses; but deponent cannot speak as to the number of months Manik Chund had been at Juepoor, nor on what business he came—Manik Chund's mother and daughter went to Ulwur, his wife did not go.

Manik Chund had put down the names of three more individuals, but these are absent from Juepoor and cannot be obtained at present; if they are to be found before the trials are over they will be duly summoned.

Manik Chund has throughout declined proposing, from himself, any questions to his witnesses.

The Court now proceed to declare their sittings suspended until such time as the attendance of the witnesses summoned from Ulwar can be had, or certain information respecting them shall arrive.

When the prisoners have retired, before the Court rises, a small red bag is produced and papers taken out of it are read aloud—(vide No. 37.)

Friday, 15th July, 1836.

The Court assemble to-day at 7 o'clock A. M.

Before the prisoners are sent for, a piece of paper covered with numeral cyphers is exhibited to the court, and the interpretation of the writing is read; as are also the depositions of several persons connected with the circumstances attending the discovery of this note, which appears to have been written by Gyan Chund, from his place of concealment in the city, to the family of the Seth Muni Ram at Muthura—(vide No. 38.)

A daughter of Deewan Umur Chund is married to Lukshmee Chund, one of the sons of Muni Ram, as noticed to the court.

Two of the prisoners, Deewan Umur Chund and Manik Chund, are brought into court; the third, Siva Lal Sahoo, is reported to have remained behind for a short time, in consequence of being rather unwell.

The witnesses summoned from Ulwur are stated to be in attendance in the Bagh. Doolue Chund Sah, Hansooka Sravugee is sent for, and examined, at considerable length, with reference to all that he knows of his alleged servant Manik Chund; with the various incidents relating to the visit of the latter to Juepoor when in his service, and his asserted return to Ulwur in company of the family of Doolue Chund.

[Document No. 39 gives a general outline of the story told by Manik Chund himself, which he afterwards endeavoured to support, and invest with verisimilitude by entering readily or spontaneously into details, with a minuteness and circumstantiality characteristic of reality, through a very long and tedious cross-examination, adhering no doubt, as well as he could, to the arrangement made between himself and his friends at Ulwur, during the twelve or fifteen days that he was detained in the place after he was known to be a suspected man, and application had been made for his transmission to Juepoor. The line of defence adopted by, and for, Manik Chund, was, of course, to be corroborated, in case of need, by his confederates at Ulwur, more especially by those whose names appear in the deposition and cross-examination.]

[Manik Chund's plea of alibi was to be made out by the substantiation of the journey to Ulwur in Jeth Budi; the want of proof of his having returned to Juepoor; and his own assertion, to be affirmed by his supporters, that he remained at Ulwur.]

[Such being the state of the case, notwithstanding the great deficiency in the evidence adduced by him with reference to his having actually quitted Juepoor and proceeded to any specific distance on the road towards Ulwur, when witnesses from the latter place, who it was well known were both inclined and bound to afford him all the aid their ingenuity could suggest, were summoned and appeared in Court, it became expedient to conduct their examination with more than ordinary caution, so that it might be made clearly manifest how utterly worthless was their bare assertion of having seen Manik Chund in this and that place at Ulwur on the 7th or 8th of Jeth Soodi. There was no leisure for recording much of what passed in English, but notes were taken down in Hindlee of a great deal of what the witnesses said including every point of importance : a translation of these notes would, however, convey but little correct information to those not thoroughly conversant in the details of the extensive cross-examination of Manik Chund, and the still more voluminous record of the examinations of individuals belonging to Ulwur, who were introduced in Manik Chund's narrative, which took place in January and February last; whilst the insertion of all the documents referred to, would swell this record of proceedings, and its appendix, to an enormous extent. But the notes taken will be reperused in court on the morrow, when some of the inconsistencies and contradictions remarked shall be entered in the minutes.]

When the examination of Doolue Chund is drawing towards a close, he is questioned as to the members of his family, coming under the head of Qubeelu, who had made the journey from Juepoor to Ulwur, and is told that he had before deposed to their comprehending his grand-mother, mother, wife, and child, and the wife of his cousin Ubbue Chund; whereas he now states that only his grand-mother, mother and child were of the party, and that his own wife and the wife of Ubbue Chund had not gone to Juepoor;—asked again if the two wives

* Both Doolue Chund and Ubbue Chund in their depositions taken at Ulwur, declared repeatedly that their wives made the journey from Juepoor with Manik Chund, but Manik Chund himself had left them out of the party, and afterwards introduced them as being at Ulwur when he arrived there.

were or were not of the party that came from Juepoor :— declares that they were not—hesitates—stammers—says he does not recollect. The Court express their opinion that it is incredible, quiet impossible, a householder should forget whether his own wife did or did not quit home and remain away a month and a half, if asked the question some months, a year, or years afterwards ; and propose to witness that he should recollect himself as to the point, and then speak decidedly. Deponent becomes more confused—says nothing—answers in a low tone that he does not remember. The Court say they require no further information from such a witness.

Note.—Siva Lal, prisoner, entered the court in the commencement of the examination of Doolue Chund.

Second Witness. Gopal Sogante, Sravugee, called in and examined.

Third Witness. Chagoo Ram Chundowar, Sravugee, deposes that he saw Manik Chund at Ulwur after his return from Juepoor—lodged in the same house with him and his mother—has no recollection of dates, but it was some day in the month of Jeth that Manik Chund arrived—is pretty sure that it was in Jeth—cannot remember what took place in other months—never met Manik Chund in any Mundur, indeed saw him but very seldom whilst he remained at Ulwur—can give no sort of account of him.

Fourth Witness. Rutun Singh Moghuree, Sravugee, is next examined.

Fifth Witness. Harnarayan Pandyo, Sravugee's examination closes the evidence from Ulwur adduced on the application of Manik Chund prisoner.

When in the midst of the trial, witnesses were summoned from Ulwur on account of Manik Chund, and the Court adjourned ; three other names were added to the list on the part of the prosecution.

First.—Bachhoo Lal Sethee, Sravugee, called for the specific purpose of disproving an allegation of some importance made by Manik Chund, the purport of which will appear in the proceedings of to-morrow.

Second.—Girdharee Misr, Bruhmun, called in and examined, declares that the last deposition he gave is according to facts—expresses contrition for having been induced to say what was not true in the first instance, agreeably to instructions given to him by Moonna Lal, Sravugee, nephew of Doolue Chund.—(Vide No. 40.)

Manik Chund has no questions to propose to any of his own witnesses, but he remarked that Bachhoo Lal must have forgotten what took place on the day that he (Manik Chund) reached Ulwur ; and he attacks Girdharee Misr for the testimony he has given, and endeavours to prompt him : the latter remains firm, denies the truth of Manik Chund's suggestions, and avers solemnly to the Court that he has told the truth in their presence.

It is now drawing towards 2 o'clock, and the Members of the Court, most of whom have taken no sustenance to-day, are somewhat exhausted ; the examination of Moonna Lal, Sravugee, is therefore dispensed with altogether by the prosecution, and the Court adjourns to 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Saturday, 16th July, 1836, 7½ o'clock A. M.

The Court having met pursuant to adjournment, and the prisoners being sent for, Manik Chund enters the room alone, upon which enquiry is made respecting the other two, and it is reported that they had refused to attend. Deewan Umur Chund having assigned as a reason that several of the Ulwur witnesses, yesterday had been allowed chairs, whilst he was seated upon a mat—Siva Lal, who has been slightly indisposed, does not come on the plea of his having no more business with the Court. Instructions for enforcing their attendance by such means as may be found expedient are immediately despatched by the Court ; and as the matter about to come on relates to Manik Chund only, the proceedings of the day commence.

It is stated that of the eleven individuals named by Manik Chund as evidences to his quitting Juepoor on Jeth Budi 7th, one of the three who were formerly absent from Juepoor, has been found, and was in waiting : the remaining two have not yet returned to their homes.

Witness. Punna Lal Pautnee, Sravugee, lives in the Chorookan-ka Muhullu—is servant of Umeeo Chand Seth Sravugee, his duties are of a miscellaneous nature, cooking and giving to drink being amongst them—has known Manik Chund for many years (ten, twenty or five.) On the 7th of Jeth Budi, Manik Chund went away : his cart was standing in the Muhullu. Deponent knows very little about Manik Chund—cannot tell when he came from Ulwur or how long he had been at Juepoor—saw the cart standing, but has no knowledge respecting its coming or going, and cannot say who mounted it—alludes to an occurrence of fifteen months ago—works for his subsistence therefore should not be expected to possess much intelligence—it was a hired cart, and had a chutree : it stood at the door of Manik Chund's house—does not know well in whose service Manik Chund was formerly, but has heard that they said he was servant of Deewan Umur Chund : they also said that he was in the service of others. Manik Chund transcribed and procured copies of books for all who would employ him in that way.

Manik Chund has no questions to propose to witness, but says that he is a silly lad and knows nothing, and that his mother is very well acquainted with all that took place at the time under consideration.

The record of the depositions of the witnesses from Ulwur, whose examination took place yesterday, is looked over ; and with reference to the former statements of some of them, and the narrative of Manik Chund himself, the following discrepant statements are noticed.

First. Doolue Chund.—Doolue Chund Sravugee deposes that Manik Chund came to Ulwur from Tijara is Usrah 1891—that he had not known him before, but when he came to deponent's house, like many other strangers visiting Ulwur, deponent first learnt that he came from Tijara and had been in the service of Futih Chund, by asking him who he was and whence he came. Manik Chund put up in an apartment that was attached to the larger Puncharote Temple. Deponent retained him, and fixed his salary at fifteen rupees a month, in Srawun or Bhadon, intending that he should instruct children. Entertained him at the request of the Punch of the Mundur. Futih Chund sent him to reside at Ulwur. When Futih Chund died at Dihlee, Manik Chund said he should go to Juepoor, upon which the Punch recommended him, and deponent entertained him. Before that he was the servant of another, having declared that Futih Chund had desired him to remain at Ulwur until himself returned to Tijara from Dihlee.*

Manik Chund.—Manik Chund has deposed that Futih Chund sent him to reside at Buswa and assist Pain Rāj his agent there in his business ; but that upon his representing, that, when on his way to Tijara, Doolue Chund, Ram Rutun and Chutoor Bhooj expressed a wish to retain him, and asking how he should act if those persons were still of the same mind, Futih Chund told him he might remain with them. They kept him at Ulwur, and writing to Futih Chund procured permission for him to stay with them. During the period that Futih Chund was alive he considered himself his servant, though he performed service, with his permission, for Doolue Chund.

Second. Doolue Chund.—States that though he paid Manik Chund his salary, yet that the half of it was subscribed by Chutoor Bhooj.

Chutoor Bhooj.—In his deposition taken at Ulwur in January last, declared that he gave nothing towards the stipend fixed for Manik Chund.

* In his former deposition Doolue Chund stated that Manik Chund was not employed by him in any way before the death of Futih Chund.

Third. Doolue Chund.—Deposes that Manik Chund obtained leave of absence for two months to bring his family to Ulwur, the occasion being rendered available for procuring books from Juepoor, but that he staid away eight months. Deponent visited Juepoor in November 1834, and then wished Manik Chund to return to Ulwur, but the latter declined doing so, because there was a planet in opposition. Does not know how long the planet retained its influence; but, subsequently, some temples were plundered and the Muharaj of Juepoor died, which circumstance prevented him from coming back.

Manik Chund.—Has Deposed that he was detained at Juepoor by the difficulty of getting the books finished which he had been desired to have transcribed, and also on account of a fire, but has not assigned any of the foregoing occurrences as causes of detention.

Fourth. Doolue Chund.—Deposes that the members of his own family who had gone to Juepoor, and with whom Manik Chund returned to Ulwur, were his grandmother, mother, and a son, five or six years old, named Sookh Devu. That his wife was not of the party, nor does he remember that the wife of his cousin Ubhue Chund was.

In his former deposition Doolue Chund stated repeatedly that his own wife and the wife of Ubhue Chund were both of the party. This is brought to his recollection and portions of his first deposition are read to him. He says again that they were not on the journey, and had not gone to Juepoor—hesitates—becomes confused—declares that he does not remember how it was, and cannot recollect.

Manik Chund.—Has stated distinctly that only the grandmother and mother of Doolue Chund were on the journey,—and that the wife of Doolue Chund and the wife of Ubhue Chund should not have gone to Juepoor, is essential to the train of his story.

Fifth. Doolue Chund.—Deposes that some of the books commissioned through Manik Chund were sent to Ulwur before his family went to Juepoor, and Manik Chund brought the rest with him. Those which were sent to Ulwur arrived there two or three months previously to the return of Manik Chund with the remainder.

Manik Chund.—Has stated that after the arrival of Doolue Chund Hiansooka's family at Juepoor, the whole of the books were despatched, at once, upon one of the Buhuls belonging to Doolue Chund which returned to Ulwur; and that he received notice of their having arrived by a letter in which Doolue Chund told him to come back with the Majee, (Doolue Chund's grandmother.)

Sixth. Doolue Chund.—Deposes that in the afternoon of the day on which the party from Juepoor reached Rajghur, (where Doolue Chund met his family,) four Buhuls proceeded towards Ulwur, one of which belonged to Manik Chund. He names the individuals who went on in these Buhuls, declaring that they took leave of him, and that he saw the four carts set off together.

Manik Chund.—Has stated over and over again, that only two of the Buhuls proceeded to Ulwur, viz. his own and Moonna Lal's—and the other four remained at Rajghur in the Chouk of Doolue Chund's house.

Seventh. Doolue Chund.—Deposes that he wrote a letter from Rajghur to his Goomashtu Ubhue Chund at Ulwur, desiring that he would see Manik Chund accommodated with lodging-room in deponent's old house, and gave it to Manik Chund to take with him.

Manik Chund. Has declared that a letter was written by Doolue Chund, but has also stated that it was given to Moonna Lal to convey to Ulwur.

Moonna Lal Sravujee.—Deposed that Doolue Chund gave him some verbal message about providing Manik Chund with lodging at hire, which he did not act on, and averred that he never heard of any arrangement about the old house.

Uthue Chund, Sravujee Goomashtu.—Deposed to his having received a letter from Doolue Chund, brought by a

Qasid; in consequence of which he sent a Brahman servant to conduct Manik Chund to the old house; but in this assertion he is directly contradicted by Manik Chund in his original cross-examination.

Eighth. Doolue Chund.—Deposes to the arrival of Poorun Mul Kisleewal (whose movements and progress the cross examination of Manik Chund rendered of some importance) at Rajghur from Juepoor, only one puhur and a half after the rest of the party; whereas, in his former deposition he stated, that though he remained several days at Rajghur, Poorun Mul did not arrive, and he first saw him about ten days subsequently to his return to Ulwur.

Poorun Mul's wife is sister of Doolue Chund's mother; and her Buhul was among the four stated by Doolue Chund to have gone on to Ulwur. Poorun Mul, the husband, stayed behind at Rajghur. Deponent knows not how many days, or for what reason.

Manik Chund.—Has stated that he saw Poorun Mul at Rajghur.

1st. Gopal Soganeer, Sravujee.—Owner of that portion of the house at Ulwur, in which Manik Chund is said to have lodged after his return from Juepoor; deposes that Manik Chund resided in the house three months, and that he actually received 1 rupee 2 annas for that period, at 6 annas a month, which was the rent fixed.

Manik Chund.—Has stated that in the month following that of his arrival at Ulwur, he removed into the house of one Ghasee Gundhee, and some days after, or on Srawun Biddi 4th or 5th took his mother there, that is, one month and twenty-two or three days after hiring rooms in Gopal Soganeer's house he gave them up again.

Gopal Soganeer acknowledges, first, that in the course of the three months Manik Chund remained at Ulwur, he merely met him accidentally three or four times; then, after further cross-questioning, that he never saw him at all, excepting the day on which Manik Chund called upon him, in the house he himself occupies outside the town, to hire apartments in his house within the town: that day was the 12th or 13th of Jeth Budi, and Manik Chund, at the interview, mentioned that he had arrived at Ulwur the day before.

Rutum Singh Meghuree, Sravujee.—Deposes that he is a Tulseeldar under the Rao Raja of Ulwur, at fifteen rupees a month salary. Collects the revenue of Kothar Tallooku, and generally resides in the district committed to his charge, but visits Ulwur on the 8th and 4th of each half month, for the purpose of making his devotions at one of the two public temples of the Sravujees. That Bees Punthee ka Mundur is the one he usually attends:—Jue Chund Sravujee reads there the Suktas in Bhassha: and when Manik Chund Bhaoosa was at Ulwur he used to read in Sanskrit. Deponent saw him there on Jeth Budi 14th, in 1892 (10th June 1835) Manik Chund came from Tijara to Ulwur in Bhaddon, and deponent saw him at that period. Heard that Manik Chund said, when he first came to Ulwur, that he was no longer the servant of Futh Chund, upon which the Punch entertained him as reader and teacher through Doolue Chundjee. Deponent was present when Manik Chund arrived at Ulwur from Tijara in the month of Bhaddon, and knows that he was retained a few days after that event.

Manik Chund.—The statement of Manik Chund is much at variance with the foregoing account of the manner in which he came to enter the service of Doolue Chund at Ulwur: moreover, Manik Chund, according to his own account, went to Ulwur, in Jeth, between which and Bhaddon there are two intervening months.

Hurnarayan Pandye.—Deposes that though sometimes stricken in years, he used to receive lessons in Sanskrit from Manik Chund, and that he perfectly recollects receiving his first lesson on the 13th of Jeth Budi 1892, is positive as to the day. There were many students about Manik Chund at the time.

Manik Chund.—Has stated that he was unable to attend to his duties as a teacher for some days after

reaching Ulwur, in consequence of being troubled with bad, but that he gave his first lessons on the 2d of Jeth Soodi.

Bachhoo Lal Sethes.—Deposes that he was in the Bazar when Manik Chund took possession of his apartments in the house of Gopal Sogane, where he himself also lodged; and that when he went home he met Manik Chund for the first time in his life.

Manik Chund.—Has stated repeatedly, that when, not knowing what to do for a lodging, he was sitting in the Mundur at Ulwur, two persons, Punna Lal and Bachhoo Lal Sethes, said to him, come with us and we will show you a place: they accordingly took him to the house of Gopal Sogane.

Rutun Singh Meghuree.—Manik Chund was retained in Bhadon, and deponent is positive that he saw him in the Mundur at Ulwur until the Umawasya of Kartik inclusive (the Diwalee.) There was a grand meeting held at the temple on the last mentioned day, at which Manik Chund was present: deponent is most positive respecting the presence of Manik Chund on that occasion. Saw him again on Jeth Budi 14th, also on the 8th and 14th of Jeth Soodi, (the 4th and 10th of June 1835.) Does not remember whether he met Manik Chund again after the 14th of Jeth Soodi, nor even if he himself did or did not revisit the Mundur. May have seen Manik Chund on the 8th and 14th of Usarh Budi, but cannot say that he did.

Manik Chund.—Has stated that he reached Juepoor from Ulwur in Usaj Budi, and most of the Ulwur witnesses have deposed to his setting out for Juepoor in the month Usaj; yet Rutun Singh Meghuree is most positive as to having seen him in the Mundur at Ulwur on the 16th of the following month, or on the Umawasya of Kartik.

All the witnesses from Ulwur, excepting Girdharee Misar, have either deposed positively to Manik Chund's presence at Ulwur on the 8th Jeth Soodi (4th June); or to his arrival there in the latter part of Jeth Budi, with other matter tending to establish the inference that he remained there subsequently: the general intention of the deponents to make it appear that Manik Chund was at Ulwur on or about the 8th Jeth Budi is fully recognised.

The prisoners were told yesterday that the Court would attend to any thing they might wish to say to day, and it was directed that they should be supplied with pens, ink and paper, to write if they pleased.

A written paper on the part of Manik Chund is produced in Court and read:—It states, that he and his father-in-law, Deep Chund Buj, have been confined unjustly and without cause since the month of Srawun last. That there is a family of five persons depending upon the writer's exertions for food and raiment. A year since he was in the receipt of fifteen rupees a month, but now, until justice shall be done, there will be the annoyance arising from the claims of creditors, and the distress caused by want of food and clothing. That his legs are hurt by the fetters upon them. Has made his petition to the Court. His father-in-law is almost blind, and there can be no reason for detaining him in confinement. Moreover, there can be no occasion for keeping a guard at his house when the writer himself is present in person.

Note.—Manik Chund is in fetters, the other two prisoners are free in their persons.

Manik Chund addressing the Court, says, that he is an injured man; and has been calumniated and brought into trouble by the falsehood and wickedness of others. That his master has deposed to his being present at Ulwur, and if all which should have been remembered by his witnesses was not fresh in their recollection, his destiny only is in fault.

The Court have to wait some time for the arrival of Deewan Umur Chund and Siva Lal Sahoo. At length they enter and take their seat as usual upon morbas.

Being asked if they have any thing further to say to the Court in their defence, Siva Lal Sahoo answers. What is there against me that I should have any thin to say?

Deewan Umur Chund replies:—What is it to me? If I die, my son and grandson will derive their support from the Raj: but, as the Muharaj, Ram Singh, and the Majee have been taken by the hand and protected, continue to act so that their welfare and that of the Raj may be ensured. There are witnesses on the one side as well as the other, therefore execute justice: this is all I have to say.

The prisoners are directed to retire and it is announced that the present trials are brought to a close.

The Court is cleared, in order that it may be suggested to the Members of the Tribunal, that as their verdicts, whatever may be the nature of them, are to be submitted to the consideration of the Governor-General of India in Council, it might be expedient that they should not be publicly divulged until the instructions of His Lordship in Council are received. The Court concur entirely in the expediency of the view of their proceedings which is suggested.

The Court are now asked if they are prepared to come to a decision, and it is proposed that they shall be left to themselves for the purpose of consultation. The two European Political officers who have attended the trials officially, withdraw, and the Court remains closed.

In about half an hour a message is received from the Court, which being answered—the following judgment is delivered.

The Court, having anxiously investigated the matters at issue in the present trials, and given their utmost attention to the whole of the evidence brought forward, with the various circumstances relative to the production of the several portions of it,—and considering that Futih Singh and Hidayat Khan, whose confessions have been before the Court, were intimately connected with Deewan Umur Chund and Siva Lal Sahoo: that the plea of alibi set up for Manik Chund has not, in any degree, been borne out and established by the imperfect, contradictory and tainted testimony advanced in support of it; and that there is a total deficiency on the part of the prisoners of any plausible defence, allegation or explanation going to rebut or weaken the force of any part of the evidence for the prosecution—are unanimously agreed upon the following verdict:

That the whole of the charges preferred against the prisoners Deewan Umur Chund Sravugee, Siva Lal Sahoo Sravugee, and Manik Chund Bhaoosa Sravugee, as set forth against each of them, individually, in the several indictments, are fully proved: and the Court do accordingly pronounce the prisoners guilty, and sentence them to suffer death as the penalty of their crimes.

The Court adjourn to Monday next.

Monday, the 18th of July, 1836.

The Court meet to day at 8 o'clock in the morning, with closed doors; and the Members affix their signatures to the verdict given on Saturday last, engrossed in the Hindee character and language.

Signatures.

Madhoo Singh.
Priithe Singh.

Mukta Hindoo Mul.
Bukhtawur Singh.
Porohit Sirdar Mul.

Countersigned,

(Signed) C. THORNTON, P. A.
(Signed) Alex. Smith, P. A.

The Court adjourn.

OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE JOINT TRIALS OF DEEWAN UMUR CHUND, SIVU LAL SAKOO AND MANIK CHUND BHOSA.

The proceedings in these trials have been conducted with a due regard to their regularity and to the substantial ends of justice, and the few unimportant variations from stricter forms which may have taken place, have arisen from the peculiar nature of the investigation, and of the circumstances connected with the constitution of the Tribunal trying the matters at issue. There has been every disposition manifested by the members of the Court to preserve order and decorum, and where these have suffered infringement, it has always been on the part of the prisoners, whom it would have been impossible, probably, to control by any common means when they chose to break out; and the best mode of treating whom, therefore, on such occasions, appeared to be the allowing them to go on unchecked until their first impulses were exhausted. Every possible opportunity of making their defence, whether relating to particular points of evidence, or bearing upon the whole of their several cases as brought forward in the prosecution, has been accorded to them; and if they have failed to rebut effectually any portion of the accumulative body of testimony and official support of the charges, the defect has proceeded from other causes than a want of liberality and leniency on the part of the Court.

The examination of most of the witnesses who have appeared on both sides has been chiefly left to the Court as the person on whom devolved the duty of arranging the production of evidence for the prosecution, refrained from interfering without obvious cause, and the prisoners declined questions to be put to their own witnesses, though Manik Chund did sometimes put in a leading observation about the date and manner of his departure from Juepoor, or those of his arrival at Ulwur. The witnesses from Ulwur are to be expected from the foregoing remark: in their case it was desirable, (though not probably necessary to the general result), that regard being had to the quality of their testimony, some one well acquainted with all that had been previously elicited respecting Manik Chund's connection with Ulwur, and his alleged journey to that place from Juepoor, in Jeth Budi 1892, upon which he rested so large a portion of his plea of alibi, should take a prominent part in the examination; although it by means followed that, because he made a journey of about seventy-five miles in the middle of Jeth Budi he could not have been at Juepoor in the following half month.

The mode adopted with reference to many of the Juepoore witnesses for the prosecution, of reading over depositions formerly made by them, before they were called into Court, placed the members of the Panchaet in possession of a previous knowledge of the nature of their evidence, and prepared them to enter at once into the examination of the individuals to great advantage, and without loss of time: such depositions only as were judged to contain matter of importance were submitted to the Court.

Deewan Umr Chund and Sivu Lal called no witnesses to invalidate the evidence of Ram Lal Dramu Bruhman respecting the meeting of Sravugees at the Chatsoo Mundur, in the end of March or early in April 1835, and the subject of their consultation, and they assigned no reason for neglecting to do so. Much stress need not be laid upon this point, indeed the whole of this incipient portion of the prosecution might be omitted without the slightest injury to the strength of the other parts of it, with which it is not necessarily connected, but the inference is obvious, that they may have thought it more prudent to content themselves with a bare denial of the truth of the allegation, than to trust their exculpation from it to the depositions of witnesses before the Court, who would be subjected to a cross-examination. The prisoners, who have not been closely

confined and deprived of the means of communication, aboard until very lately, must have been well aware of the discovery made respecting the Chatsoo Mundur meeting, since it was notorious in the City and has been alluded to in several of the Deosa and Agra letters.

As there is no regular Jail in Juepoor for the safe custody of criminals, it is quite impracticable to keep prisoners so closely confined for any considerable length of time, as to prevent their receiving and forwarding messages, where there is adequate temptation for carrying on intercourse in that mode; and to this circumstance should be referred the tergiversation of Hidayat Khan, who must have had some motives held out to him as inducement to depart from the tenor of his former depositions. This man once succeeded in effecting his escape (the men in whose charge he was were probably bribed on the occasion,) but was retaken somewhere between Juepoor and Amber. As no doubt can be entertained with respect to his having been one of the immediate murderers of the late Mr. Blake and his chuprassee, in the Poorohit's Mundur, and he was respited from death merely because it was thought he might know more than he had confessed, and would be induced in the course of time to divulge all that he had kept back, it would seem to be expedient that his execution should now take place as speedily as possible.

Barring the oral statement of Hidayat Khan there was nothing to the best of my judgment and belief to impeach the truth of the testimony of any one of the witnesses in chief on the side of the prosecution; and with respect to the evidence of a documentary nature, this was in every case tested and verified to the complete satisfaction of the Court.

Among the witnesses for the defence, Doolue Chund Hansooka is a highly respectable man in point of external circumstances, being a wealthy Muhujun and Banker at Ulwur. He made his appearance before the Court perfectly cool and collected, and was supported by the presence of the Vukeel of his Prince; but he was subjected to a strict examination, which resulted in the complete exposure of his falsehood and his retiring with much confusion.

Manik Chund might very well have made the journey to Ulwur in Jeth Budi and returned to Juepoor early in Soodi (the 4th of June coincided with the 8th Jeth Soodi), but there is no proof whatever of his having executed the journey in question—no direct evidence to the point that can be deemed worthy of credit. One of his own witnesses, Sivu Lal Bruhman, Jyotishsee, deposed that when consulted by Manik Chund as to his departure, he (after inspecting his horoscope) expressly forbade him to set out on the 7th of Jeth Budi. Now, to neglect proper observances previously to the commencement of an undertaking is one thing, and is nothing more than a venial fault; but to set at naught the advice of one's astrologer and defy fate, and that without any urgent reason, for Manik Chund might have gone through the ceremony of making the start on the 5th or 6th if he was desirous of accompanying the family of Doolue Chund; or, as his Buhul was a hired one, and it appears from his own account that he was perfectly independent of the rest of the party upon the road, there is no assignable strong motive for his proceeding at all just at that time;—to act thus would be viewed in a very different light, and would amount to a serious moral offence, without reference to the immediate result.

Nearly the whole of the imperfect evidence of the man called by Manik Chund to prove his departure from Juepoor, may be reconciled with truth on the supposition, that he sent off his mother and daughter to Ulwur on the 7th of Jeth Budi, and according to the custom of the country in similar circumstance, accompanied them to a short distance, having previously given out that he was going to Ulwur; after which, that he returned to Juepoor and remained there privately, residing probably in the house

of Munder, of Deewan Umur Chund, till after the 4th of June.

With reference to the exertions that have been made by a strong party of the Ulwur Sravugees, and those they could induce to second them in the attempt to procure the acquittal of Manik Chund; it should be borne in mind, that, besides the great interest supposed by the Sravugees to be involved in the question of his guilt or innocence, they most probably, in accordance with prevailing views and sentiments, deem themselves meritoriously employed whilst endeavouring, by the means within their power to assist in releasing from a state of difficulty and danger one who has received a literary education and is employed in teaching, reading and interpreting the sacred Sanskrit language, the actual tutor or spiritual instructor, indeed, to some extent, of most of those who have deposed in favor of circumstances connected more or less with the plea of a *ibi* as set forth by Manik Chund himself. The Sravugee interest is evidently very strong at Ulwur; and through the great wealth, the activity and the tact appertaining to the sect, its influence is considerable throughout Rajwarra and in many parts of the Western Provinces.

The minutes of these trials were not intended to comprehend every thing that took place in Court, but to denote the general course of procedure, and record all points of importance or interest.

DEPOSITIONS OF THE WITNESSES TAKEN BEFORE THE TRIALS.

No. 1.—*Translation of a statement made by Ram Lal Bruhmun before the Raj authorities, Sawun Budi, 19th July, 1835.*

On the day that a mob assaulted Tun Sagur Jati, outside one of the gateways of the city, and threw dust and sand at him, forty or fifty Sravugees assembled in the evening at the Chatsoo Munder, where meetings are frequently held by people of this tribe; I went into the temple from curiosity, and sat down amongst them without being noticed, having drawn my dupatta over my head in order to escape recognition. The following persons of note who were there were distinguished by me:—Umur Chund Deewan, Gyanjee Buguro, Sivu Lal Sahoo, Rajoo Lal Chudhuree, Ubbue Chund Chudhuree, Ubbue Chund Rinaika, Sumpot Ram Bilale, Hookumjee Khindooka, Ghasee Ram and his son Rajoo Duljee Bhaoosa, who is Goomashtu of Bura Sunghree, (Hookum Chund, elder brother of Joota Ram) and Moosna Lal Sanga. The light in the temple was not good, which prevented me from detecting the features of others present. There was something like a consultation took place in the party assembled, and Umur Chund said what has happened to Tun Sagurjee to-day may occur to any of us to-morrow: a great injury has therefore, been inflicted on us. What shall we decide on doing? Sivu Lal observed that they must consult as to the course to be pursued, and mentioned that there was a letter arrived from Sungherjee. Umur Chund, Sivu Lal, Gyanjee and Rajoo Lal then rose and went towards a lamp to read the letter. I caught a few words as the paper was read in a low tone, but did not hear much of the contents. They then went before the Thakoorjee and made a vow that, though their lives should be sacrificed they would execute their purpose. Sivu Lal afterwards remarked, that bold men were equal to any undertaking, and that some plan must be devised for shaking the authority of the Rawuljee, when it would soon appear that he could not retain his situation of Moosahib. Gyanchund spoke in the propriety of this measure, and the four rose again, separating from the rest of the party, sat down to consult together. I moved also, and took my seat at the distance of a few cubits from them. At first he said to the other, do you propose something? Umur

Chund then said that in case of fifty thousand or a lakh of rupees being required for expenditure they must make up the sum amongst them, the object in view being the downfall of Rawuljee. Upon this Sivu Lal remarked that they should turn their designs towards the serungees, instead of conspiring directly against the Rawuljee, as that was the surest way of procuring the removal of the latter. Umur Chund replied, that each of the four must think of a plan to act on. They then pledged themselves to forfeit their lives rather than divulge the secret of their design; after which all rose, and I can give no account of what may have been said subsequently.

The letter from Joota Ram was read by Sivu Lal, and I recollect having heard so much of it you have gained laks of rupees and are now rich in proportion: I am here alone, and you are where you were. Do something that shall be long had in remembrance.

I declare solemnly that what I have related is true, and that I have told all I am acquainted with.

Being asked if he can produce evidence to any portion of his statement, Ram Lal says that one Punyoo, a durzee, saw him enter the temple of the Sravugees.

No. 2.—*With reference to the deposition made before the Raj authorities by Ram Lal Bruhmun, this man was sent for and examined at the Residency, on the 22d July, 1835, (Sawun Budi 12th.)*

His main statement corresponds with that given in the city, but it is fuller, as many new questions were put.

The following details the additional information obtained from him:

At the time they were in consultation, Umur Chund Deewan said—"shall we cause Rawuljee to be killed?" to which Sivu Lal Sahoo replied—"If the Rawul is put to death he will be insensible to remorse, and unable to reflect thus—"I have met with a just retribution for my acts—(muen ne uih kam kuratha jiska yih phul paya*)."
Umur Chund answered—"Do you then devise something"—then Sivu Lal said—"Make an assault upon and wound treacherously one or more of the Sahib log, in such way that death may not ensue, but that, as a consequence, the Rawul's future life may be embittered." The other three approved this suggestion, and it was agreed that the four should each find a man fit to act a part in the plot. It was thus that the scheme was proposed and decided on; and it was then settled that each should commence to perform what he had undertaken the next morning, Sivu Lal said, "Do you then find each a man to use his sword, and give me warning of your success, I will look out for my own man."

Being asked why he did not make known what he heard, on the above occasion to the Rawul and the Agent to the Governor-General, Ram Lal answers that he mentioned the matter in his own house and proposed giving information, but that his father forbade his saying aught about it; telling him that there was no use in it, he would merely bring himself into trouble; would be accused of calumny and disbelieved; that the Sravugees were possessed of power and influence, therefore it was dangerous to make enemies among them; moreover, that it was all talk on their part and they would never dare to act as had been proposed.

No. 3.—*Punyoo Durzee, inhabitant of Juepoor, called in and questioned.*

Ram Lal came to my house when about four ghurrees of the evening had passed on the day that Tun Sagur was ill used, and sat down; he told me that the Sravugees were to assemble in the Chatsoo Munder that night, and that he was going to see the fun. We rose soon afterwards and both walked towards the said Munder; when we got up to it Ram Lal went inside and I came back. I do not know what Ram Lal heard or saw in the Munder.

* Literally I have acted thus and this is the fruit I have reaped.

No. 4.—*Jus Chund, father of Ram Lal, aged about 73 called in and examined.*

Q.—Did Ram Lal tell you regarding a meeting of Sravugees at the Chatsoo Mundur, that any design of importance had been under deliberation?

A.—The day that Tun Sagur was assaulted, Ram Lal came home very late at night indeed he did not arrive till about one puhur after midnight—I asked him where he had been, and he told me he had attended a meeting of Sravugees at the Chatsoo Mundur; and that it was proposed and determined there that swords should be set agoing—I answered that there was no probability of such an event, and desired him not to mention what he might have heard.

Q.—Did Ram Lal explain to you upon whom it had been proposed that swords should be used?

A.—He said they were to be set agoing in a great place.

No. 5.—*Translation of the deposition of Futih Singh, on the 8th of June, 1835.*

My name is Futih Singh. I am by caste a Toowur—I was born at the village of Jeeloo in Toorawatee; the name of my mother is Sooja, who is still living at Jeeloo. I entered the service of Deewan Umur Chund in the month of Usaj. I was first employed with other persons in preventing robbery in the Perginna Madhoo-poor; and there I was told by the Amil of that place that my services were dispensed with, upon which I came to Juepoor about twenty or twenty-five days since. On reaching the capital I waited upon the Deewan, who told me that I had not been discharged and ordered me to keep guard in the Mundur. The guard was composed of myself, Gopul Singh, Ram Singh and Ratun Singh; and in the Mundur where we were on duty, the Shastrus were read every evening, and Sravugees attended to hear them.

The Shastrus were read as usual in the Mundur on the night preceding the outrage which took place, and Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal Sahoo, Rajoo Lal Chuduree, Gyan Chund Buguero, and several other persons were listening to them. They sat among themselves that they had fallen upon evil days, and in consequence that they would attack the ferungees. I was on watch at the time they were discoursing after this manner. When it wanted four ghunices of midnight, Manik Chund and Koonj Lal came to me on the part of the persons who held the above mentioned conversation, and asked me—"are you a man or a woman?" I answered that I was a man—They then said to me—"to-morrow there will be a Durbar held, and the sahib log will be in attendance; now, when they come out into the Deorhee on their return, do you fall upon them with your sword; strike at all events, and wound them more or less, you will thereby become famous, and your stipend shall be doubled."

According to their bidding I went to the Deorhee and attacked the sahib with my sword.

Q.—You state that Deewan Umur Chund and others were in consultation relative to an attack upon the ferungees. How do you know this?

A.—Manik Chund and Koonj Lal came to me and said that Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal, Gyanjee Buguero and Rajoo Lal Chuduree had desired that I should attack the sahibs with my sword on the morrow, and promised that I should thereby obtain a great name and increase of pay. I understood from this, that having determined upon the measure, they sent me this message.

No. 6.—*Deposition taken in the City of Juepoor on the 9th June, 1835.*

Hidayut Khan Puthan, states that he has been a sepahce in the Battalion of Juhangeer Khan since eleven years, and that for the last eight years he has been stationed at the house of Sivu Lal Sravugee, where he remained day and night. Ten days before the disturbance

in the city took place, Sivu Lal told him that there was to be a Durbar, at which Rawuljee and the ferungees would be present, and that Rawuljee would receive an honorary dress, that after the Durbar a servant of Deewan Umur Chund would seize an opportunity of attacking the Rawul or the ferungee, when he (Hidayut Khan) must also do his best. Sivu Lal told him the above, at eleven o'clock at night when there was no one else present, having called him into a private room for the purpose; he added, "We are the masters of the Raj—they will pass away like a hot wind; they come to the Bagh (alluding to the Majee ka Bagh or Residency) before, and went away again: what injury did we then suffer? You will not be hurt by doing as you are bid." On being talked to in this way, Hidayut Khan agreed to the proposition of Sivu Lal, who told him to keep silence as to what had passed between them. The day previous to the Durbar, Sivu Lal reminded him of what was to be done, and told him that the ferungee was to come to the Durbar the next day and he, deponent, was to be in readiness. On the morning of the 4th, about half-past six o'clock, Sivu Lal set off for the palace in a bulbul; but, before starting, he told deponent to remain where he was for the present, and follow when the disturbance began. Nujeeb Khan Jumadar and Meer Buksh accompanied Sivu Lal; deponent and Phool Khan staid behind. Between eight and nine, deponent heard a noise and was told that swords had been used, and either the Rawul or the ferungee had been killed: deponent and Phool Khan immediately ran to the Tripolya; a gentleman upon an elephant was at that time going along as fast the animal could move, and people were exclaiming, "swords have been at work in the palace, and it is ordered that this person (the sahib) shall not be permitted to get away!"—deponent went on with the elephant, throwing stones: he also gave the elephant a wound in the leg with his sword, which broke. The crowd went on until the sahib got into Ram Nath Poorohit's temple: when this was stormed and broken into by the mob, deponent says, that he also went in, and stood near a small flight of steps close to the room in which Mr. Blake had sought refuge; that the walls of the chamber were opened, and that Mr. Blake and a chuprassee were killed with spears and swords. Hidayut Khan afterwards went to Sivu Lal's house, washed his clothes which were bloody in consequence of the wounded chuprassee, who was with Mr. Blake, having clung to him for protection, and went to the quarters of Captain Juhangeer Khan where he took his meal. Sivu Lal then sent Meer Khan to desire him to go to his home for four days. The message was brought to him on the following day, deponent said he would go to ascertain that there was no mistake in regard to what Meer Khan had told him, but the latter forbade him from going again to Sivu Lal's, he therefore waited till night, and then proceeding to the house, enquired of Unwur Khan, Saynd Ukkur Ulie and Noorkhan, if he ought to go away; they said he should ask the Jumadar; deponent went to the Jumadar Nujeeb Khan, who told him to go home for four days and return when all was quiet again. Deponent went to his home where he was apprehended subsequently.

No. 7.—*Evidence of Hidayut Khan, sepahce in the service of the Raj; taken before Captains Thoresby and Ludlow, 14th June.*

I am a sepahce in the corps commanded by Juhangeer Khan, and have been under the orders of Sivu Lal during the last eight years; seven other sepahces are attached to Sivu Lal. Eleven days prior to the attack upon the English gentlemen, Sivu Lal told me that a disturbance would take place shortly at the Deorhee, and desired me to join the sepahce appointed by Deewan Umur Chund, in fomenting the tumult. Sivu Lal was at the Deorhee when the attack was made upon Major Ayles, and Mohunjee, the brother of Sivu Lal, was at his own house; he sent me off to the Deorhee to bring tidings of what had taken place. Sivu Lal sent a message to

Mohunjee that a conflict with sworls had taken place between the Rawul and the English gentleman when I reached the Deorhee the attack was over, and Mr. Blake upon his elephant was proceeding through the Bazar; the people fired matchlocks, threw spears and stones at him and at the elephant, and attacked him with their swords. I wounded the elephant in the leg and the elbow with my sword; I then went to the Hareestonee, a distance of an hundred paces from the Tripolya. I afterwards went to Sivu Lal's house, and thence to Mohunjee, to tell him that the gentleman had been killed. Mohunjee sent me back to ascertain the fact, and I went to the Mundur and saw Mr. Blake lying dead; I went back to tell Mohunjee—Mohunjee then sent me to Sivu Lal at the Deorhee; I saw by the way, a chuprassee lying dead; I took him up and carried him into the shade, and went to Sivu Lal; at noon I returned with Sivu Lal to his house.

I joined the mob by the direction of Sivu Lal. I went alone there: Mohunjee sent Phool Khan and myself to join in the tumult, but Phool Khan preceded me. I saw Phool Khan in the crowd near the elephant, but I did not see him use his sword, though I certainly saw that he carried it drawn. Phool Khan is now at Sivu Lal's house: Sivu Lal went to the Deorhee four ghurrees after day-break, and four ghurrees afterwards the tumult arose.

My sword is at my house: I wounded the elephant by the direction of Sivu Lal; Sivu Lal's house is quarter of a koss from the Deorhee: when Sivu Lal gave me his instructions there were twenty persons present, but he whispered his wishes to me: he told me on the day of the tumult, when about to go to the Deorhee, to be on the alert: two ghurrees after day-break Sivu Lal went to the Deorhee, and two days before the attack upon the gentleman, (meaning the day preceding) Sivu Lal told me that the gentlemen would proceed to the Muhul on the morrow, when an attack upon them would take place; he told me also that the Rawul would receive a killut on the occasion. I saw no corpse lying near Mr. Blake's body, but I heard that six persons had been killed. After I had seen Mr. Blake's body in the Mundur I returned. I said in my evidence taken by the Raj authorities, that I did not know where Phool Khan had remained behind, but I am sure that he preceded me, and I was confused at the time I made the opposite statement. I threw two stones at the sahib after I had struck the elephant.

Q.—You stated before the Raj authorities that you went with the mob into the Mundur, and now you say that you went there after Mr. Blake had been killed; what is the meaning of this contradictory statement?

A.—What I now declare is correct.

Q.—You stated before, that a chuprassee who was wounded seized hold of you and that your clothes were covered with his blood; you now state that you saw only one body lying there?

A.—A ghurree after the gentleman had been killed, I went to the Mundur and there was a wounded chuprassee there; the mob were killing him: he seized hold of my person and his blood stained my clothes. Two chuprassees were killed with the gentleman.

Q.—How many bodies did you see in the Mundur?

A.—I saw three corpses in the Mundur: I saw the body of the sahib lying there, and two men were going up the steps, perhaps they were killed upon the roof.

Q.—Did you see the bodies of the two chuprassees in the Mundur?

A.—Yes, I did: I saw three bodies lying there. After the sahib was killed, I endeavoured to assist the two men, one was a chuprassee, the other apparently a Baboo, that they might get up the stairs and escape, but the people on the roof killed them. I went into the Mundur after the gentleman had been killed: at that time the two men who were with the sahib were wounded; they supplicated for their lives, and their lives were in consequence spared for a space of one ghurree.

After the gentleman was killed Sivu Lal told me to go home to my village, and I went there two days afterwards; Nujeeb Khan told me that Sivu Lal had ordered me to go home; Juhangee Khan sent for me from my home; Sivu Lal sent a message to Goffoor Khan, the brother of Juhangee Khan, desiring him to send for me.

Q.—At the time that the two men attempted to escape by the stairs to the roof were you in the mundur.

A.—Yes, I was in the Mundur; but the sahib was then lying dead: I then went away home.

Q.—Who came first out of the room?

A.—A Bengallee and a chuprassee first came forth; I helped them both towards the stairs, at that time the sahib was in the room, which he presently afterwards came out of; when I returned from the stairs I saw the sahib lying dead.

Q.—You formerly stated that when you returned to the Mundur you saw Mr. Blake lying dead, and that the tumult had subsided; you now state the contrary?

A.—When I went to the Mundur the tumult was raging and I took the two men to the stairs: on returning from the stairs I found that the sahib had been killed; when I went to the Mundur the sahib was alive and in the room; the people said he was in there; I went to the stairs and on coming back I found him lying dead.

No. 8.—Deposition of Shunkur, Bruhmun, June 1835.

Q.—State whatever you may know concerning Hidayut Khan?

A.—My house is near Sivu Lal's, and from that circumstance I am acquainted with Hidayut Khan.

On the day that the outrage was perpetrated in the City, I went out into the Bazar, where I saw thousands of persons collected at the Mundur of Manjee Das Poorobit: I got upon a roof near the Mundur, whence I saw that Mr. Blake was in a room of the Mundur. The populace broke the wall, offered him assurances of safety to induce him to come forth, and then fell upon him and killed him; Hidayut Khan took the sahib's hat-band and went away; when I saw Hidayut Khan a prisoner, I mentioned the circumstances of his taking the hat-band to Captain Nuwul Sing; Hidayut Khan afterwards, in the course of a conversation I had with him, produced nine gold-mohurs and said that they had been given to him by Sivu Lal.

Q.—At the time that Mr. Blake was attacked in the Mundur, what other persons were present and recognized by you.

A.—I recognized no other person, excepting one Buldeo, a Goojur, who joined in the attack, with whom I have some acquaintance. The said Buldeo took something from the waist-band of a chuprassee.

No. 9.—Deposition of Hidayut Khan, June 1835.

Q.—How did these gold-mohurs come into your possession, and why did you not allude to the circumstances connected therewith before?

A.—To save my life I will declare the truth; Sivu Lal Sahoo gave me the gold mohurs; one day he gave me two, and four days subsequently he placed seven more into my hands. The two gold mohurs were given to me by Sivu Lal Sahoo in presence of Ubhase Chand Buneea and the other Sivu Lal; he engaged to give me 300 Rs after the business should be completed. He also said that whatever good or evil might result from the act would fall upon himself; I therefore did the work.

Q.—At the time that he promised you 300 Rs did you make any remark to him.

A.—I said to him, should my life be forfeited in the act I am about to perform, to whom will you pay the amount? Sivu Lal Sahoo replied, I will give it over to your relations, and I will make further provision for them; but should you survive, I will pay the sum to you, and will further provide for your comfort.

Q.—Who are your relations.

A.—I have a brother named Buhadeer Khan, who is a soldier in the corps of Jhangheer Khan; that corps has been long since at Dhanta Ramguth. He fled towards Kota through apprehension after the perpetration of the outrages. My mother and my sister-in-law reside at my house.

Q.—In what village is your house situated?

A.—In the village Tikrea.

No 10.—*Translation of Examination of Umur Chund Deewan, taken on the 9th June, 1835, before Captains Thoresby and Ludlow.*

Q.—Do you know Futih Singh, and was he in your service?

A.—He obtained service in my Ilaga through Gopal Singh, who, with Futih Singh and two others, was a servant of the state. There are two Amils in Madhoo-poor, one by name Roop Chund, the other Umur Chund of the tribe Sravugee; the latter is in my Ilaga, the former in Sunghee Jotha Ram and Hookum Chund's Ilaga: the abovenamed Amils discharged them.

Q.—At what period were Futih Singh and his three comrades entertained, and when were they discharged?

A.—I do not remember; the four men came to me here from Madhoo-poor, but the precise day I do not recollect.

Q.—When these men arrived at Juepoor what did they say to you?

A.—Gopal Singh alone came to me, and said that he had been removed from service and begged my interest to get them into employment again; and asked me to write to the Amils with that view. I told them that I would ask the Rawul to write in their behalf to that effect, as their disappointment rested with him. Gopal Singh and the rest of them put up in my Mundur, where Rehroo Gardener also lives; they came sometimes to my house, and when I went out they sometimes accompanied me. I do not know whether they kept guard at night in the Mundur, but my servant paid them all up to the Juet Soodi 5, (1st June.) I do not know from what period he paid them: Gopal Singh wrote the receipt in full, for wages for the whole: Futih Singh was in the Mundur the evening previous to his attack upon Major Alves, and I have placed Gopal Singh in confinement, because Futih Singh who has done this evil was entertained through him: the names of the four persons are Futih Singh, Gopal Singh, Rutun Singh, and Ram Singh. The two last named are at the present time also staying with me, and I have in my possession the receipt written by Gopal Singh.

Q.—Futih Singh states that Sivu Lal, yourself, Gyan Chund Buguro and Rajoo Lal Chuduree, having consulted together sent to him, and that the messenger told him to cut down the sahib in the morning when a Durbar would be held; what have you to state on this head?

A.—I sent no one to Futih Singh, and I am ignorant of all that he alludes to in the matter.

Q.—Did Futih Singh keep guard, or perform any service for you?

A.—I do not know whether he stood guard, but he performed service and remained with me.

Q.—On the evening when Futih Singh represents the two men to have come to him, where the Shustirus read in the Mundur or not?

A.—The Shastras are always read in the evening at the Mundur: the reading commences two ghurrees after the dusk, and occupies about three ghurrees.

Q.—Were you, Sivu Lal and the others before mentioned, in the Mundur or not?

A.—I was not there on that evening, but I cannot answer for the rest.

Q.—Were Koonj Lal and Manik Chund that evening in the Mundur?

A.—I am not acquainted with those persons.

Referring to No. 11.—*Statement respecting the discovery of a Note, exhibiting the handwriting of Sunghee Jotha Ram upon its front, in a bag of papers belonging to Deewan Umur Chund.*

On the 3d Buli Usa (10th September 1835) a bag containing papers belonging to Deewan Umur Chund was seized and brought to Rawuljee Sahib, who forwarded it to Thakoor Lukshman Singhee to be examined. When the bag was unfasted for the contents to be inspected, we the undersigned were all present; and the bag was opened before us, in order that we should look over the papers. Some sheets examined at Agra, and sheets upon which was written, 'the account of wages of Manik Chund, servant of Deewan Umur Chundjee,' were taken out of the bag, and with them was a note, which first came into the hands of Munna Lal, son of Bijdee Ram Bandoo Sravugee. The note was looked at and read by the whole of us: it proved to have been written on the part of Sunghee Jotha Ram, whose hand writing was recognised in the following words above the rest of the writing—"Kam kur lejeeo, dheel mut keejeeo."

(Signed)

Jutan Sing Rajawut.	Sungum Lal Bhuya.
Govind Ram Kiwut.	Hur Lal Sravugee.
Chutoor Bhoj Sahoo.	Chadoo Lal Bhuya.
Munna Lal Sravugee.	

No. 11. (In the hand writing of Sunghee Jotha Ram)
—"Kam kur lejeeo, dheel mut keejeeo"—Perform the work and be not negligent.

Accept my salutation:—Your letter and that of Bindarunjee (Roopa) reached me and I have read the contents.

I have settled every thing in Calcutta—now do you act according to what you have decided there (where you are or at Juepoor.) You have deliberated much, but as yet have done nothing. From the execution of your design we shall obtain the highest benefit. If (there is good reason to believe the Rawul is alluded to) has been the sole cause of our ruin. You have discernment and there is no occasion to say more. Sreejee knows all. I have appraised the Budarunjee get whatever you want from her.

Date the present hour.

No. 12.—*Deposition of Seeta Meenee, taken at the Residency, 1835.*

Q.—Did you ever receive a bag containing papers from anyone?

A.—Yes, about the period that the Deewanjee was put in confinement, his kotharee (steward) brought a large bag of papers to my house and threw it down upon the floor. My children who were amusing themselves at play, said to him,—"Why do you throw this bundle of papers down here, when our mother is gone to the bazar to follow her work of grinding meal?" The kotharee answered, that he would take it away on some future day. Afterwards the kotharee, for some reason or other, absconded, and then the bundle was taken to the Raj authorities, who sent for me, and to-day they have forwarded me to your presence.

Q.—Do you know the name of the kotharee.

A.—His name is Goomanee.

Q.—How long after the bag of papers was thrown into your house was it taken to the Raj?

A.—The Deewan was confined in the month of Sravun, and in the first part of Usoj th bundle was taken out of my house and carried to the Raj.

Q.—Did you give information respecting it to the Raj?

A.—No, I am a poor woman, gaining my livelihood by grinding corn, and am intent only on the means of subsistence. Some one had heard that the bag was deposited in my house, and made the circumstance known to the Raj.

Q.—When did you first learn that the papers had been put into your house.

A.—On the same day, when I returned from my work, my children told me that Goomanee had placed

a bundle of papers in the house and gone away. I asked them why he had done so, and they told me that they had spoken to him, but he paid no attention to what they said, throwing down the bundle and saying that he would come for it on some future day.

Q.—How did you become acquainted with Goomancee?

A.—From living in the same neighbourhood.

Q.—Did any one ever open the bag whilst it remained in your house?

A.—Nobody opened it as long as it was in my house.

Q.—When you heard the Deewan was put in confinement, why did you not give information concerning the bag of papers?

A.—I gain my subsistence by daily work as a grinder of corn in the bazar, and do not trouble myself about matters of which I know nothing.

Q.—Who came to your house to take away the papers?

A.—A hurkaru of the establishment of Suntokh Ram came, and there were with him several other men sent by Rawuljee. They arrived when about one and a quarter pulurs of day had passed.

No. 13.—*Deposition of Kaloo Ugurwala, son of Seeta, an inhabitant of Juepoor, taken 16th November, 1835.*

Q.—State what you know relative to the discovery of Dewan Umur Chund's papers in the house of Seeta Meenee?

A.—Seeta's little girl said to me that there were papers in her house, upon which I went and told Muhboolu that there were papers deposited in the Meenee's dwelling—Muhboolu desired me to ascertain the point in the first instance, as it was an affair connected with the Raj, and it would not be well to act upon an uncertainty, I then went to the Meenee's house to ask for orders to light my hooku. In her house there are two rooms, and I went into the outer one, from which place I saw a red bag upon a bedstead in the inner apartment, and it occurred to me that it must contain the papers alluded to by the little girl: I then came away. About twenty days subsequently Muhboolu came to my shop and asked me if I had made inquiries regarding the papers. I replied that I had done so, and satisfactorily ascertained that there were papers there deposited. In about a month Muhboolu reported the circumstance to the Raj; then, bringing with him a servant of the Juepoor Government, he came to me and desired me to go and point out the papers. I indicated the Meenee's house in the distance, and the Raj servant went there with Muhboolu, and taking possession of the red bag in question they carried it to the Raj authorities: of this I was an eye witness.

Q.—When the little girl informed you that there were papers in her house, did she also mention that they belonged to Deewan Umur Chund?

A.—She did not state to whom they belonged, but merely observed that there were papers there. I did not myself know whose papers they might be.

Q.—If you did not know whose they were, whose did you suspect them of being, that you were induced to report the circumstance to the Raj? What did you imagine to be the import of them that you communicated the particulars regarding them to Muhboolu?

A.—When the little girl told me there were papers at her house, I could not comprehend why papers should be placed in the house of a grinder of meal. Her house too is but a short distance from the Deewan's, and it occurred to me that they must have reference to the Sirkar, and would probably belong to the Deewan.

Q.—How soon after the Deewan's being placed in confinement did the little girl communicate the tidings to you?

A.—About ten days subsequently.

Muhboolu's deposition having been read over to Kaloo he is asked—

Q.—You state the point relative to time at twenty days or a month, and Muhboolu at five or ten days with the cause of this disagreement?

A.—I have not a correct recollection as to the exact time.

Q.—Reflect, and declare how soon after the confinement of Deewan Umur Chund, the little girl told you of the papers; and also at what period subsequent to the Deewan's imprisonment they were taken away?

A.—The little girl spoke to me about the papers about ten days after the apprehension of the Deewan, and after a further lapse of about ten days the papers were seized.

No. 14.—*Deposition of Muhboolu, sepahce, who has been in the corps of Captain Ram Bukhsh, Jirpooree Pultun, for a period of five years—taken 16th November, 1835.*

Q.—State what you know concerning the discovery of Deewan Umur Chund's papers in the house of Seeta Meenee?

A.—Kaloo Buncea told me that there were papers in the Meenee's house, upon which I desired him to obtain certain intelligence on the subject; five or ten days subsequently, he said to me that he had ascertained the fact of papers being there, and after some days I went and informed the Rawul, who ordered me to go with four sepahces, and bring away the papers; I accordingly proceeded with the four men to Kaloo's house and said to him, show me where the papers are deposited. Kaloo pointed out the Meenee's house in the distance, and I went there, with the four sepahces, and brought away the papers, which were contained in a red cloth.

No. 15.—*Note of Statements made by Deewan Umur Chund at the British Residency, in the presence of Captains Thoresby and Ludlow, and Lieutenant Conolly, on the 15th September, 1835, Usqj, Rudi 8th.*

Being shewn the letter apparently superscribed by Jootha Ram, which was found among his papers, the Deewan denied all knowledge of it. He admitted that the writing at the top of the letter was like Jootha Ram's hand, but would not say that it was his. Being asked how he could account for the letter being among his papers, the Deewan said, he had heard that some time back the Rawul's hurkarus posted in the ghat, had intercepted several letters written by Jootha Ram; that this might be one of them; and that some enemy might have put it among his papers. Being asked to whom it was likely that such a letter would be addressed, he answered that he could not say. When asked how long it was since Manik Chund had left his service, the Deewan said he could not tell without examining his papers.

Q.—Where are your papers?

A.—The Rawul has them.

Q.—In whose care did you leave them?

A.—With Oudus Ram, Mootsoddee.

Q.—What did he do with them?

A.—He gave them to Chectur Meena, who gave them to a Meenee woman. I hear they were found in her hut.

No. 16.—*Letter marked No. 4. at Agra, written from Juepoor by Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund, for Jootha Ram at Dossu, and subsequently transmitted to Agra.*

Peruse the following intelligence; all the things you wrote for I have forwarded. The Majee has said from the interior, through Kesur (a female attendant), "what benefit will result from bringing matters to a termination when Ma* shall be no more? My language is of the same tenor, and my determination is as strong as formerly; therefore make your arrangements with the Sudder (British Government) speedily, for our antagonist (the Rawul) is acquiring strength.

All the Nagas here, the Battalions, Hunwunt Singh and Bhart Singhjee; and these, likewise, who were with us before, have been engaged to fidelity in our cause through Bhuttachajee (Daya Ram) Maharaj.

* Reepa termed Ma in former letters written in this sense, or it may be "when I shall be no more."

Ten thousand rupees will be required for expenses, as I told you before, write what your pleasure is in this matter.

It was settled with Maje Sahib that we should, with out fail, seize the adversary (Rawul) and put him to death, but the Maje says, "it Babjee (Jutha Ram) has arranged with the Sudder let him write me truly to that effect." If therefore you have accomplished this object, write the fact in a few words, that we may communicate the information (to the Maje) and convey the Balaun from the garden into the interior. On the fugitive subject your honor wrote formerly to Dalajee (my father), telling him that the arrangement was effected, and giving him encouragement and confidence, and he sent the paper for the perusal of the Deelan (Maje), who derived consolation and assurance therefrom.

After destroying the adversary, answer may be made, that the order was given by our chief authority, therefore it was obeyed.

To the English it will be appropriate to say, "you do what you are ordered by your Government, and we also are servants."

There will be no expenditure of our money until the business is completed, therefore our cash will not be wasted.

You sent a verbal message by Sewagu, that you are ready to join in any pecuniary outlay, with reference to Calcutta or even to England, but you do not understand how to make an advantageous compromise. — Laks of rupees are lying here abroad, surely the obtaining the favor of the foreigner in order to recover these sums would be a profitable transaction. The adversary has included all this money in the account for moon tax, — (in liquidation of the amount of tribute due to the British Government)

It is my (or our) advice that we destroy all those who have combined against us, but whatever you may recommend, with reference to the Sudder, shall be represented to the Maje — your reply, comprised in a written note, will obtain attention and respect.

No. 17.—*Ishar of Futh Singh, given before Captains Tinsley and Lidlow, 9th June, 1855.*

Q.—What are the names of the two persons who came to you in the night?

A.—One told me that his name was Koonj Lal, and the other said that he was named Manik Chund they both told me to wound some chib on the morrow.

Q.—At the time when the above-named persons went to you where were Gopal Singh, Ram Singh and Rutun Singh?

A.—When Koonj Lal and Manik Chund came to me, I was on guard, and the three persons Gopal Singh, Ram Singh and Rutun Singh were asleep not far from me.

Q.—Did you tell any one of Koonj Lal and Manik Chund living come to you?

A.—No. I told none of it.

No. 18.—*Ishar of Rutun Singh.*

Q.—Do you know Futh Singh?

A.—I have known him eight months.

Q.—Of what caste is he?

A.—He calls himself a Toowar, but I do not know where he comes from, he and I do eat and drink together.

Q.—On the Juet Soodi 7th, who kept watch in the Munder?

A.—On that night Futh was on watch till midnight, afterwards I relieved him at a puhur before daylight I awoke Ram Singh, who kept watch till morning.

* That allusion is here made to the identical paper superscribed by the ex-minister found among the papers of Deewan Umar Chund in the house of a Moosce woman is an obvious conjecture.

No. 19.—*Ishar of Ram Singh, taken 9th June, 1855.*

Q.—How long have you known Futh Singh?

A.—I have known him eight months.

Q.—Of what caste is he?

A.—He calls himself a Toowar, and I believe he is of that caste. I do not know what place he comes from or where he lives.

Q.—Did Futh Singh eat and drink with you?

A.—No.

Q.—On the night of Juet Soodi 7th, who were the watch at the Munder?

A.—Futh Singh was on watch from evening till midnight he was then relieved by Rutun Singh, whom I relieved. I went to sleep six ghurees after dark, previously to which Gopal Singh had been singing.

No. 20.—*Translation of a letter addressed by Manik Chund at Ulwar to Sangherjee Deep Chundjee, his father-in-law, and Chirunjee Rukhee Chund, his son, at Juepoor, found in his house at the latter place.*

To Sangherjee Deep Chund and Chirunjee Rukhee Chund, salutation and benediction from Manik Chund at Ulwar. The bahuhs of Sangherjee Sree Doolee Chundjee are gone to Juepoor for the families of his relatives, and Girdharjee Mair is gone with them. Ten rupees are sent to you for road expenses, including hire, so do you and Sangherjee (Manik Chund's wife, and his wife's mother) and Rukhee Chund, come here in company with Hansooka's family. I take no heed about the household furniture and petty stores, abundance of such things will be procured hereafter. Matters will not always remain as they are, (literally, the present wind will not last forever) but the ferment will subside in the course of one or two months. You must manage to get to the ghāt in any way you can, and for this purpose you may forego a desire to make a holy visit to Hanoomanjee or to the ghāt itself. I have much anxiety about you here. Write and send your letter through the house of Hansookah, forwarding a receipt for the rupees, on account of the risk involved more money is not sent. The Maje (Manik Chund's mother, who had one to Ulwar,) is perpetually thinking of home. Should you (Manik Chund's father-in-law) daughter have produced a child, in that case, hire a dooly, but do not tarry in Juepoor. If the road of the ghāt is not practicable, then under the pretext of a pilgrimage to Amber, continue going to that place, and sojourn at Kookees; this is not a time to be inattentive to one's safety, as I have explained to Sahjee Sahib Girdharjee. The bahuhs did not leave this till the night of the day before yesterday, which is the cause of the delay in making the communication. Lalajee's Poonur Muljee Kasteelwal, of Bhutpoor, is here, and his mother is at Juepoor, where she is residing in the house of Rukhee Chund Kasteelwal, near the mansion of Futh Chund Gungah; as she is coming here you can accompany her. Lalajee's Ram Mahajan is gone hence on her account, and Rukhee Chund (son of Manik Chund) and others may travel with her. If it be in your power to come here so much the better, if not, you must get to Kookees in the best way you can, when, after the full moon of Sawun (8th of August) you can send them (the wife and child) here. There will be no scarcity of money for expenses whether you come here or go to Kookees. The sum that may be required shall be sent to the latter place if you stay there. That which is to happen will occur before the full moon of Sawun (8th of

* Manik Chund is one of the two persons who gave Futh Singh, the man who assaulted Major Alves, his instructions about midnight between the 3d and 4th June, in the Temple of Deewan Umar Chund.

† About a mile and a half distant from the city, being one of the roads of access to the valley. The temple of Hansookah is near the further extremity of this ghāt.

August). Call upon Harchundjee Sah. and send intelligence quickly: we shall rejoice to see your handwriting. At present we are in great distress of mind here, but Bhugwan is the saviour of lakhs of human beings! We are in every respect helpless, wherefore we have reason to fear: it may be difficult for us ever to meet again.

The period was unfortunate; to this may be attributed her (Manik Chund's wife,) not setting out when the necessary preparations had been made; she was Spanish and her advisers were bad. Now that the family of Hansooka is coming here, do you avail yourselves of the opportunity and accompany them; otherwise, take Sungkhunjee and Rukhee (her, &c.,) to Kookees. My mother's relations, — Kishunjee Dado, Dalo Rim Dido and Peiso, are in your neighbourhood. Write an answer immediately, and deliver it at the house of Hansooka. Give my blessing to Mohun Baer, and to Sungkhunjee offer my respects. All this trouble has been occasioned by the bad advice she gave, but for that, my family would not have been in difficulties, and double expenses would not have been incurred. She (Manik Chund's wife,) must now act circumspectly in every way, so as to get out of her troubles.

Date. — Usarh Budh Sumbut, 1892, (13th of June)

1st P. S. When you shall arrive here with my family, or get to Kookees or Sangauer, then I shall be at ease. Your wife's relations are at Sangauer, send information speedily of what you desire on.

2nd P. S. — Give my Jeejee father or other near female relative your love is (8 p.) do not forget this.

Take great care of Rukhee (her) and the rest upon the road, and never mind though a rupee or eight annas more or less should be expended. Have the armet and dressing in your own keeping.

No. 21. — Examination of Manik Chund with reference to the letter written from Ulwur and found in his house at Juepoor.

The intercepted letter was here shewn to Manik Chund, and he was asked, — "Is this your letter or not?" He answered, — "Yes, it is my letter, and my writing."

Q. — How can what you said about your not wishing your wife to travel for a month after her confinement be true, since you write in this letter that your wife was brought away in a dooly in the event of her having borne a child?

A. — My idea was this, that, in the event of her having borne a child, my father and mother-in-law would take her in a dooly to Kookees, and leave her there, and that in the event of a child not having been born, they would take her to Ulwur and return.

Q. — What was the reason of your writing so strongly to urge your wife's being taken away from Juepoor when she was in such a state? and what was to be gained by her going to Kookees, which is only four kos from?

A. — For a month after the day on which she was used in Juepoor this apprehension prevailed, that they would be slaughtered from the Tripolya to the gate of the salt market. In this dread I hastily called her.

Q. — When Doobus Chund's sister Gindharee with buhul, to bring away some of his relations, did he openly order that they should be brought away, or did he give secret orders to the drivers?

A. He did not give the order openly. It was not an arrangement suggested from his family, but it was not generally known to others: for on those days at the Juepoor gates there was hindrance to the departure of respectable men's families.

Q. — You are in a humbled condition, who would have prevented your wife's going? did you write that she was not got out by mistake?

A. — All persons, of whatever condition, feared, and all desired to get away; but no one's family was allowed to go. Moreover they knew of me, that "he was formerly a servant of the Deewan," so I also feared that out of enmity they would injure me.

Q. — In those days what sin had the Deewan committed that you should have feared on account of your having served him formerly?

A. I thought this — "the Sunghee's eldest brother's daughter and the Deewan's son are married together, and in consequence of the Sunghee's ruin, the Deewan also will be seized in a month or two; and I, by reason of my service to him, may be seized." 'Tis true that after a month or so I shall be released, but there will be the evil of present imprisonment to suffer.

Q. — If you had this fear, why, when you yourself went, did you not urge your wife's departure as strongly as you did when she was nearer her confinement?

A. — My wife's father and mother kept her by them in Juepoor, because the stars were not propitious.

Q. — When you were examined before the Raj, you were asked it at the time of your going to Ulwur you had any fear, and you answered that you had no fear, either for yourself or for your family then, how can what you now say be true about your fearing that in consequence of the Sungheer's ruin, the Deewan would be ruined in a month or two, and that you might be seized, because you had served the latter?

A. — I then answered them (the Raj inquirers) that (at the time alluded to) there was fear, but I can't say what they have written. If your object is to ascertain truth, call up the two Lalas (scribes) and confront me with them.

Note. — The part of Manik Chund's letter which alluded to the remittance of ten rupees was read to him, and he was asked, — Is this the letter with which you sent ten rupees?

A. — Yes, this is the letter.

Q. — On your writing that you sent these ten rupees, for the expenses of your wife's escape from Juepoor, what did your father-in-law do and say? what communication had he received from Gindharee Mahar?

A. — Gindharee on returning to Ulwur said to me — "I did not meet your father-in-law, I went to nobody's house in the day, at night I saw some person, but at all other times I remained in the Huvilee."

Q. — On receiving your letter, what arrangements did your father-in-law make for getting your wife out to Ulwur or to Kookees?

A. — On receiving my letter, my father-in-law went to Kookees, to the family of my mother's mother, and said, "I am about to bring to you my daughter, who is married to Manik Chund your sister's son." Then my grandmother's family said — "At present there is no fear, the whole city is full yet, when you see much fear and sorrow then send her."

Q. — How do you know this?

A. — My father-in-law wrote me in a letter that my grandmother's family had given this answer, thus I knew it.

Q. — Did your father-in-law write you any thing about the ten rupees which you sent him for the expenses of the journey?

A. — I don't remember.

Q. — You before said your father-in-law wrote that he had received the ten rupees from Doobus Chund's Dukhan, but that Mohna Lal when giving them had taken five tukkas batta: also that we wrote you nothing about your wife; for that if he had written any thing of consequence, you would have remembered it. Now you say your father-in-law wrote about your wife, but that you don't remember his writing anything about the ten rupees, which of the two statements is the true one?

A. — I don't retain full recollection of former and latter circumstances, when you demand answers, I then

What I remember; I don't remember every thing.

Q.—You before said you wrote to your father-in-law with regard to the ten rupees, that three-fourths of a pie were to be spent in the place of a pie, that he was to spend wisely (economically) what he expended now in your letter you write to him, "never mind about household furniture and petty stores, abundance of such things will be procurable hereafter," also "there will be no scarcity of money for expenses, whether you come to Ulwur or go to Koonkee, never mind if eight annas more or less be expended." What is the meaning of this difference?

A.—Of this I have not full recollection.

Q.—You formerly said you had no recollection of having written anything regarding the expenses of your wife's journey, but that you thought they would either take five or seven rupees from Rikabb Das Nayak, or sell your wife's silver ornaments to defray the expenses of the journey, now, in your letter is plainly written—"Ten rupees are sent to you for your expenses, including hire." What is the meaning of this contradiction?

A.—I did not at all remember having sent ten rupees. This idea came into my mind, that they would take five or seven rupees from Rikabb Das or sell her ornaments. I thought that, and I did not remember the rupees.

Q.—From your letter it plainly appears that these ten rupees were sent for the expenses of your wife's journey, now when you are asked for how many days' expenses these rupees were intended you answered, "I thought that five rupees would go in the outfit of my wife's confinement, gratuity to nurse, rejoicers, &c., and that five rupees would serve for one month's expense," how come your deposition to be at variance with your letter?

A.—I thought thus—"If she comes, those ten rupees will serve for the expenses of the month, including carriage, and if she has been delivered five rupees will serve for the nurse, rejoicers, &c., and five for a month's expenses."

Q.—In your letter is written, "never mind household furniture and petty stores, abundance of such things will be procurable hereafter." What is the meaning of this?

A.—I wrote this (thinking), that if she were to bring with her such things as *chuchla* (a round stone or block, on which dough is rolled), *belung*, a wooden roller, *pate* (mools), and wearing and sleeping apparel there would not be room for her to sit in another person's *buhul*, (with regard to) old clothes, &c., (*Goodree un Ghural*, since I had bread to eat, (or a provision) plenty of such things would be forthcoming.

Q.—You have written in your letter—"this wind will not last for ever, it will subside in a month or two." What wind was this? and how was it to subside in a month or two?

A.—By "this wind" I meant (the consequences of) swords having been used in Juepoor, and with regard to its subsiding (I meant) that the *sahibs* would institute justice, and that those found guilty would be punished, that thus it would subside in a month or two.

Q.—What is the meaning of this passage in your letter—"on account of risk more money is not sent." What risk was there?

A.—There was this risk that, in my house my wife is foolish, and my father and mother-in-law are without (pecuniary) means—and I saw that if I sent more they would expend more (than necessary).

Q.—What was the cause of your writing that the *Maje* was perpetually thinking of home?

A.—My wife was enfeebled, and about to be confined. My wife is not on friendly terms with any member of my house, on this account the *Maje* always kept thinking about her. I and my mother keep on good terms with all, and she is averse to them all, this was the cause of her (the *Maje's*) anxiety.

Q.—Who is the *Ghasee Ram* mentioned in your letter?

A.—I know no more about him than that he is a *Bunee*; I know his name from having heard *Poorun Mul's* son mention it; I have never seen him.

Q.—Why did *Poorun Mul's* son take his name?

A.—*Poorun Mul's* son said, *Ghasee Ram* is going to fetch my *Maje*, so write a letter, it will reach (i.e., here is a good opportunity for you to send a letter to Juepoor).

Q.—In your letter you wrote—"If you go to Koonkee there will be no scarcity of money for expenses." Whence were your means of extra expenditure to come?

A.—I was a servant at Ulwur, and in event of the money running short could take from *Doobus Chund* on account.

Q.—You write—"That which is to happen will occur before the full moon of *Srawun*."—What was the meaning of this?

A.—I had in twenty days or in a month or two, that is, by the full moon of *Srawun* that which was to happen for good or evil would occur, and that afterwards all would be quiet and well on this account I wrote the end of *Srawun*.

Q.—Upon what conclusion then did you fix the full moon of *Srawun*?

A.—I am hearing the conversations of various persons at Ulwur, who said some that in twenty or twenty-five days—others, that in month, but all, by the full moon of *Srawun*, that which was to happen would happen.

Q.—Who is *Hurchundjee Sah*?

A.—*Deewan Umur Chund's* servant.

Q.—You wrote to your father-in-law—"Call upon *Hurchundjee Sah*, and send intelligence quickly." What intelligence was he to send quickly?

A.—(I meant that) *Hurchundjee* is my friend, call upon him and write accounts of the house.

Q.—Say, why did you write to your father-in-law to call upon *Hurchundjee*?

A.—*Hurchundjee* used to attend the *Rawuljee Sahib* on the part of the *Deewanjee*. I wrote in order that he might obtain from the *Rawul* a *burkaku* and a pass as security on the road.

Q.—You write in your letter—"Bhugwan (God) is the saviour of lakhs of human beings, we are in every respect helpless, wherefore we have reason to fear—it may be difficult for us to meet again." Say what was the cause of your thus writing?

A.—At Ulwur all persons said—"See what will be the issue of this *bing* of sword."—Again, they would say—"God is the saviour of lakhs of human beings, he will not permit slaughter. Those who have committed the crime will be punished." In my letter wrote what men said. The meaning of our being helpless was that we had no money by us, that we were poor, and in saying "it might be difficult again to meet such companions for the journey," I meant that carriage and *burkas* were to be had with these (*Doobus Chund's* family).

Q.—Who is *Mohun Baee*?

A.—The younger sister of my wife.

Q.—You write—"Offer my respects to *Sungunjee* (mother-in-law), all this trouble has been occasioned by the advice she gave." To what trouble, and to what advice did this allude?

A.—The advice was keeping my wife, not allowing her to go the trouble, the incurring of extra expenses, and anxiety about her, during her absence.

No. 22.—*Memorandum received from the Rawul.*

On the 14th of month *Jeth* (10th June) I saw *Deewan Umur Chund* (who was not then in *deewan*ment) inquiring in there was a person called *Mahant Chund* among his servants, connections, or those who frequented his house, to which the *Deewan* returned answer, that there was no person of that name among

* The original will bear this interpretation.

his servants, that one Manik Chund Kamdar, of Rao Jeevan Singh, was related to him, and that he was the only person of that name with whom he had any thing to do.

Translation of a note written by Deswan Umur Chund.

Accept my salutation—I have received your note addressed to me, and have to state that at this time Manik Chund and Koonj Lal are not my servants. There was a Manik Chund Bhaosa a year ago.

The above note was written on the 1st Budi Srawan, 1891, or 11th August 1835.

No. 23.—*Note of Statements made by Deswan Umur Chund at the British Residency, in the presence of Captains Thoresby and Ludlow, and Lieutenant Connolly, on the 15th September, 1835, Usuj Budi 8th.*

Q.—Why did Manik Chund quit your service?

A.—He left me of his own accord for inter-est's sake, he became the servant of Futh Chund Gungwul, who paid his debts. I used to give him eight rupees per mensem, indeed sometimes less.

Q.—Did he commit no fault to cause his leaving you?

A.—No fault at all—he was dissatisfied at not getting higher pay.

Q.—Did Manik Chund go to Ulwur in your bulbul?

A.—Yes, in one of the Raj bulbuls of which I had charge. I don't know the name of the grieve-man I had no occasion to know it. Manik Chund took leave of me four or five days before the day on which swords were used.

Q.—Then it was in the month Jeth Soodi that he took leave of you?

A.—Yes, about the third or fourth.

Q.—When did the bulbul return?

A.—I saw it eight, nine or ten days afterwards.

Being asked, why, in his first deposition, he said that he knew no person named Manik Chund, he answers that he did not conceive the question could refer to this Manik Chund, and that he meant to declare his ignorance of any person of the name who could have been concerned in any plot,—“of course there are many Manik Chunds.”

No. 24.—*Examination of Manik Chund, Bhaosa, Sravgee, on the 14th August, 1835.*

Q.—Relate the purport of the message that may have been sent through you?

A.—No one sent any message by me, and I never delivered one to any person.

Q.—What did Umur Chund, &c. desire you to say, and what did you say to Futh?

A.—Umur Chund never desired me to give any message, nor did I say any thing to Futh.

Q.—Do you know Futh?

A.—I do not know him.

Q.—How long were you in the service of Umur Chund?

A.—I was in his service from the time I became ten years old until about two years ago, that I left him.

Q.—Did you go to Ulwur after the events that occurred here?

A.—I went away before they occurred on the Jeth Budi 7th (19th May.)

Q.—Why did you go to Ulwur?

A.—I am the servant of Doolus Chund Hansooka at Ulwur.

Q.—When you went to Ulwur were you apprehensive of anything?

A.—I was apprehensive of nothing, on my own account, or that of my family.

Q.—Were you in the habit of going to Umur Chund's house after leaving his service?

A.—I used to go to the Deswanjee's every day for two or four ghunnam.

Q.—What was the nature of your duties with Umur Chund?

A.—To read and write books, and instruct boys in writing; and whatever else he desired me to do, I did. Also two years before I left him, he gave me a situation in the Dewanee Kucheres.

Q.—For what fault did he discharge you afterwards?—you were an old servant and had been with him from childhood?

A.—My mother fell sick and I was unable to attend him on that account, wherefore he discharged me.

Q.—People will fall sick and sickness must prevent attendance—old servants are not discharged for such a reason—your house was not far distant from his, and servants obtain leave of absence from foreign countries without being discharged—then why should he turn you away? This appears improbable.

A.—It was his pleasure, he knows why.

Q.—From what cause of apprehension did you write home desiring your family to make their escape?

A.—The Siavgees's Mundurs had been plundered, and from that time I feared that there would be another disturbance.

Q.—What had your family to fear from the Mundurs being plundered?

A.—My fears sprung from the circumstance of an increased expense being incurred here and moreover, I was distressed on account of my mother being blind and feeble.

Q.—What you have just said about an increase of expense, and the helpless condition of your mother, furnishes no reason for urging your wife to flight?

A.—I have obtained advice at Ulwur, and subsequently I wished my wife to join me that I might live in comfort.

Q.—You wrote for your wife to manage to get away from Juepoor, and in case of difficulty to feign a pilgrimage to Hinnoominger in order to get to the ghat (situated a mile and half east of that City) but by all means to quit Juepoor. What was the meaning of this?

A.—I foresaw that there would be a disturbance at Juepoor.

Q.—Did you write this letter?

A.—I did write it.

At this period of the examination, Manik Chund was seated among eight or ten other persons and Futh Singh was sent for, when the latter came, he of his own accord surveying Manik Chund narrowly from head to foot—giving reason to suppose that he recognized him. He was then asked which of the party was Manik Chund, when he pointed towards Manik Chund and said that was the man.

Q.—To Futh Singh. When did you ever meet him?

A.—I met him on the night that he deceived me.

Q.—What night was it?

A.—It was the night preceding the morning on which I used my sword. Deswan Umur Chund sent word in the evening that we must keep watch in the Mundur, as there was a report that the Bhuhmuds wanted to establish their Muladees, and that he would procure a set of steps in the morning for mounting to the upper roof of the Mundur and keeping ward there this message was sent to all four of us.

Q.—Recite all that occurred on the specific night alluded to?

A.—The Shastrus were read that night in the Mundur, and about four ghurrees before midnight two persons from among those collected to hear the Shastrus came to me upon the roof, by the way of the staircase. Hearing the noise of their approach, I called out who are coming? and was answered, we are friends. I asked where they were going, and they replied that they had come to me, I told them to approach, they came up to me and said “are you a man or a woman?” I answered that I was a man. They then told me, “Deswan Umur Chund, Siva Lal, Gyan, or Buguro and Rajos Lal, have sent word that they will double your pay and make you

great man. In the morning there will be a Durbar, and when the shib log come from it you must use your sword: it matters not whether the wounds you inflict be severe or slight."—My reply to them was that I dared not act so; upon which they abused me—saying "you are a mean despicable fellow." At last I agreed to do what they had told me, and they charged me not to tell any one what had passed: I told them I would not mention it, and they were going away, when I asked them for their names; they replied we are Koonj Lal and Manik Chund.

Q.—Which of the two gave you this answer?

A.—Both; Manik Chund who is sitting here, and Koonj Lal whom I do not see here.

[Manik Chund is here asked before Futtih Sing if he ever saw Futtih Sing who is now pointed out to him by the Deewan's, and answers that he had seen him there Futtih Sing is now removed to a distance, and the examination of Manik Chund is continued.]

Q.—If the statements made by you and Umur Chund do not agree in as much as you represent that you quitted his service two years ago, and the Deewan may mention a shorter period—How will you deserve to be treated?

A.—If he should state a month or two less than two years, it may be correct; but should he specify one year, or a year and a quarter only, they punish me in the way you think proper.

Manik Chund being placed aside with another person only, is told through him that if he will confess the truth his life shall be spared—otherwise that the whole affair is proved, upon him and the Deewan, and both will suffer death: having been repeatedly urged to make a confession, he at length says, "Give me a written document to the purport that my life and that of the Deewanjee shall be spared, and let me have a meeting with the Deewanjee, at which I will tell him to make known truly whatever there may be to tell." In reply to this he is desired to tell the truth himself that his own life might be spared, after which the Deewan should be questioned; but no information can be obtained from him on the foregoing terms.

No. 25.—Memorandum written by Manik Chund, at an examination in the city after being urged to make a confession on promise of pardon for himself. The document purports to be a Note addressed to Deewan Umur Chund, and the object may have been to secure the safety of the Deewan also, in case of a disclosure, or merely to obtain a private interview with him.

Receive the expression of my respects. Futtih Singh has preferred an accusation against you and against your servant Manik Chund. I know not how this is, nor wherefore he says what he does. The matter is known to the Bura Sahib and has been made public throughout the country. You know and I know. Now let us unite our counsels, when I will so manage as to relieve you from this your difficulty. Do you tell me privately all that you are acquainted with. From our holding to the truth this persecution may be removed; this I promise faithfully.

No. 26.—Examination of Deewan Umur Chund in the City on the 14th September, 1835.

Q.—All this has occurred, and the man who attacked the Agent to the Governor General takes your name and says that he acted by your orders; whatever share you may have had in the affair declare truly:—the man was your servant?

A.—The man who committed the assault was a servant of the Amils of Suwaree Malhoopoor at money wages; and I never told him to act any wise treacherously or criminally.

Q.—Were the Amils your agents; or, on whose part were they?

A.—One of them acted for the Bura Sunghee (Hoojah Chund) and the other for me.

Q.—If they were with the Amils why did they come and put up in your Mundur?

A.—Gopal Singh came here and said to me.—If you will write in our favor we shall be retained in service—and I told him I would consider, and give him an answer.

Q.—You say they were with the Amils; then why did you give them subsistence?

A.—They remained ten or twelve days with me—for this period I gave them subsistence, telling them to go away and not depend upon me any longer.

Q.—If you had paid them up and desired them to go away, why did they continue to remain with you; and why did they keep guard at your Mundur?

A.—I sent them word that they were to go away, but they remained after I gave this order, and they kept watch were they slept.

Q.—You say that they were not your servants—if so how came they to attend you to and from the Doorhee; and why did they accompany Gyan Chund your son when he visited the Kural?

A.—I told them at first that I would procure their restoration to service, and they remained on the account.

Q.—You say you knew nothing previously of the assault made on the 4th June: in this case why did you hold secret discourse with Gopal Singh for two ghatoos on the day that the event occurred?

A.—I told Gopal Singh that Futtih Singh was entertained through him, and asked him if he had said anything to him, as it was reported that it was Futtih Singh who made the attack upon the sahib. He answered that he knew nothing about it.

Q.—You say you had discharged them previously. Why then did they accompany Gyan Chund to the Durbar after they had been dismissed?

A.—I never told them to go to the Durbar with Gyan Chund.

Q.—Was Manik Chund in your service?

A.—A year before he was in my service, and he afterwards went to Futtih Chund Gunawal.

Q.—When did Manik Chund go to Ulwar? If you know answer the question?

A.—He went to Ulwar five or seven days before the riot.

Q.—You answer somewhat loosely. Cannot you specify the exact date?

A.—I do not recollect the precise date.

Q.—Many persons say that Manik Chund has been lately in your service; how is it that you declare it to be a year ago since he was with you?

A.—He has not been my servant for a year past; he went and remained with Futtih Chund.

Q.—You say he has not been in your service for a year past, yet among the papers found it appears that Manik Chund received wages from you until Buewah last (April, May)—how is this?

A.—The entry may have been made, but the wages were not given.

Q.—What should it be specified in the entry that the salary was actually paid?

A.—I did not give any order—if the writer has entered it, I will produce him.

Q.—After Sunghee Jootha Ram left this, did you ever write to him?

A.—I never wrote to him after he quitted Juepoor.

Q.—Has any letter come to you from Jootha Ram?

A.—None has come to me.

Q.—And should one or more have come?

A.—None has come in my name—Gyan Chund is his son-in-law; he may have heard from him without my knowledge, but I think he would have told me the circumstances if he had communicated with him.

Q.—If you have ever received a letter from Jootha Ram, on any subject, through any of your own servants, or any one in the service of the Raj with whom you are intimate, say so?

A.—When any of his men came, a complimentary message has been brought, but no communication of a political nature has been made.

Q.—This note has been found among your papers, a copy of which is now produced, and read to you. How do you explain this matter?

A.—I know nothing of it.

Q.—How can you have no knowledge of it when it was with your papers?

A.—I know nothing of the note, but will ascertain from the person who put the papers together, how this came there.

No. 27.—Deposition of Manik Chund Bhaosa before the Raj authorities, taken 22nd August, 1835.

Q.—Give a full account of yourself, when did you leave Deewanjee Umur Chund and how often have you visited Juepoor since?

A.—Sixteen or seventeen months ago, in the month of Chuet I went to Futh Chund Gungwal at Tijaru, via Buswa and Ulwur, having been in his service since the month Mungaur preceding—I remained at Ijatu about two months, when Futh Chund sent Har Lal and me to Ulwur. At this place Doolue Chund Hanooka entertained me in the following Jeth, and I remained with him. In the month Uroj, I came to Juepoor with Chue toorbhooj Chhavura. He remained a short time and then went away, but I, who had come to have book transcribed, and to take my family to Ulwur, stayed at Juepoor about eight months; at the expiration of which time, on the 7th of Budi in Jeth I hired a bulbul, and, with my mother and daughter, and a servant named Jodha, went to Ulwur in company with the family of Hanooka.

Q.—In how many days did you get to Ulwur, and where did you stop daily?

A.—I quitted Juepoor by the ghats durazari on the 7th of Jeth Budi between two and four ghurees after sunrise, having been delayed there some time by the custom officers. In consequence of not getting away until four ghurres after sunrise, the first stage was short. I do not remember the name of the village where we put up for the night. On the second day we made a stage of twelve or thirteen kos, at Puruloke there is a pukk mukam and a well at the further extremity of the village where we made a repast, and at night we put up at the shop where the new-husk husk is sold in the bazar of Muehshur. After travelling five or six kos on the third day we ate food at Goorha, and went on to Buswa, where we remained for the night, under the outworks of the Fort. On the fourth day, we proceeded to Rajzair and stayed at the house of Doolue Chund. After the third hour of day, the family of Doolue Chund (staying at Rajzair) gave me leave to depart, and I went on to the vicinity of Mala Khera, where my bulbul and that of Maonna Lal Sonee, remained the night. His bulbul started first on the morning of the fifth day, and mine followed, and we entered Ulwur in this way on the 11th of Jeth Budi. I hired a house of Chajoo Him Chadoo wal and Gopal Sogane for my residence. In the month of Uwar, I commenced eating my meals at the house of Ghasee Gundhee, and my mother came to live there on the 4th or 5th of Sriwun Budi, and we afterward, all went together. In the last mentioned house I remain to the present time.

Q.—Should your presence in Juepoor between the 7th of Jeth Budi and 8th of Jeth Budi be proved will Futh Singh's statement be substantiated?

A.—Should it be proved by witnesses that I came to Juepoor between the 7th Jeth Budi and the day I was brought back from Ulwur, I acknowledge that Futh Singh's allegation is true.

Q.—How many years have you been in the service of Hanooka?

A.—I have been in his service fourteen months past.

Q.—Have you served any one else within the last fourteen months?

A.—I have been the servant of Doolue Chund Hanooka during the said period. I receive pay from both Doolue Chund and Chuttoo Bhoos, but do not know

if they were partners in the payment of my wages or not. If within the last fourteen months I have received no salary as servant from any other person, do by me what you please.

No. 28.—Deposition of Maonna Lal Bruhman, Khundawal of Juepoor, First Usark, Soudi 4th, Saturday, Sumbat, 1892.

Q.—State whatever you know relative to Manik Chund Bhaosa?

A.—Manik Chund made over Potees to me to transcribe, in the month of Chuet. I allude to last Chuet twelve month; they were the Jotish (astronomical) Potees. He made me an advance of one rupee for the work in hand, and there then remained a balance due to me of fourteen annas. He took away from my house a copy of the Seegrubodh Potee to have it transcribed. He told me he wanted to read it, but after he got home he made it over to Jugunnath, a Potee-Nuwees, for the purpose of transcription. Accidentally, I saw the Potee in the possession of Jugunnath; I went to Manik Chund's house and demanded it of him and asked also for the balance of my account. Manik Chund was in the room on the ground floor of his house, near the Singaner gate, and I sat down and explained my account to him. He told me that he would pay what remained due to me, and return the Potee in the evening, and he accordingly fulfilled his promise when four ghurrees of day remained.

Q.—What was the date of Manik Chund's returning the Potee and settling your account?

A.—It was the month Jeth when Manik Chund restored the Potee and paid me the cash, and I remember perfectly that on the following day the attack upon the British officers took place.

Q.—You wrote the Potees in the month of Chuet, in how many days did you deliver them to Manik Chund—and how did it happen that he did not pay you for the transcription till a period of two months subsequently?

A.—He came every five or ten days and carried away such portions as were transcribed, and therefore so much time elapsed and then he fell ill, in consequence of which I did not ask him for the amount. At length he recovered. We (writers of Potees) undertake transcriptions which employ us a month or a year, and receive advances, being paid in full when the work may be performed. I am not employed in transcribing for only one person.

Q.—At the time you rendered your account for copying, what other persons were present?

A.—There were two youths of fifteen years of age; but I do not know their names.

Q.—Will you declare what you have now stated in presence of Manik Chund?

A.—Yes, I will assert it—I state what is true upon my faith and conscience. What is above written is correct.

No. 29.—Deposition of Ram Lal Paemu, Bruhman, Uroj, Budi, 10th, answering to 10th September 1835.

Q.—State where you reside and how you pass your time?

A.—I live in the cotton market near the Munder of Seoidas, and I traffic in a small way, and lend money at interest.

Q.—When Manik Chund, Bhaosa, Sravugee, called at the shop of Jugunnath and Arat Ram Bruhman, and took away a book which had been copied for him by them did you see him?

A.—I did see him there.

Q.—What did Manik Chund say on that occasion to Jugunnath or you?

A.—Manik Chund had commissioned Jugunnath to copy the book called "Shaeghra-Bodha." He took the book and paid one rupee for the copying.

In turning over and counting the leaves he rubbed one of the lines with his finger; the ink stained his sh-

...which he remarked that it was bad, and the book was spoiled. One of the leaves he returned to Jugunnath, desiring him to write another in place of it, and Jugunnath commenced doing so. Addressing Manik Chund, I asked him if he was a Pandya; he replied that he was a Sravugee, then I said to him—what will you do with these books? he answered, that he both read him-self and taught others. Where do you reside, said I? At the Jaguneer Mundur of the Sravugees, he replied. Soon afterwards, the text being finished, he took it, and the rest of the book up, and went away.

Q.—What was the time of day when this occurred, and did it take place before or after the disturbance of the 4th June?

A.—It was in the afternoon, when about two ghurrees of day remained, and the disturbance alluded to occurred on the following day.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Manik Chund before, or did you meet him for the first time at the house of the copiers?

A.—I did not know him before, and in the shop of the writers I did not ask his name, I merely learnt that he was a Sravugee.

Q.—If you were not acquainted with him previously, and did not learn his name in the shop, how can you now know that the person you speak of was Manik Chund?

A.—When Manik Chund was brought a prisoner from Ulwur, I heard his name; and the day before the Durbar of the Salgirub, I saw him going to the Majee-ka-Bagh upon a rath, with wooden rings on his legs, when it struck me, that he was the person I had met at the shop of the copiers.

In consequence of what had occurred to the Raj and the sahib log, I was desirous of ascertaining the fact, for which purpose I went to the house of Jugunnath and Arat Ram, where I met the former and told him that I had come on particular business. We both sat down upon a charpae, and he desired me to tell him what I had come for, I then asked him who the Sravugee was that took away from his shop a book the day preceding the disturbance in the city, at a time that I was present. He immediately answered that the person was Manik Chund. Arat Ram his partner then came in, and I told them both, a burkaru of the Rawuljee would come for them the next day, and that they would have to go and depose to what they had just told me. When I mentioned this, they became alarmed and said, they could not go to give such deposition. Arat Ram by the way in which he talked caused Jugunnath to be alarmed.

Q.—What did he say to instil fear?

A.—He said—should any one be injured by this, our faces will be blackened. We are poor and helpless, and work for two pice a day. What is our business with this matter; I told them there was a necessity for their making the circumstance known, and came away.

No. 30.—*Examination of Jugunnath, Brahmun, a professional copier of books.*

Q.—Where do you reside and what is your occupation?

A.—I live near the Bukayun Well, close to the house of Chushuljee Jatishce, in Juepoor, and my partner Arat Ram and I, gain our livelihood by copying books.

Q.—Have you written for Manik Chund Bhaoosa?

A.—We have both written for him, and one Moonna Brahmun, and Hookuma Sravugee have also copied books for him.

Q.—Who first wrote for him and who were employed latterly?

A.—Hookuma first wrote, then Moonna, and subsequently my partner and I wrote two rupees worth.

Q.—Up to what date did you two write for him?

A.—The writing was done, but I do not recollect the date when it was completed.

Q.—Can you state the time when you gave the book to Manik Chund and who were present on the occasion?

A.—It was evening, and both partners were present: Manik Chund was accompanied by his nephew Kalye, and Ram Lal Daemu was sitting in the shop. Ram Lal asked Manik Chund if he was a Pandya, and the latter replied that he was a Sravugee. What will you do with these books? said Ram Lal; the other answered that he was a scholar, &c.

Q.—You state that you have written for Manik Chund, but do not know the date of delivery of the book, and Ram Lal has deposed that it was given before him, and that you know the day but are afraid to mention it here; dismiss all apprehension for which there is no cause and declare the truth conscientiously?

A.—The book was readily written and he brought the money for it on Jeth Soodi 7th (3d June). When he received the book there was a leaf of it which he found fault with, and I wrote another in its place. This is the real truth, but I never was in the presence of the Raj before: moreover, I feared that by discovering the truth I should endanger the life of the Buneen Manik Chund.

No. 31.—*Examination of Arat Ram copyist—Monday, 13th September 1835.*

Q.—How, and at what time, have you copied books for Manik Chund Bhaoosa, and what were the books?

A.—I transcribed a small astronomical work, for which he paid me one rupee; and Jugunnath, my partner, copied the Sheeghru-Bodh for the same sum.

Q.—Did you both deliver the books and receive the money paid on the same day, or at different times.

A.—We gave him the books on the same day, and he paid us for the writing on receiving the books.

Q.—What time of day was it, and who were present in your shop on the occasion?

A.—It was late in the afternoon, when the day was near its close: we were both in the shop at the time that Manik Chund came there, accompanied by his nephew: Ram Lal Daemu a Brahmun, also was there, but no one else.

Q.—Can you tell the date of Manik Chund's taking the books from your shop?

A.—It was the 7th of Jeth, Soodi.

Q.—How long was it before the assault made upon the sahib log?

A.—It was the day before that event occurred. The tumult took place the next morning.

Q.—Are you sure of this, and will you depose to it in presence of Manik Chund?

A.—Yes, I am ready to aver the same before Manik Chund. I swear to the truth of the above statement.

No. 32.—*Examination of Jokhes Lal Godeeka, Sravugee, Usaj, Budi, 6th 1892, September 9th 1835.*

Q.—What is your caste; where do you reside; and what is your occupation?

A.—I am a Sravugee, and I live in the city of Juepoor, at the house of Budunjee Godeeka in the Amber market place. My occupation is connected with farm of the salt duties at the Chandpal gateway.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Manik Chund, Bhaoosa, servant of Deewan Umur Chund?

A.—Yes, I do know him: he used to read the Shretras in the temple of Deewan Umur Chund, and he was brought up by the Deewan.

Q.—Can you say whether Manik Chund went to Ulwur before or after the events of the 8th Soodi, Jeth (4th June)?

A.—I cannot answer to his coming or going, before or after, of my own knowledge; but in the month of the 7th Jeth Soodi, which was the day previous to that on which the riot occurred, when some five or six ghurrees to day-break of the 8th remained, as I was going to my home, I met Manik Chund Bhaoosa in the Chandpal

Manik Chund in front of the house of Tun Sagur Juti; therefore I infer that he did not go away till after the assault upon the gentlemen and the tumult in the City.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Manik Chund at the time you met him as you have stated?

A.—Yes, I asked him whether he had not intended to go to Ulwur; to which he answered, no; again I asked him where he had been, when he said that he came from the temple of the Deewanjee and was going to the house of Juenda, (a Goona-hia of Deewan Umur Chund). He afterwards went into that house, which was only fifteen or twenty paces from the place where I met him.

Q.—Did you see him go into the house, or do you say that he entered it because he mentioned that he was going there?

A.—I saw him enter Juenda's house: after that I know not what became of him; he may have remained there, or have gone elsewhere.

Q.—Are you sure that what you have stated is correct, and will you depose to it in his presence?

A.—It is nothing more, than the truth, and I will state it in his presence at any time.

Q.—And if Manik Chund should deny the truth of it?

A.—I will declare the fact in the most positive terms, but if he choose to deny it, what can I do?

Q.—If what you have stated be true, and you did meet and converse with Manik Chund as you say, sign this deposition upon your oath; but if it be discovered that you have told a falsehood, you will assuredly be punished?

A.—I swear to the truth of what I have said and caused to be recorded. If it prove otherwise than true, may I meet with the punishment I deserve.

No. 33.—*Extract from cross-examination of Manik Chund in September 1835.*

Q.—When you came here from Ulwur to transcribe Potees, did you copy them with your own hand, or get them written by others?

A.—I wrote a few myself, and had the rest written.

Q.—Whom did you employ to write them?

A.—Uggur Walu Ubue Chund, who writes in Sogun Chund's shop—Hookunjee Patunee, who lives in Choudhuree Nund Lal's place—Sonee Bachoo Lal, who lives near Tun Sagur Juti's close to the Deewan's temple—Godreka Kalloo Ram, who lives near the house of Burdarunjee Godeeka—Phaosa Nem Chund who lives where I do—Ram Buksh, who lives near the Deewanjee's temple—Khandooka Moonna Lal, who lives in the house of Tidur Mul Puhara:—(in the same house lives Amaluck Chund), and Jokerjee Godeeka—I remember these, but at present I don't recollect any more.

Q.—Do you remember any other persons who wrote Potees for you?

A.—I have mentioned those whom I at this time remember.

Q.—Don't you remember Moonna Bruhmun who lives near the Bura Gungor?

A.—Yes, I now remember him.

Q.—There are also one or two others; reflect, and mention their names?

A.—(After reflection)—Jugunnath Bruhmun, and Arat Ram Bruhmun, who write in shops on the Jereea ki rusta.

Q.—Have these two names just now come to your memory?

A.—You mentioning the name of Moonna Lal brought these two names also to my memory. Another name has come to mind, Nathoo Lal, who lives in the Choorookan Kabas.

* This Nathoo Lal was examined by Captain Thoreby and declared that he never copied a book in his life; he gains his livelihood by wire-drawing.

No. 34.—*Translation of an Examination of Mangee Poorohit at Deesa before Captain Thoreby, Political Agent, Shikhawatee, and Rukmutoolu Khan, Vakeel of Raj Juepoor.*

Q.—Look at this paper in your own handwriting, viz. written by me Mangee Poorohit;—what my master Sunghee Jootha Ramjee wrote through me at Deesa, & used to write from his dictation. Date 30th November, 1835. Signature of Mangee Poorohit. Is this a true statement?

A.—I wrote this with my own hand; no constraint was imposed upon me when I did write it, and its contents are agreeable to truth.

Q.—How did you communicate the information contained in the letters that came from Sunghee Hookum Chund and Fath Lal at Agra.

A.—After reading the letters I used to tell Sunghees their contents: Sunghees told me how to answer them, and I put it into form and wrote what he had told me.

Q.—In this letter dated 5th Jeth Budi 1892, which is in your handwriting, and was found among the papers of Sunghee Hookum Chund at Agra (No. 17 of Agra papers), is written—I have read to him all that you have written regarding the Governor Sahib, the Major Sahib, and Metcalfe Sahib; also respecting Bunsesshur, etcetera. Did you read the letter referred to in this passage to Sunghee Jootha Ram, or did you recapitulate the contents of that also to Sunghees?

A.—I first told Sunghees what that letter contained, and afterwards, at a time that Sunghees had just risen from a meal, I took the letter itself to him. Sunghees was angry with me for doing so and said "Have your wits fled! How can I read the letter?" on which, I told him, that I had received a message charging me to give him the letter for perusal; and Sunghees, in answer, desired me to say that I had given it to him to read.

Q.—When other letters came from Agra, or from Juepoor, did you give them to Sunghees for perusal, or tell him the contents of them? And did you answer all those letters according to his instructions, or did you write the answers of your own accord?

A.—Respecting other letters which came from Juepoor or from other places, I used to tell Sunghees so much of their contents as concerned him, and he instructed me how to answer such matters as seemed to require answering.

Q.—Did you always understand the full meaning of what you wrote?

A.—I used to communicate the contents of letters that came to Sunghees, and wrote in answer what he told me.

Q.—This letter which exhibits your hand-writing, dated Bhadon Soodi 11th 1891, (No. 11 of Agra papers,) has been found in the house of Hookum Chund; was it written by you, and how came it to bear the year 1891 in its date?

A.—This letter was written by me, and the insertion of Sumbat 1891 for 1892, was a mistake on my part.

Q.—This letter in your handwriting, dated Usarb Budi 2d Sumbat 1891, (No. 19 of Agra papers,) was found among the papers of Hookum Chund; look at it and say if it was written by you; and whether you wrote it by order of Sunghees or of your own accord?

A.—It is in my handwriting, and was written at the desire of Sunghees. When letters arrived, Sunghees told me the matter for answering them, and I sometimes added items of news which had been heard by me.

Q.—In this letter is the following passage:—"Our good fortune has now approached us! I have been in a state of trouble and perplexity so that I could not write to you before." It would appear that the outrage of the month of June, at Juepoor, was the circumstance that prevented writing; had you written no letter to Agra between the 8th of Soodi Jeth, (4th June), and the 2d of Budi Usarb, (12th June)?

—I do not remember having written any letter had I done so, how could I have stated in this letter that I had not written.

No. 35.—*Papers found at Agra in the house of Hookum Chund. A letter, the hand writing of which is recognised as that of Juvahis Sing, one of the sons of Chimun Singh, an illegitimate cousin of Rao Hunwunt Singh, Thakoor of Munoharpoor. Marked No. 6 at Agra—(This letter was written to Chimun Singh, and by him sent on to Deosa and Agra.)*

Receive my salutation. I despatched my foster brother to you with intelligence yesterday, and conclude that he has arrived. Yesterday, when about one and a half purnas of the day had passed, the following events occurred. Three nouns were given with a sword to the bura sahib, Alves sahib, as he was mounting his elephant at the Surdkee Deorhee, two of them through his hat, the third, which was slight, on the forehead, he got into a palkee and went away. Mr. Blake seized the man who had made use of his sword, and having tied his hands behind him and thrown him upon a charpae, was taking him to the garden (Residency), when a crowd collecting, effected his release and gathered round Mr. Blake, who fled to the mundur of the Poorahitjee, which he would have entered at once, but the door of it being shut, he brought his elephant alongside of a balcony, and then, with the aid of one of the pillars, leaped inside.

The mob had thrown spears and stones upon the road, and now they breached the wall and got into the Mundur, where they killed the sahib and his umbrella bearer two chuprassee and a spearman were killed in the Bazar, so that five lives were lost, and the bura sahib went away wounded, as well as two or three men more. Intelligence of a sword having been used went to them* in the Sookhniwas, and suspicion and distrust arose among them. Thus Purneshur ordered all for the best. Immediately that information of what had occurred was received, Rawuljee ran out, and he had got as far as the brazen door,† when word was brought to him that the uproar had ceased and all was quiet, on which he turned into the Surbutha (Deewan Mahan within, and facing the Surdkee Deorhee). All hurried away excepting the Moosahibs (Members of the Council) who remained alone —our Rao (Hunwunt Singh), Thakoor of Conyara, and the son of the Thakoor of Julace, &c. in all six stayed.

On hearing that a sword had been used, I left my house with two hundred men, and causing the outer gate to be opened, proceeded to the Poorbeean kee-Deorhee. Rawuljee was informed that the son of Chimun Singh, with three hundred men, had arrived, and that they were breaking open the gate, upon which he sent this message to our own (Rao Hunwunt Singh), "these are all your adherents who are forcing the gate, forbid them, or as a consequence of this disturbance, the murder of the Town will very probably ensue." Then Bhueroojee and Sudh Mul were sent to me at the Poorbeean-kee-Deorhee, and they told me that they were directed to deliver the following message (by Rao Hunwunt Singh)—"I am perfectly at my ease here, take all you men away and sit down near the new Mundur." He has spoken these words, and charged you most solemnly to obey his orders, they added. I went and sat down at the appointed place. About the third purnu, he (Rao Hunwunt Singh) came to me, and asking me if I had come on foot told me to mount his horse, and go away, I accordingly came home, and when five ghunrees of the night were gone dined.

Now, all is up here! within a short time some other sinister event must occur, for the foundation is laid and a general commotion will ensue.

Another, an untoward event occurred yesterday. All the Majees had assembled in the Sookhniwas, and after the ferungees had gone away, the others fell upon and beat the Majee Sahib, who received a great many slaps on the face, but, by the blessing of Purneshur, her life was spared, and, fortunately the Hoozoor (the young Rajah) was not in the Sookhniwas, but in his mother's apartments. Fomentations and other remedies were applied and they have effected a cure.

I hey questioned the man (that wounded the Agent to the Governor General,) who told them that he was a Luwui* (by caste) of the district of Jeeloo, but that his ancestors, five generations back, had quitted that part of the country, and he now resided at Mularna Kuneeareepoor, that formerly he was in service at Runghambur, and at present remained with Deewan Umur Chund. He was then asked at whose bidding he had acted thus, and, at first he said that he had done it of his own accord, but when pressed for his motive, he answered,—"the sahib went into the Sookhniwas alone,† on which account the Sravugees used to say among themselves in the Mundur, that the honor of the Kuchwahas was gone, that was my reason for doing it but do why you ask these questions of me? All the Sravugees and all the men of the Sardars were my abettors, only they all hung back at the moment of action, and, of my own party of four, I alone was left." The act was done at the instigation of others—measures of another kind were tried first, and at last this was resorted to. He merely repeats what he has been told among other things he said,—"If I had not done this deed Rawuljee would have been sacrificed."

Date Jeth Soodi 9th 1892 (5th June 1835.) P. S. 1st. There is much strictness observed with regard to letters and papers of all kinds at the gates and elsewhere, therefore when you write make use of the inverse character. Do not forget this injunction. Megh Singh is not yet arrived.

P. S. 2d. I hey gave me leave to depart five days ago, but I managed by some means or other to stay here, first, on account of its being Wednesday, and then—because I wanted camels now, I will say distinctly,—"I shall not go at present willingly, though if you insist on my going whether I will or not, I can't help myself."

Vo. 36.—*Translation of Paper No. 43, received from Agra. A letter, the hand writing of which is recognised as that of Chingun Singh, an illegitimate son of the uncle and adoptive father of Rao Hunwunt Singh of Munoharpoor. It probably went to Deosa and thence to Agra.*

Receive my salutation—Your letter has arrived and I have perused its contents, you say that whatever there was to write you have communicated, keeping nothing back, that you have forwarded the several despatches to Metcalfe sahib and the other gentlemen, also to Alves sahib, and that you think instructions of a favourable nature will now come, likewise that he (the Agent Governor General) will speak to the purpose that you have spared no labour, and have resorted to every possible means, though the result must rest with Purneshur—the latter is true, but exertions well directed give success, therefore, be not winking in this essential.

You request that a communication may be made to the interior—"There is as much vigilance preserved in that quarter as ever, but there is no falling off in the firmness of the Majee sahib, she had rather die than depart from her word. The wretch (the Rawul) is doing his utmost to vex and annoy her, and to lead astray and separate from her all the other Ranees, but she possesses strength of mind and is resolute.

* The Thakoor who had remained after the Darbar broke up.

† A door in the wall between the palace and Surbutha Courts.

‡ The commotion that took place in the first instance when Major Alves was wounded, and when he and Mr. Blake after him left the Surdkee Deorhee.

§ Separately between the Tripolia and Surdkee Deorhee.

* Name of a tribe of Rajpoots.

† This never took place.

Six or seven days ago the Sahib came to the Sookhniwas, sent every one away, and conversed with the Majees during four ghurrees (an hour and half);—an account of this, and of the Rawul's success, after the departure of the sahib, in deceiving all the other Majees—the Dowurejee, Chawurejee, &c.; of the closing the Deorhee as far as the outer large door, and afterwards the approach of certain Sirdars, and what was then said on both sides came written at length from Juepoor (in a letter from Climun Singh's son Juwahir Singh) and was sent on to you immediately; so that from the perusal of that paper you will be aware of the whole. The sahib and Majee sahib conversed on the best of terms, and the former said, in substance, *You are Mistress here; whatever it may be your pleasure to order will be done, and instructions to this effect have been received from the ruler. The Rawul was exceedingly displeased with this result, imagining that it was all over with his designs.*†

On Wednesday the 8th, the sahib came again to the Sookhniwas, and the Majee sahib and other Majees were all present: the sahib, they say, paid this visit for the purpose of settling the previous dispute which has been mentioned—Blake's. He accompanied the bura sahib, and the four Moosahibs, and all the other Sirdars also came to the Sookhniwas on this occasion. When the day had risen a puhur and quarter (about 9 o'clock), the sahib, taking his departure, went out by the Surdkee Deorhee, and was standing by his elephant that was kneeling, when he suddenly received three sword wounds—two of them through the hat, and one, which was slight, upon the forehead. A letter giving an account of this event, with the murder of Blake sahib, and the death of a spearman, three chupassees, and an umbrella-bearer, has come from thence and is sent for your perusal. A city mob surrounded and killed the gentleman—Blake sahib and all those men. The bura sahib was wounded at the Deorhee, and from that place the cry issued—kill (or strike) don't let go away; upon which the people in the streets, including even Bruhmuns, acted as they did. At the very moment the bura sahib was wounded, accordingly as it had been previously concerted, cry was raised in the way proposed.‡

All the other Ranees had assembled in the Sookhniwas where they beat the Majee soundly: the latter was a good deal hurt, but fomentations were applied and her life was saved. This act appears plainly to have been brought about by that Burun Sunkur (the Rawul, that worthless man); Huri knows if it be so.

This is an atrocious affair! That the Agent should be thus wounded in front of the Deorhee (the Rawul) and that he should have dishonored the Majee, the mother of the son, through the agency of others: such offences, sufficient to cause the loss of the Raj, and the expulsion of the Kuchiwahas and Mootsuddes, will have proceeded from him (the Rawul). It seems to me that now the English will be disgusted with him; therefore, whatever you have to write to Metcalfe sahib* regarding the late events, be sure to write and despatch speedily; and, as Alves sahib has survived here, write to him also what there is to be said. Write in such a strain that the atrocities shall be attributed directly to him (the Rawul), and that such instructions on the report of this affair may be received from the Sudur that the wretch may this time be utterly ruined, when all obstacles will be removed to you. But if when all this blood has been shed, he should still keep his place, he will then become

firmly fixed; do not therefore falter in your exertions to convey full impressions to the sahib log and the Sudar.

With regard to what you write about the cash, valuables, &c. the adage concerning fortune is true enough; fortune will do what an enemy cannot effect: but you will see that if Purneshurjee is favorably disposed, and this wretch gets his face blackened, all the property will be forthcoming from the various places of deposit. By the assistance of Purneshur every thing becomes practicable, therefore be easy in your mind. (*Four lines are here torn off*).

P. S. Give my blessing to Chirunjee (Futih Lal). You will learn what has been done from these letters: do not be troubled in mind, but remain collected, for with the help of Purneshur every thing is feasible.

No. 37.

This bag was found upon the ground near the Majee-ka-Bagh by an out door servant. Upon the bag is fixed a piece of paper containing a direction to deliver it to the gentleman from Neemuch, for doing which a reward of one hundred rupees should be given to the finder. Within the bag is a long address to the gentleman from Neemuch, much in the strain of the paper picked up in camp near Sanganer—translation of which accompanied the examination of Hookum Chund and Futih Lal. The hand writing appears clearly to be that of Gyan Chund, son of Umur Chund, though somewhat disguised. This document is not worth translating to insert in the appendix, but the following are specimens of its style:—that the person to whom it is addressed is called upon to make the Majee absolute if he have come here by order of the British Government: that the Rawul has collected the Juepoor army in the neighbourhood with the intention of observing the present proceedings; should the Bunees be found guilty he will remain quiet, but in case of himself being taxed in any way, he purposes cutting off the heads of several gentlemen. If such an event actually take place you will again perhaps charge the crime to the ryots. He will assuredly commit another atrociously treacherous act through the means of Lukhmun Singh; the Rajpoots will perpetrate the murders and the ryots will suffer.

The Rawul has threatened and driven away all the witnesses of Manik Chund.

The Rawul will put to death any one who gives evidence openly, for which reason some score of letters have been thrown down privily, but nobody has paid attention to their contents.

The bura sahib has received from the Rawul three lakhs of rupees, wherefore he yields to him in all things, and conceals the facts connected with the death of Mr. Blake.

The address is of great length, and is filled with the most puerile and obvious, but malignant and atrocious falsehoods.

No. 38.

These documents, though not of such importance, were shown to the Court on account of the concern taken in the transaction referred to in the depositions, by Horroo Malee, one of the witnesses who had been examined on the part of Deewan Umur Chund.

The following note was written in numeral ciphers, which have been interpreted by study. It was found upon Cheema Bruhmun, Qasid from Mathura.

Receive my salutation. The messenger has arrived and I have communicated what was written, so be at ease on that point.

Juet Ramjee Sahoo (father of the prisoner Siva Lal Sahoo,) died on Thursday the 9th of the second Usarh. There is great search made for me here, and I have little chance of escaping; but should I succeed in effecting my retreat, I will come to you. They have cut off all communication with the Deelan* and to gain access is impracticable. The servants also cannot go about.

* Perhaps the Sanghees; or it may be Deewan Umur Chund.

* This is a misrepresentation of a real durbar interview.

† All this is entirely without foundation and contrary to facts.

‡ Bruhmuns are here specified because they were the enemies of Jotha Ram, as if to show what excellent management there had been.

§ The precise origin of the preconcerted cry is not described, but it must have proceeded from the conspirators, and the writer of this letter appears to have known that it had been planned, and that those to whom he was writing would know by whom.

Write to Metcalfe sahib respecting the matter, in order that good may ensue from your so doing.

Is there any thing known about the movements of Metcalfe sahib, and when he is likely to come? Send some certain intelligence that may satisfy my mind.

Ask of Chumpa Laljee and Baeejee what the Surishtu is with regard to attire, and prepare the dresses for both Sethanees according to their instructions, writing the particulars hither.

Date, 12th of second Usarh, Budi (10th July.) You have desired that the messenger should receive three rupees: I have given two rupees, and you must pay him one more when he returns.

Abstract of the Examination of Gunga Ram Jat.

I am a poor man, very hungry. One of my brothers disappeared, and I came to this country in search of him. They knew I was hungry in the Mundur and gave me something to eat; my name is Ganga Ram.

I live at Weir, and I brought a letter from the house of Muni Ram Seth, at Muthura, which I was told to deliver to a Malee at the Temple of Deewan Umur Chundjee; I gave it to Roroo Malee, who is present. A person with whom I was not acquainted put the letter into my hands at the Kothee of Muni Ram Seth; I do not know the name of the person. On reaching Juepoor I put up in the Mundur of the Deewan and have sojourned there three days.

Roroo Malee denies at first that he received any letter from Gunga Ram, or has had any communication with him; but, being contradicted by Gunga Ram, acknowledges that he did get a letter from him, which he gave to one Toolsee bearer, servant of Deewan Umur Chund.

Cheema Bruhmun, Qasid, deposes that he brought a letter from the house of Muni Ram Seth to Juepoor and delivered it to Gheesa, servant girl of Deewan Umur Chund, who told him to put up at the Deewan's Temple until the answer was ready. About noon to-day Gheesa came to him with a letter and two rupees; was going off towards Muthura, when two men seized him and brought him away for examination.

No 39.—*Deposition of Manik Chund, Savugee, Bhossa, taken 26th August, 1835, before Captains Thuesby and Ludlow, and Lieutenant Connolly.*

States, in my eleventh or twelfth year, while my father was alive, I entered the house of Deewan Umur Chund, Savugee. The Deewan, from pious motives gave me two years' education under Bruhmuns, and required no work from me for that period; afterwards he began to use my service. I continued in some degree a student myself, but taught other boys, and performed personal service to the Deewan, bringing him water to drink, etc. At this time he gave me two rupees monthly when I had attained my fifteenth year and became intelligent, he allowed me four rupees a month. He gave this for a year or two and then made me keeper of his household accounts, on an allowance of six or seven rupees per mensem. For two years I held the latter office, then the Deewan appointed to it one Bijue Duttu, Kaeth, and employed me to write Potees and read, and as a personal attendant, on the same monthly pay of six or seven rupees. Seven or eight years ago he made me Asamee of the Deewanee Kuchery, on twelve rupees a month—my work in this office was to write dates and endorsements on deeds of lands bestowed by the Raj in present or in charity. This was rightly Deewan Umur Chund's duty, but he made it over to me. The Deewanee Kuchery is on the east of the Sird Deorhee. Besides this, I used to sit by the Deewan when he read the Potees, and to perform any household service that he required of me. My allowance of twelve rupees per mensem was given me as wages, and I received in lieu of cash, a grant upon the village of Puchetta-ka-bad. I found myself in everything; sometimes on occasions of sorrow or rejoicing, the Deewan gave me presents; and in years when the crops failed, he allowed me eight or ten rupees cash per mensem.

In those days a Tagnoon of the Jain caste, Prambhuna, had come to Juepoor, with him the Deewan sent me and Punna Lal Patosee, Savugee, to Ginnarjee, (a place of worship,) which is distant 300 kos from Juepoor. The Tagnoon accompanied us 50 or 60 kos on the way, and then quitted us of his own accord; but I and Punna Lal going on to Ginnarjee, worshipped and returned. It was in the beginning of the month Chuet Sumbut 1899, that we started on this pilgrimage, and we returned (to Juepoor) in the end of Usarh of the same year. At the latter period the Deewan was at Madhoopoore, but hisson Gyanjee (Chund) was at Juepoor, so I served him. Afterwards news coming that the Deewan was ill, Gyanjee repaired to Madhoopoore and I accompanied him; we went in the month Usaj, when the Deewan recovered he returned to Juepoor, and I came with him; Gyanjee remained at Madhoopoore. After this my mother became very ill, on which account my attendance on the Deewan was irregular, and in the month Usarh of Sumbut 1890 he dismissed me. I remained in Juepoor, and gained my livelihood by writing Potees. In the month Magashur (five months after dismissal,) I entered the service of Futih Chund Gungwal. Twenty-five days after I became his servant, he went to Tijara, but before setting out he gave me money for my expenses and said, "having transcribed and revised the Chundrika and other Potees, come to me at Tijara when I send for you." He altogether gave me seventy rupees as a present to pay debts; twenty-five rupees for two months wages in advance, at 12 rs. 8 as. per mensem, and one rupee for the purchase of paper, on which to write the Potees. He wrote from Tijara to call me; so, in the month Chuet Sumbut 1890, I, my father-in-law, and my servant Kalya, started from this with one camel, and on the road we hired a carrier. Our first march to Nailu, our second to Sainthul, and third to Buswa. At Buswa, Futih Chund's Gomastu, the son of Pann Raj, received me; his father had gone into the district on business, but he returned, and they together kept me two or three days; then giving me a man to accompany me, they sent me on after the third puhur of day had passed, and I proceeded to Rajgurb. From Rajgurb I travelled to Malakhera village, where I ate bread, and then went on one and a half kos to another village, where I slept: I don't know the name of the latter village, but remember that the water of its well was very good. From that village I journeyed to Ulwur, and having there eaten bread in the house of Nirba Ram Chuodhuree I proceeded and put up in a small village, the name of which I do not know, near a garden, six kos from Ulwur. Thence, I travelled to Moonha Khara village and halted; and on the third day I reached Tijara, where I lived with Futih Chund. Afterwards, on the second of Jeth Soodi, Futih Chund having hired a talto for me, sent me away in company with Hur Lal Gungwal (who rode in his own bulah) after giving me the following instructions. "Govia Ulwur to Buswa, and if Doolue Chund, Ram Ruttun and Chutoor Bhooj propose keeping you three or four days, stay with them." So, leaving Tijara, I rested at Buhadoorpoora-ka Dera, and thence travelled to Ulwur. At Ulwur, Doolue Chund and Ram Ruttun met me and said, "stay with us—on this understanding, that, if Futih Chund writes for you from Tijara you will return to him at Tijara, or if he desires you to go on to Buswa, you will proceed thither." After this Futih Chund wrote to me,—"if these persons (the three above named) wish to keep you, stay at your ease with them, and come to me when I send for you"—so I remained with Doolue Chund, but I said to him—"if Futih Chund sends for me I will go." At Doolue Chund's I taught children. In the month Usaj Doolue Chund said "go to Juepoor, transcribe, and bring here some Potees." He gave me thirty rupees for my living in Ulwur, and one hundred and fifty for my expenses at Juepoor. Also one hundred rupees for the actual transcription of the Potees—the Byakura, Kab, and threes of the Savugee Potees. So I travelled to Rajgurb, and there sitting myself at the

Both of Chudoor Bhoj, I came with him to Juepoor in the month Uroj.

Arrived at Juepoor, I transcribed the Potees and reviewed them. While I was so engaged, Doolue Chund wrote two or three times to call me, but I went not. When the Potees were written in the month Bysakh, I made ready to go to Ulwur. At that time I said to the Deewan (Umar Chund) "give me a buhul;" he replied,—"I will give you one to take you to Ulwur." So, on the 6th of the month Bysakh Budi, at night, I was packing up the Potees, when my apartment caught fire. God knows how it happened! An uproar arose, and Ubbue Chund Pandyo, coming from another house by the roof, extinguished the fire with water. Some of my papers and clothes were wetted by the water poured in, therefore I did not set out for Ulwur that day. I had procured a purwana for the road from the Rawul, through Bijue Ram Pandyo. Five or seven days after the fire, having packed the Potees in two bundles, I sent them to Ulwur in Hansooka's buhul, and wrote that I was coming. Doolue Chund's mother who was in Juepoor said—"go with me"—so having hired a buhul, on the 7th of Jeth Budi I set out for Ulwur, with my mother, my daughter, and one servant, in company with five buhuls belonging to Doolue Chund's family. There was also another buhul in company.

At the Ghat-kaduwaza the customs-officers looked at the buhul. We proceeded when four ghurrees of the day had passed, halted at Jumdoolie to eat, and went on to a place 6 kos from Juepoor, at which we halted when two or four ghurrees of night had elapsed. Starting early the next morning I ate bread in the village Purasoolie, which is twelve kos from Juepoor, and then going on to the village Muhesera, which is eighteen kos from Juepoor, I put up when four ghurrees of night had passed. Again, starting early I journeyed to a place called Goodha, which is twenty-two kos from Juepoor and five from Muhesera: I there have alighted under a peepul tree near the village, ate bread, and went on in the cool to Buswa, where I halted when four ghurrees of night were gone, under the foot on the Rajghur road. Two ghurrees afterward Schoonee Sravugee, Jewon Ram came to see me; two other men were with him; I was at that time taking the name of the deity, so I had no conversation with him. He went away, and I slept there the night. The next morning early, leaving Buswa, I travelled to the house of Doolue Chund in Rajghur, where I partook of sweetmeats. Doolue Chund's Qu-beela remained there with him: my buhul and that of Moonna Lal Shoonnee Sravugee which was with me went on after the 3rd puhur of day, and I halted outside the town of Malakhara, when a puhur or six ghurrees of night had elapsed: my buhul first reached this place, and Moonna Lal came afterwards. I remained there all night, and starting just before dawn the next morning, I went on to Ulwur. Moonna Lal who set out from Malakhara a little before me, reached Ulwur first. My buhul remained in Doolue Chund's Havelee four ghurrees, while I was looking out for a place at which to put. Doolue Chund had named his old dwelling house for me, but his brother Ubbue Chund and his son Patoo Lal would not admit me. Then I went to a Mundur where my brethren assembled, and there I met two persons who accompanied me to shew me another house: one was Chandoowar Panna Lal: and the other Sethes Bachoo Lal: so they took me to a house belonging to Chandoowar Chhao Ram and Gopal Sogane, and there gave me a tarbar suite of three apartments and a kotha (closet), situated on the left side of the house as you enter, in Gopal Sogane's portion of it—and there I remained.

No. 40.—Summary of Examination of Girdharee Mir in January last. Girdharee Mir, servant of Doolue Chund Hansooka Sravugee.

Q.—Was Manik Chund Sahjee Doolue Chund's servant?

A.—No, he received pay from the Punch of the Mundur, but at the suggestion and by advice of the Punch, Sahjee gave him something from motives of piety and charity.

(Deponent declares that he set off with the party from Juepoor for Ulwur on Budi 7th of Jeth, and gives a full account of the journey to Rajghur, with as much particularity as Manik Chund or any of the individuals who have been examined, though with some statements peculiar to himself and at variance with other depositions.) At Rajghur deponent remained with Doolue Chund, and knows not how or when those who travelled in the four buhuls not belonging to Doolue Chund went on—afterwards says, that the persons to whom those four buhuls belonged took leave of Doolue Chund in his presence, and the four carts went off together. Sookh Singh and Dhuoukul Brulmun (Doolue Chund's servants) accompanied them. Saw Manik Chund every day between Juepoor and Rajghur. Saluted him and exchanged a few words with him daily. Also prepared the meals for Doolue Chund's family, and supplied water to drink, assisted by Dhuoukul every day.

Thinks Poorun Mul followed his family to Rajghur, but cant say—saw him two or four days after his own arrival at Rajghur.

When told that Manik Chund had deposed, that he Girdharee Mir, had gone back from Jumdolee to bring Poorun Mul, and did not accompany the party on the road to Rajghur, and asked whether his own statement or that of Manik Chund was the true one; exclaims,—"Did Manik Chund really say so? Then Manik Chund has told the truth, and I have uttered what is false." After this avowal of the deponent his further examination is postponed to another day.

Second Examination of Girdharee Mir early in February last.

Q.—You deposed to untruths regarding Manik Chund's journey the other day, but you are now expected to keep to facts; say how it took place?

A. Sometime in Jeth Budi, the exact date I do not recollect, Hansooka's family quitted Juepoor, and I accompanied their buhuls as far as the ghat, (a mile and half from the city) whence, by desire of Doolue Chund's mother, I returned to Juepoor, for the purpose of proceeding with Poorun Mul. On the following day but one, I set out with Poorun Mul and attended him to Rajghur, from which place I again returned to Juepoor, Manik Chund went with us on the departure of Doolue Chund's family as far as the ghat, but I did not see him subsequently at Rajghur, nor did I hear that he had gone on to Ulwur. I staid at Rajghur during eight or ten days with Doolue Chund, and then by his order I returned to Juepoor. I arrived at Rajghur with Poorun Mul on the third day, including the one in which we set out. I saw Manik Chund following the gares on foot as far as the ghat. I do not know in what house Manik Chund lived at Juepoor, and I know not that he went on to Ulwur, or came back to Juepoor.

Q.—If this be a true statement, why did you depose falsely before?

A.—Moonna Lal, nephew of Doolue Chund, told me that the Rawul had sent for me, and desired me to go and say that Manik Chund had accompanied those buhuls of Hansooka's family to Ulwur. I have been staying at a house of Moonna Lal in Juepoor.

Q.—When was it that Moonna Lal so instructed you, and was any other person present on the occasion?

A.—It was when you gentlemen were returning from Ulwur that he told me what I have mentioned; and Panna Lal, another relative of Doolue Chund, residing in the same house with Moonna Lal, was present at the time.—Calcutta Courier.

FREE PRESS ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

On the evening of Thursday, the 15th September, the anniversary of the liberation, by Sir Charles Metcalfe, of the Press of India, about seventy gentlemen dined together at the Town Hall, Theodore Dickens, Esq., in the chair, Henry Torrens, Esq., vice chairman. After the cloth was withdrawn, the chairman, briefly alluding to the absence of several gentlemen who had taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the first commemoration, stated that intelligence of an afflicting nature had that day been received from the Cape, which unfortunately prevented the attendance of Mr. Pattle, Mr. H. M. Parker, and Captain Taylor, (Madras Army). The chairman read a communication from Mr. Parker, as follows:—

"Nothing short of an event which gives me such deep concern, could have interfered with my participating in the commemoration of a measure, which appears to my humble judgment no less wise as a measure of state policy than calculated to produce the most enormous benefits to the people—a measure, in short, which I view even as a proud servant of the Company, conscientiously assist in celebrating, because I think it promises full as much for the safety as for the good government of British India while an Englishman I shall ever honor and applaud the English feeling which created, and the English spirit which dared, amidst the despotisms of Asia, to legalize the freedom of the Press."

With regard to the absence of one of the earliest advocates for, and staunchest friends, to a Free Press in India, Dwarkanauth Tagore, Mr. Dickens assured the company, what, indeed, they could very well imagine, that it was not an excuse, but indisposition alone which occasioned his absence.

The chairman then proposed "The King," which was drank with enthusiastic cheers, and afterwards the

"Freedom of the Press in India and Sir Charles Metcalfe its Liberator."

MR. DICKENS.—Gentlemen, in rising to propose this toast, I have to perform a most grateful duty. I rise secure of the sympathy of every man who hears me at this social board, to give utterance to our common agreement in a great public principle,—to do more, to give utterance to our grateful feelings towards the statesman who had the courage to uphold this principle in theory, the magnanimity to enforce it in practice. I feel secure too of the sympathy not only of every one who hears me, but of thousands and tens of thousands to whom the press that he has freed will convey this tribute of applause, to the greatest public measure of Sir Charles Metcalfe, of any Governor-General who has ruled over British India since the first establishment of our power. Gentlemen, I take leave to speak of it as a tribute of applause, because, in paying it, we pay only that which we owe. That which I say, speaking I trust on your behalf, as well as my own sentiment, is not simply the expression of a truth, but is the performance of an act of justice which is in every case a public duty. To me it is a peculiar and personal pleasure to have to perform this task, for if in conjunction with one whose absence we all regret, and who on a similar occasion last year more worthily presided over you, I once, though not on precisely the same grounds as he did, proposed what I thought an ill-timed praise

differing then from many with whom it is my pride and pleasure now and generally to agree, I did so because I thought it my duty. That which I thought my duty then, I think my duty now, and as I said before it is with peculiar satisfaction I fulfil it. (Hear, hear.)

The value of what Sir C. Metcalfe has done cannot be overlooked or under-rated by those who have for a series of years had experience of Indian politics and watched the policy of the Home authorities. Without speculating on what the future may have in store for us or for him, it is enough to look back on the past, and that not a very remote past, to see the enormous stride that has been made from the law and policy of Mr. Adam to the law and policy of Sir C. Metcalfe. Both of these gentlemen were, and deservedly, in the highest degree popular from their private virtues—both gained most attached public and private friends—both were Whigs (I believe) in politics, and liberal on English questions—both belonged to the Civil Service—both held a supreme power in India by a temporary and precarious tenure,—in many, in most things how similar, in one grand point how unlike! Incalculable is the difference between their Indian policy, (cheers). And shall we who have borne testimony to the private merits of the one be negligent or forgetful of the incomparably greater public desert of the other, and be deterred from doing justice to ourselves and to him, because block-heads in my call itulation? At last, Gentlemen, we are an admitted power—the negation is negated, the cipher is replaced by a visible unit, and on this subject our republic, at least, I hope, is one and indivisible. We do not call ourselves the public of India, but we do call ourselves the public of Calcutta, and that contains a good share of its intelligence, nay, if we were to go upon Tory foundations and borrow the air of an argument (that did good battle in its day,) the *hocus potius* principle, called virtual representation, we might safely assume to represent all men in India whose hands the choicest had touched with his magic ferule. (Hear, and laughter.) We should have better grounds to shew for our claim than Old Sarum, ancient moor and anise of directors, or Gatten had to shew for representing Lords of Manchester. Peace, however, and a long oblivion to such delinquent pretensions. We speak for ourselves, we speak for our fellow-citizens, because we believe, in their agreement on the latter ground, we might speak for 9 out of every 10 men of sense and education in all India. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen it may be said of us that we are misled by our sympathies and feelings as freemen, on this question, that we apply in maxima suitable to other times and other countries, and other governments to this country, and this government to which they do not apply in the least. Gentlemen, this is not so. I speak for myself, I doubt not I speak for you, when I say it is not so. We do not meet to utter political common places in praise of the Freedom of the Press generally, we meet because our understandings as well as our feelings are convinced, that it is good for us, that it is good for India; because we are convinced that this measure is not more bold than wise.

Gentlemen, we trust, do we not. That we can render a reason for the political faith that is in us, that we can answer the question why are you friends to the Freedom of the Press in India. Why are we? Because we think for those who were free before, that the freedom of the press is the more necessary, here, since they have the less of any other because for those who have not learn the virtues which freedom alone can give it, is amongst the best of teachers, without it even with liberty,

(to say nothing of political,) can neither be attained nor enjoyed. Gentlemen, we think so because a free press even in a country governed by foreign rulers, such as are neither tyrants nor wish to be so; when they and their countrymen are very far advanced beyond these they govern in arts as well as arms, in morality and a knowledge as well as in policy, is the best security both for the governors and the governed. Because a Free Periodical Press, in such a country (as in truth it is in every country,) useful to the governed and perhaps in the first instance, most useful to the governors; it is a counsellor and no coultier, the only honest spy, a good chronicler of merit and demerit, (better, gentlemen, than merit-fostering reports made in secret) and (if sedition lurk in the land) why then a cheap advertiser of sedition. (Cheers.) The instance given by Sir John Malcolm of written and secret libels scattered among the native soldiery in his camp inciting them to the mutiny and massacre of their European officers, are the strongest arguments that could be given in favor of the value of a free press, that "charitable libelness" the ground work, the incitement, the persuasion in all these cases to rebellion were not, gross, palpable (except to the ignorant and credulous) and enormous lies, such as the Delhi Ukhbar, or similar native productions, would disseminate. The cause of the ready belief in such lies is ignorance, the cure is the dissemination of knowledge, compare the most fictitious newspaper with such documents as these that Sir J. Malcolm mentions, no man writes treason in a newspaper openly and intelligibly at least, and if he does, the Government know how to deal with him, and would be justified in war time, perhaps at any time, in seizing his whole daily edition, compare the worst newspaper imaginable here with a document of this deadly kind, which no man knew of "Pie nint with the fite of thousands," to borrow and apply a poet's thought, fits the scrap "unseen," and in silence and in secrecy whispers its exhortations to murder. Because, in time, we think that neither treason nor conspiracy are formed or fomented in newspapers, and few causes of discontent that are not just are long dwelt on, that we wish for a free press in India. (Applause.)

I will proceed, (though I fear I weary you, and perform a work of supererogation) it is because we do not think that the Government of India is a despotism—because we do not think that the preservation of our power in India (or the extraction of revenue, to use the illustration of Sir C. Metcalfe) is the first or sole object of our rule,—because we believe that our power is necessary for the protection of the natives as well as for our own, and a free press will aid in teaching them to believe it, and convincing them of it, that we advocate a free press in India. Whatever dicams may float in the head of a young orator of the Hindoo College, concerning his own fitness and that of his class to govern his countrymen, the progress of his own understanding, and contact with practical life, will soon teach him how vain such visions are, that it is not in such a sense that "knowledge is power," that it would not be to the educated, or the good among his countrymen (in case of our expulsion) that the sceptre would descend, but it would be disputed for by the half-disciplined bands of the Sikh, the sword of the Afghan or the Rajpoot, the lance of the Mahiatta, and fall to the hand of some soldier who, probably, could not write his own name. And we know that a free press will, day by day, convince every class of our subjects of the truth, that our power and their good are really coincident, because, as I said before, our power is not DESPOTISM. (Loud applause.)

From the hour that India was governed by a British company, I ought to have been able to say, but more happily from the hour that it was regulated for by the wise and careful care of a British Parliament, I am able to say, that we could never, with the smallest propriety, be

applied to its condition by any public jurists. Our political condition is a transition state; though far removed from political liberty by the necessity of the case, it is at least much further removed from absolute despotism. Were I a public man, engaged in the task of governing this country, I should hold it the worst and most dangerous of false imputations. As such I would "defy, deny, spurn back and scorn it." The mind that is fit to govern civilized men, and can look with pity on ill-founded pretensions to superiority not based on virtue and knowledge, must admit that the relation of master, is as debasing as that of slave, it is twice accursed, both in that which it bestows, and that which it takes away. Let us do honour to the man, who has perceived and acted on the truth; even in a state not wholly politically free, the truth may yet be spoken under the safeguard and restraint of the law, who at the hazard of sacrificing the objects of a most honorable ambition, has acted on this truth, who rejecting the doctrine, that statesmen here were bound to execute the mandates and carry into effect the policy of others with an absolute submission, has enlarged our liberty while he has asserted his own. I propose to you his health, as of a man and statesman, who in this measure has approved himself, wise, frank, fearless, and free. I propose to you freedom of the Press in India, and the health of its liberator, Sir Charles Metcalfe' (the toast was drank with enthusiasm.)

The Governor-General.

MR DICKENS—Gentlemen;—I propose to you the health of the Governor General of British India, Lord Auckland. As the representative of the crown, as the representative of the United Kingdom, as the representative of the East India Company, to whom the government of this great country is entrusted, we owe him all honor, and it is fitting that his name should succeed next in order to the first, in honor of the great public cause to commemorate the triumph of which we are specially assembled. Had I the honor of a personal acquaintance with his lordship, it would be unbecoming that I should speak of his personal character even in the way of praise, though from all I hear, it would well admit of it. But of his public acts since he has exercised in India the high powers entrusted to him, I may without impropriety say, (two exceptions admitted, and as I speak, they must be allowed to me at least as my own sentiment and for which, perhaps, he can scarcely be considered fully responsible) they have the merit of a far-sighted and liberal wisdom. I believe, too, I may say, all India relies with confidence, on his moderation, his integrity and the soundness of his own political views and intentions, the condition that, power so vast as that entrusted to him requires, is, that after well weighing as the man, he must decide for himself as the Governor, not trusting too much to those around him, who, chosen too much from one class, might give too narrow and exclusive a direction to measures that must affect all. (Applause.) I once said, publicly speaking of the Governor-General in the abstract, that the Charter had set him up as colossus of despotism; it was an exaggeration, natural enough in the heat of extempore speech, but of which I repent and which I recall. Reflection has reduced the colossus of my imagination to more ordinary dimensions. But this at least is true, that the powers given to a Governor-General are very large, dangerously large, more than commensurate with any practical responsibility. (Hear, hear.) Can I then say more of our present Governor-General with propriety, than that I believe and trust, that they are most safely committed to his moderation, when (as all men must admit) they require a statesman to wield them of high capacity and thorough practical good sense and integrity. Gentlemen, I propose to you the health of Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of British India. (Drank with three cheers.)

The Navy.

Mr. DICKENS.—Gentlemen; I give you the Navy, and in giving you the toast, though it be a tritely glorious theme, and one on which I can scarcely say any thing that has not been often and much better said before, my wish to do it all honour will not allow me to propose it without preface. We have now enjoyed a peace nearly as long as the policy of Walpole secured for us in the last century, from the treaty of Utrecht to the war with Spain in 1739, the war of the ears as Sir Robert called it, with which the head had nothing to do. As long as the admirable foreign policy of the modern Whig administration is persevered in, as long as the alliance of France and England continues, and then mutual good understandings with the United States, (and may they never be disturbed!) we have the best guarantee for the peace of the whole civilized world. I cannot wish so well to the navy as to wish for war, and I cannot wish it a better, or more glorious career than peace has afforded it—more pure and staid triumphs. Gentlemen; permit me briefly to recall to your memories, if need there be to recall such deeds, the services of our glorious navy since a general peace has existed in Europe, and with our brethren in America. First and foremost on the list of high deeds is the extinction of State piracy, the liberation of thousands of Christian slaves, the payment of and the long arrears of vengeance for the wrongs of centuries, the merited chastisement of Algiers, the crowning glory of Lord Exmouth's glorious life. Next the battle of Navarino, which a narrow interested policy alone, could characterize as untoward when it was necessary to save the existence of a whole nation, from whom the exterminating sword was averted by that single blow. Next comes the suppression of organized piracy in the West Indies, in conjunction with the gallant navy of the United States. Then the long and arduous services, and unhappily not yet ended required to put down that scourge of the human race the African Slave Trade, lastly, the now begun suppression of piracy in these our eastern seas, an enterprise which I doubt not will be followed up with a zeal worthy of the skill and energy which Captain Claid and his brave crew have displayed. Every one of these victories may well be said to be won for the good of the whole human race, and not to have cost humanity a single tear.—(Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, before I sit down, permit me to advert to another subject connected with this, to which it cannot be useless to advert, if it be useful on all public and social occasions to enforce, as far as individuals can, the expression of just and humane sentiment. It was the late President of the United States, Mr. Monroe, who (I think in a President's message) first uttered in a weighty and well-weighed state paper, a wish worthy of his country and himself,—a wish that, even, when open war was waged, between civilized belligerents, the goods and ships of every merchant might pass free on the broad highway of nations. He did not mean gentlemen, merely the exemption of neutrals, or the principle that free ships make free goods, which would be but favouring the worst of all war, war in disguise—and under pretext of neutrality—he meant that the non-combatant should be as unmolested at sea as on land, if he did not engage in combatant of war. I hope that day may yet come—I have lived, though not old, to see things I less expected. If it were the interest of the strong that this practice should be continued, that would be no excuse, it would be but the tyrant's plea necessity, which was first urged, you know, to excuse devilish deeds—but in truth it is the interest of the strong, to put it down. If we were to try conclusions with Russia, and her broken-backed ships were swept, as they assuredly would be, from the Baltic of the northern seas—if her Black sea fleet, manned by tight-waisted soldiers, transformed by an Autocrat's mandate into sailors, a veritable sort of horse marines, who would be a

laughing-stock to our seamen, were hermetically sealed up in the harbours of the Black Sea, she could yet make deadly war upon our commerce—any little power might thus assail the strong. (Hear.) The Duke of Modena, with as much sea coast as Bohemia, if instead of issuing libels against us in his ducal newspaper, he were to issue a declaration of war under dictation of Austria or Russia, he might give a commission to every scoundrel pirate that roves the sea, and has courage to cut a throat, and we could not but hang them, if they robbed us. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, let us hope the progress of intelligence all over the world, will ere long put an end to that unnecessary evil of war, and then, in a sense the very reverse of the Poets' canon,—the peaceful merchant, exercising maritime commerce in every nation of the world may say, on regarding the ocean,

Far as the breeze can bear the billows foam,
Survey our empire and behold our home.

Gentlemen, in its title of protector of maritime commerce, second only to that of defender of its country, I give you the British Navy.

Mr. C. R. PRINSEP.—And, gentlemen, let us not forget the King at the head of the Navy. (Much cheering.)

Mr. R. H. COCKBURN could not allow this toast to pass without offering his thanks for the honor done to a service to which he had the good fortune to belong. He regretted his inability to make a suitable acknowledgment, and that there was no member of the royal navy present who had lately been in active service, but he could not omit expressing the pleasure he felt at being able to say, amongst the little active service he had seen, was numbered that glorious victory at Algiers,—a victory which, as had been well said by the chairman, had not cost humanity a tear. (Cheers.)

The Army.

Mr. HENRY TORRENS.—There are certain words and phrases, which when merely repeated go more home to the feelings in their bare utterance, than if ushered in by oratory the richest and most florid. Thus, gentlemen, in giving the British Army, I need not carry you back to a reminiscence, exploit by exploit, of the army's various gallant deeds,—your own recollection and associations will furnish you with much more vivid impressions of these spirit-stirring acts of prowess than any words of mine. To night, however, we must look to the army in a pacific as well as in a pugacious character, and speak of them as citizens as well as soldiers. We must consider them in connection with the subject of this night's festival, and more particularly as regards the Indian Army, which circumstances have of late years placed, it has been said, unfavorably in connection with the Press. Yet, gentlemen, when we look at the events which have taken place during the past year, we can do nothing but congratulate the friends of free and temperate discussion upon the victory that has been achieved over an ill-grounded prejudice, and which has proved that not a Press unshackled, but a Press misused, is to be deprecated. (Hear, hear.) When a Press leads to the interchange of valuable opinions, when it tends to elicit professional information, and forms a guide to the discovery of merit, surely it must be said to add to, and not detract from, the general harmony and discipline of the body which so uses it. Gentlemen, we have seen different principles on other days, but I will allude to them no more than to point out the contrast with what we see at present. The change is due to Sir Henry Fane, that good and gallant soldier. (Much applause.) He is fortunate in commanding those capable of appreciating him, and to them as part, and no mean one, of our national army, let us drink with heartfelt good-will and a hearty cheer.—(Much applause.)

Captain THOMPSON of the Engineers, returned thanks almost in the following words. Gentlemen, my being called on to return thanks is quite unexpected, and I

regret my incapacity to do so in the manner I should wish. I hope, however, that some gentleman present, connected with the army, though not now one of its members, and who can more adequately return your wishes for your good wishes to the army, will rise up and do so. I can only return you my most heartfelt thanks, in behalf of myself and the army, for the honor you have done us.

The Indian Press.

MR. LEITH.—I did not intend, when I just now rose so inopportunely; to return thanks for the last toast or to interfere with the right of my friend Captain Thompson to represent the army, but to propose the next toast of the evening—"the Indian Press." In times, happily bygone, this toast would have been recommended to you not only, as now, by its own peculiar character and importance, but by that which will ever create sympathy in the breasts of the generous and the liberal, persecution for opinion's sake: these times have now passed away, but the record of them will ever remain a blot in the history of the British rule in India. Instead of appearing among you this evening, as would have formerly been the case, to give expression to lamentation and woe, and to stimulate you to gird up your loins for continuing a contest whose issue was doubtful, I have been appointed to perform the more pleasing duty of telling you of a battle already fought and of calling upon you to celebrate a victory already achieved. A new era has commenced in India; the British Parliament and Local Legislature, in their former enactments concerning our fellow countrymen in India, seemed to have practically adopted the sentence or curse pronounced by Pope Alexander, upon Sir Wm. Tracey and his posterity viz., "that the wind should always blow in their faces whether they travelled by land or water." (Laughter.) It is not my purpose to comment on the injustice of the penal restrictions of these acts towards the British people, but to congratulate you on the removal of the most obnoxious of them and on the establishment of free colonization. A Free trade, and a free press, each of these to a certain extent depends upon the others for its protection and the full development of the blessings it is calculated to produce, and all these when united form one powerful engine for the regeneration of India. (Hear.) From the year 1780, when I believe the first English newspaper was published, down to the year 1799, when a censorship was established for the first time, there were no direct restrictions upon the liberty of the Press in India. But the unconstitutional and arbitrary general power of "deportation without trial, was occasionally exercised to put down public writers who had made themselves obnoxious to the Local Government. The appointment of the censor was the act of Lord Wellesley; an act not to be excused ever by any sophistry about expediency, or justified by that plea which can alone justify the abridgement of the liberty of the subject—an absolute necessity clearly made out to have for its object the benefit of the public. "To submit the Press to the restrictive power of a licenser," said late eminent English judge, "is to subject all freedom of sentiment to the prejudice of one man, and to make him the arbitrary and infallible judge of all controverted points in learning, religion, and government." Such was the censor of the Indian Press! I shall not weary you by dwelling on the daily irritation and ceaseless round of petty annoyances, experienced by those who were connected with the Press in India caused by the capricious and senseless acts of this Government inquisitor, judge, and informer. The removal of the censorship was the act of the Marquess of Hastings in 1818; an act not the least in importance among the many beneficial acts which characterized his rule in India, and which reflect lustre on his name.

Now come we to the darkest period of our history—when the retirement of the Marquess of Hastings gave an opportunity, before the arrival of his successor, to the

then Vice-President of the Local Council, Mr. Adams, to enslave the Press and to forge those letters for which Sir Charles Metcalfe, to his immortal honor and with the decision worthy of a statesman, boldly struck off. That event we have this night met to celebrate, and judge ye which acted most justly towards India, and deserves best of his fellow countrymen there. (Hear.)

We must not, however, forget that we are indebted to those who stood in the breach, and who bore the brunt of the fire, and who suffered in person and in purse, while boldly fighting for the independence of the Indian Press. To them our thanks are due as well as to the little band of friends—one of whom I am happy to see here present, and a second is now pointed out to me who sits near me, and whom I ought not to have forgotten—a third I lament to say has been lately taken away from us by death—who supported these men when friends were few and friendships dangerous, and when those who had connected themselves with the press were tossed about like tennis balls at the caprice of any man whom accident may have placed in power. The name of Lord William Bentinck is associated in my mind and must be also in yours with the names of a Hastings and a Metcalfe, and will be honored by every friend to the freedom of the Press in India. To him belongs the praise of having practically demonstrated the safety of free discussion, and the advantages both to the Governors and to the governed resulting from a free press, and we must not forget that his declaration of amnesty to the Indian Press, and of his being friendly to its freedom, inspired confidence and gave security, and that although he did not destroy the thunderbolt that he averted its fall for a series of years.

The only argument used by those who attempt to defend the gagging and licensing system, and the criminal equity of the Star Chamber (without even its forms of trial and defence,) administered in the Indian Council Chamber during the continuance of that tyrannical system, is that of expediency based on an assumption of apprehended danger. That danger is now satisfactorily proved to have been a phantasm; and the state of mind of a few of those who apprehended, it may be perhaps not inaptly described by the scriptural apothegm, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." (Applause.) But even admitting, for the sake of argument, that danger did impend, this Indian Government in its policy towards the press, seems to me, to have acted as if ignorance of danger was synonymous with absence of danger, and, like the foolishness of the ostrich, to have imagined that by hoodwinking itself the danger which it feared was to be averted. (Cheers.)

If the press produces in India—and why should it not?—results similar to those it produces elsewhere, the errors of the legislative and executive will be corrected, and the people, both European and Native, will have, thereby, less cause of disaffection. (Hear.)

Free public scrutiny, and the control of public opinion are necessary means to keep a government in the right line of duty. (Hear, hear.) There always has been and always will be, I am afraid, a leaning in governments to particular rather than to general interests. Who then so fit and able to point out and correct the abuse of power as a jealous and watchful public on the spot, who are immediately affected by every act of miracle, and whose common interest it is to detect and amend it. The press in England cannot be a substitute for, although it may powerfully assist the press in India, when the latter has collected the facts and has commented upon them by the light afforded by local knowledge and experience.

Let the Indian press, therefore, exercise its functions boldly but temperately, honestly and for the public good, and it will never want supporters, and cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results to the people of India.

One word more, and I have done. In the debate which introduced the bill to give trial by jury to New South Wales, the late Mr. Huskisson, in his place in

the House of Commons, I remember, said in reply to Sir James Mackintosh; that "the Government of New South Wales was neither arbitrary nor despotic." Now mark, the reason—for there was a FREE PRESS, which had a due influence and controul over public affairs. This supplies a reason, why those should be hostile to the freedom of the press, who have considered conscientiously or otherwise that a despotism was necessary or desirable in British India; but it also supplies a powerful stimulus to us who would have to live under that despotism, to cherish, protect, and by every lawful means in our power, to uphold the freedom of the Indian Press. (Much applause.)

Mr. SAMUEL SMITH returned thanks in the following terms:—

Mr. Chairman; I have waited in the hope that some member of the press now present, better qualified than myself to do justice to the subject, would have risen to thank you all for the very flattering manner in which you have received Mr. Leith's toast. I somewhat regret that this duty has fallen to my lot—although it is an agreeable one.

I am no orator; I am not accustomed to speak in public; but the experience acquired by a residence of nearly a quarter of a century, within or in the vicinity of the far-famed Mahratta Ditch, the greatest portion of which time has been devoted to the press, enables me to speak with some confidence of its past and present state.

I need scarcely say with what joyous sensations I again meet here the friends of the press to commemorate the first anniversary of its freedom—an event which for many years I had looked forward to as a bright dream the fulfilment of which I scarcely dared to hope for much less to expect (applause). I am joyful in the recollection of the victory which public opinion has achieved for us, but this joy is chastened by a recollection of the sufferings of the past and the prospects of the future. I am, I believe, the only individual of the olden time who has not been wrecked on some of the rocks and shoals that have proved fatal to the rest of the Free Press fleet. I was fortunate enough to escape the destruction that overtook all my contemporaries: I clung to the battered hull of my ship, I did not desert her in the hour of peril, and I have witnessed the regeneration, the perfect freedom of the press, and I might well, therefore—other circumstances permitting—sing the *NUNC DIMISSIS* and make room for younger and able labourers in the public vineyard.

Before I do so, however, I should like to address a few words of sober truth to the friends of the press, and to its conductors: Sir Charles Metcalfe has made the press free—we are and ought to be grateful to him for that, whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting other acts of his. I will not however dwell on this point. I will merely remind the public generally,—the friends of the press particularly,—and my brethren the conductors of the liberal portion of it, that the liberty last year bestowed upon it has not been approved either by the Court of Directors or the Board of Control, and should the present Ministry retire and a Tory faction again obtain the reins of power, we may fear the worst: my fears may be visionary,—it will be wise, nevertheless, not to lose sight of the subject. We ought to look around us and see how many supporters we may calculate upon in case the freedom of the press should be again threatened with restraint. One of the earliest, the staunchest supporters of the Calcutta Press, one whom I had the pleasure of meeting here on the former celebration of the freedom of the press, and whose absence I now most deeply regret, the respected and lamented Mr. PALMER, has "gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Two others, Colonel Swinney and Mr. Turton, have returned to the land of their fathers: one still remains amongst us, and I am sure that he will always be, what he has always been, a warm friend of the liberty of the press, and of civil and religious liberty in the widest sense of the word. I need not tell you who I mean—you all know I mean Col. James Young (much applause). But I fear I am occupying more time than even your indulgence can afford me (applause.)

It has been often said by those doubtful friends of the Press, who only admire its freedom when it advocates their own particular notions, that it was already sufficiently free, and that it was proper that the Government should have the power to curb the "licentiousness" of Editors. That licentiousness should be curbed—that abuse of the power of the press should be punished—who will dispute? But have we no courts of law? Are they not strong enough for the purpose? Are they not preferable to the old Secretarial despotism? Can we forget the fate of the *Calcutta Journal* and the *Calcutta Chronicle*? The banishment and sufferings of Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Arnott, and the severe losses of two other respected gentlemen, Mr. Adam, who now sits opposite me, and Mr. Sutherland, who, I regret, is now absent in China—who were almost ruined by the suppression of the *Calcutta Chronicle*, and have never yet received any compensation for their losses?

There is another view of the case: from the precarious and unprotected state of Press property under the late regulation, monied men were averse to embarking their capital in a description of property which was subject to annihilation by the fiat of a Chief Secretary; hence no Press Proprietor could, when sickness required it, realize his property, and return to his native country; hence he became chained to his types until death summoned, or the Chief Secretary deported him!

No Press Proprietor ever yet realized a fortune, which may be attributed to limited circulation arising from high postage and a scanty reading population. Persons of every other condition in life—Civilians, Soldiers, Merchants, Tradesmen, have returned to their native Country loaded with the golden fruits of their labour; but for the unfortunate Press Proprietor there was hitherto no hope. The repeal of the old gagging law, has given to Press property an equal and permanent value—permits a dying printer, whose constitution has been ruined by many years arduous labor, to return to his native country and encourages monied men to embark their capital in the Press on equally secure terms as they could in any other reasonable speculation.

This is a solid advantage which we have already reaped from the freedom of the Press, and for which we thank Sir Charles Metcalfe—we may also thank him that we can now labor at our vocation with lighter hearts than of yore. He need not repent him of his good act, which, like charity, covers a multitude of sins—for he may reply to all complaints "is not the Supreme Court a sufficient guard for the public against licentiousness when it appears" and we may say "is not trial by Jury a sufficient safeguard for the Press against arbitrary power when exerted against it?"

I fear I am getting tedious—though I feel only as if I were getting warmed by my subject—for in my mind's eye I see the days of suffering of the Calcutta Liberal Press. I remember the time when I went to sleep after reading my proofs, and dreamed of Secretarial Wigs, and I have risen in the morning, and found my dreams prove true.

Through such trials, have I, and others here present, passed, and I can look back with grateful feelings as the last remnant of the persecuted press, that has survived the wreck and been able to keep to my post—we have groaned under the vexations and privations of the past,

and can now smile upon and enjoy the glories of the present prosperous days of the *Kree Press of India*—we are able by experience to contrast most fully with the moribund dullness of former days the full meridian splendour of our present joyful and independent existence.

Gentlemen; I am grateful to you for the patience with which you have listened to me—I am grateful to Sir Charles Metcalfe (in spite of all drawbacks) and I am grateful to the public which has practically supported the freedom of the Press. In these sentiments, I am, I feel assured, fully joined, by my Brethren of the Press, now present. Gentlemen; we thank you for your very cordial support to Mr. Leith's Toast.

Trial by Jury.

MR. C. R. PRINSEP.—After commenting with much humour and severity on the novel practice of *gazetting* the toasts in a printed bill of fare, which would, had he been aware of it, effectually have prevented his own appearance on the boards, thanked Mr. Smith for furnishing him with an exordium which the proposer of a toast had often a hard matter to hit upon. (Laughter.) Mr. Smith had awakened all his alarm for the safety and continuance of that great measure they were met to celebrate, and which it seemed we were in danger of losing even in the first twelve months of its existence, though, for his own part, his fears had not been quite so lively. But in truth, to give a Free Press was nothing without fixing and securing that institution under which a Free Press, ever had flourished—Jury-trial, both civil and criminal. (Cheers.) By Jury-trial he did not mean that non-descript conception of a weak imagination which had amused the public for the last few days, (hear, hear,) and which he looked upon as a mere phantom, had not a manifestation of it already appeared in the shape of what was now called the jury law of the Mofussil, entitled Regulation 9 of 1832; of which he might be allowed after dinner to say, it was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, being neither arbitration, nor punchayet, nor jury but a mere abortion of would-be Benthamism. (Cheers.) No, he meant no such monstrosity; but that straight-forward, intelligible institution of our ancestors whose very name no true Englishman could pronounce without a thrill of veneration and yet it had never received half the veneration it deserved. (Hear, hear.) A jury of twelve good men and true, chosen from among the people themselves; the popular representatives in the congress of justice, without whose presence there was no check to the perversion of judicial talent, no security against the inroad of power, or what was quite as dangerous, the effervescence of popular excitement, (applause) and, what was more to the purpose of their present meeting, without which, neither freedom of speech nor freedom of publication, which was but the same thing in another shape, could have a lasting or a vigorous existence. (Cheers.) This was the safeguard he trusted to; and Erskine himself had set his claim to immortality on the perfection of this bulwark by placing the press wholly within its protection. However some might now deny or discredit this noble institution, he was one of those who would ever cling with affection to jury trial, the safeguard of the Press. (Much applause.)

Mr. THACKERAY took occasion to advert to the terms in which the toast was couched, which suggested an observation that he could not allow to be omitted on the present very appropriate occasion? Mr. Prinsep had eloquently dwelt upon the advantages of trial by jury; not that abortive and mutilated spit of trial by jury, with which we had been threatened, but of trial by jury in the true and proper meaning of the term, in all its native majesty and beauty. To avert the infliction of such a deformed and ineffectual substitute for the great national trial by jury, in the danger of which we stood, the press had already interposed; and, he trusted, would continue its exertions, and if, in the words of the toast that had been drunk, the trial by jury was the only

safeguard of the press, he trusted that in the present hour of peril to that noble institution, the press would be found, if the sole, the effectual safeguard of trial by jury.

Alliance of England and France.

MR. HENRY TORRENS.—Gentlemen; on these occasions we should not keep all our enthusiasm to ourselves, and to our own country, but look around to those nations who have stood forth in the assertion of their rights, and have won for themselves privileges which are to us an accident of birth. Foremost among those nations is that of the gallant French. (Cheers.) But a few years have passed away since the two greatest European nations saw themselves opposed as hereditary, and, as the term has impiously been used, natural enemies. So long as despot opposed despot the natural state of society in either country produced, not the natural, but the unnatural enmity. The horrible doctrine was disavowed from the date on which the Tories quailed to the Reform Bill, and the Bourbon to the three glorious days, and from that day, the national enmity ceased, and both nations stood alike the champions of their free rights, and on asserting them became brothers fighting together for a common cause. (Hear.) There is need that they should do so, for late events have proved how truly was the great Canning's prophecy, that the next European war, must be a war of opinion,—not a struggle of king against king, but a struggle of right against wrong, of freedom against despotism.—(Much cheering.) England and France stood alone in Europe, the advocates of the people's rights; their alliance is stronger than a political,—it is not assured by protocol, or born of the pregnant brain of diplomatists, nor benighted by the fiat of the holy alliance—not, thank God, according to the Vienna interpretation, but a holy alliance of sound principles, one of common sense and honest feeling. (Cheers.) Under this bond the two nations may stand out fearless against the Bear and his myrmidons, confident in their own just cause.—(Much cheering.) Gentlemen, the alliance of England and France!

MONS. THIERS.—Messieurs,—Heureux de me trouver par moi vous dans cette occasion aussi solennelle, et fier de pouvoir répondre au toast qui vient d'être proposé par votre Honorable Vice Président, permettez que je vous exprime au nom de cette généreuse nation dont je suis l'organe, les vœux qu'elle forme pour que ces mots deviennent pour toujours une vérité constante.

L'Angleterre et La France unies pour la liberté du Monde.

The United States.

MR. DICKENS.—Gentlemen; I give you the health of a great nation; of our brethren of America, of the United States, which though a nation of only half a century's date, already ranks among the foremost of the very foremost nations of the earth. Such are the miracles of freedom. (Much cheering.) Old animosities—more bitter, because between us it was a civil war, the rending asunder of brethren, and you know, gentlemen, "that to be wroth with one we love doth work like madness in the brain"—these animosities so bitter once, are passing away. If war should ever be revived, (which God avert,) each succeeding war will have less of this venomous character. The traces of our common descent are however, indestructible; not "subsequent contention, nor time," to pursue the quotation from the same Poet "nor wars harder, will wholly do away the marks of that which once hath been, or ever permit us quite to forget that a common blood runs in our veins. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen; an enthusiastic friend to freedom, I am no zealot for forms: I would not exchange our monarchy, rooted as I believe it is in the affections and habits of our people, and based as it is, according to my reading of the constitution, on the principle of the sovereignty of

the people for the best even of these excellent forms of civil polity, which prevail in the United States, but knowing as I do, that they also are suited to the habits and rooted in the affections of that people I rejoice in their establishment, and exult in the prospect of their almost boundless extension. (Hear, hear.) In the words recently uttered by a Senator of the United States "let the Anglo-Saxon race, bearing on their banners, the mottoes 'Freedom and the Sovereignty of the people'—march, onward and onward still—(unstained however by the blood of aggressive or offensive war) till they sweep over the Rocky mountains and unroll their banners to the breezes of the far Pacific; nay, if compelled to conquest by the rights and policy of a just defence, let those standards march till its bearers can see the oceans on either side," but NOT TILL THEN.

Let such triumphs be the lot of every race—let the principles of freedom penetrate into the steppes of Russia, the plains of Central Asia, to the great wall of China, to the remotest Japan,—why may we not dream of and hope for a political Millennium, when, if such triumphs can be called conquests, or such a supremacy domination, *Libertas victrix dominabitur orbi!*—(Much cheering.)

Gentlemen;—I give you the health of one of the great assertors and protectors of freedom, the United States of America.

Mr. J. R. HOOBINSON returned thanks nearly as follows: Allow me, Sir, as a citizen of the United States of America, to acknowledge the compliment which has just been paid to my country, and to say how fully I reciprocate the kindly feelings and good will which have been expressed. I esteem the compliment the more, that it is given on an occasion like the present, when the object of commemoration is one of freedom—the freedom of the press. It is to the liberty of the press in the United States, combined with the means of rapid communication throughout the country, that we are to look, as being one of the great safeguards of the Union, for it is by these means that the *people* must be enlightened and it is upon the *people* and upon their good sense and information that the welfare of the country must depend. (Much applause.) The two countries are placed under very different circumstances, and remarks which are applicable to the one may not be so to the other. There seems, however, every reason to believe that the liberation of the press in India will be productive of the most beneficial effects, and I beg leave, as an American, to congratulate all the friends of freedom upon the adoption of the measure which you are now met to commemorate—the liberty of the Indian press. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. W. P. GRANT.—The toast I am about to propose requires very little preface from me to induce you to drink it with enthusiasm; my friend, Mr. Dickens, has already most aptly introduced it to you, for it is one which goes as far as words can go, to express our wish for the accomplishment of that noble plan which will bring freedom to the wall of China and the confines of Japan. If I may be allowed to bring you back to the event which has brought you hither, I would say nothing is so likely to cause the approach of that millennium as universal freedom of the Press. (Hear, hear.)

The Civil Service.

Mr. DICKENS.—Gentlemen; it is with great pleasure that I find that it has fallen to my lot to propose to you this toast, the health of the Civil Service; among the members of that Service I number many and dear friends, there is scarcely one among them that I have ever known, with whom I am not on terms of cordial acquaintanceship or intimacy. I should be the last to allow differences of opinion on political questions to disturb such relations. I no more hold the Civil Service responsible, for the measures of Government, if I should

chance to think them blameable, than I hold myself responsible for the defects of the law which I have to administer.

However, it is of the merits of the service as stated that I wish to speak. Gentlemen; many distinguished men amongst them have shewn a very high capacity for civil Government, not only a very high capacity, but the very highest capacity—higher than that of any other Governors we have had for years past; gentlemen, I need but mention Mountstuart Elphinstone, to recall the memory of the highest order of merit—he was a Bengal Civil Servant. (Cheers.) Who was it that freed the press, when Lord William Bentinck with his iron nerve and ultra Whig politics, and eight years' experience of its acknowledged benefits shrank from the responsibility. A Bengal Civil Servant of six and thirty years' experience of India, he whom we meet to honour for it,—Sir Charles Metcalfe. Who was it that abolished the TRANSIT DUTIES, that bold and wise and liberal measure? (likely to be so unpalatable at home) Mr. Ross, a Bengal Civil Servant, of more than 40 years' experience of India. (Loud applause.)

Gentlemen; the statesmen of the Civil Service have another merit and that not a slight one. Their lives are spent, their fortunes are spent, as well as acquired in India, their ambition must rise by their merits here. They do not lightly come and lightly go,—they do not make a convenience of 80 millions of men,—perhaps no man does that,—but when statesmen come to us from England, it is much to be lamented, when they have merit, that they can afford us so small a portion of their valuable time. The Civil Service give us the best of their lives. Gentlemen; I propose to you, the health of the Civil Service. (Drank with loud cheers.)

Mr. H. TORRENS said he was unfortunately the only Civil Servant present, but the meeting knew that accident and not intention had kept away others of that body more capable of answering for it. It was not for him to make a running commentary on the merits of the Service, holding, as he did, a very humble situation in it, but he could assure Mr. Dickens that he felt particularly gratified at what had fallen from him with reference to the Service and he had no doubt that every member of it would participate in his feelings. It was not to be supposed that the Civil Service were adverse to the freedom of the press because they had not attended on this occasion; business might occasion the absence of many, accident might have prevented the presence of others, or there might be reasons for their absence to which there were no reasons to allude. But of this he could assure the meeting, that the Civil Service numbered more friends to freedom than any other body of the same extent in existence. (Hear, hear.)

The Calcutta Bar.

Mr. STOCQUER.—Gentlemen; although I do not find my name in the *Gazette*, as Mr. C. Prinsep calls the printed list of toasts, I have nevertheless been charged, since I entered the room, to propose a toast to you, which I will not say I wish had been entrusted to better hands, because, while it is one which I have great pleasure in proposing, it is a toast which requires neither a rhetorical recommendation nor an eloquent apology.

The Calcutta Bar, gentlemen, have always occupied a very distinguished place amongst the friends of rational liberty and the advocates of the emancipation of the Indian Press. From the moment when the system of persecution began down to the happy time when the seal was set upon the 'freedom of opinion,' the members of the Bar were foremost to protect the oppressed and to insist upon the advantage to the country of unrestrained discussion. Professionally, indeed, some of them have occasionally appeared as the champions of the oppressor—or rather as the enemies of what it is, the fashion to call the licentiousness of the Press; but I will do the bar the justice to say that

whenever they have been placed in [this false position]—whenever they have been on the strong side, or the wrong side (for they are often convertible terms) they have so contrived to damage the case of their clients as to leave the Press triumphant. The case of Mr. Buckingham and the six Secretaries is strongly in point. The result could not be fortunate for the oppressor;—the hearts of the Bar were with the persecuted, and thus, though indirectly, they gave advantages to a cause which unprofessionally, always had their open and strenuous support.

Gentlemen; it has been charged against us as a crime peculiar to the unfortunate people who dwell within the Mahratta Ditch, that we are "led by the lawyers" in every public measure affecting the general interests of the country which may happen to become a subject of discussion at a general meeting. I take the charge, gentlemen, in its most liberal and extensive interpretation, and I would ask those who so freely prefer it whether their experience or knowledge enables them to point to a single popular movement in any country in the world which has not been directed by some master-spirit chosen by the people for his pre-eminence in judgment, courage, learning, or eloquence. It is needless at this late hour to summon before you the names of men who figure in ancient and modern history, as employing then eloquence—the peculiar attribute of the lawyer—to obtain for their countrymen their most important rights—their most valued liberties. Within the last fifty years, the wholesome influence of members of the bar has been particularly felt—France has had her Barrere—England her Brougham—Ireland has had Daniel O'Connell—and shall we, gentlemen, who, I have heard it said this night, are but twelve hundred in number, disdain to acknowledge an influence similar to that of which seven millions of Irishmen are proud?—(Applause.) Surrounding nations do not express their wonder that the genius of individuals should have raised them to the rank of leaders of the people, nor that the judgment of the public should award their most remarkable men an honorable and enviable distinction. Let us then laugh at the charge of usurpation on the part of the Bar, and of a readiness on our part to follow in a direction not indicated by our judgment. Those who cast upon us the idle imputation are evidently ignorant of the spirit and characteristics of the present age. To use the words of the latest *Edinburgh Review*, "the great feature of our age is the fading away of the power of individuals before the immensity of general causes. Individuals can only be politically powerful, as far as they represent a power from without independent of themselves." Thus, gentlemen, is the case with the Calcutta Bar,—they are held in esteem because they put into a brilliant and effective form the opinions we ourselves entertain.—(Applause.)

Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer. I will merely add that I have great pleasure in giving you the Calcutta Bar, because it affords me an opportunity of recanting certain heresies of which I acknowledge myself to have been culpable. Two years ago I believed that the Bar used our public meetings merely as advertisements of their talents, but I have lived to know that the conclusion was an erroneous one: I have indeed heard it frequently charged against them by their clients that they neglected their business to look after the interests of freedom.—I trust this recantation will be received in a candid spirit. I have a notable example before me of the propriety of taking advantage of the present festival, and such recantations, and have no fear, therefore, for the result:—

Gentlemen, I give you "THE CALCUTTA BAR, the best friends to the freedom of the press." (Drank with three times three and one cheer more.)

Mr. C. R. PAMMER, in returning thanks, said he thought Mr. Stoeckeler might have spared the last

remark, for, with all respect to that gentleman, he would not wish it to go forth to the world that the Bar of Calcutta were ready to make so great a sacrifice; this far, however, he would cheerfully go, the Bar were ready to advocate the cause of freedom when it did not interfere with the cause of their clients. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Chamber of Commerce.

MR. W. P. GRANT, had the pleasure to propose the health of another public body in Calcutta, the Chamber of Commerce. The persons of whom it is composed, which include the whole of the mercantile community of this town, are of themselves sufficient to induce us to drink this toast with respect; but without taking up much time in prefacing the toast, he ought to be permitted to say that in any country it was gratifying, but particularly in this, where they were so far separate from friends, kindred, and country, the ordinary inducements of mankind to act together, to see a body of their countrymen influenced by one common feeling, and exerting themselves for one common purpose and that purpose the common good. (Hear.) The Chamber of Commerce had wisely confined themselves to objects which their members were peculiarly fitted to accomplish, and by so doing had become a body highly useful to this community, a body which government were glad to consult, to receive information from, and which in all matters within its own peculiar province, could and would tell the legislature how far they might go, and where they must stop, and had thus made themselves highly useful not only to the community with which they are immediately connected but to the whole country of India. (Cheers.)

MR. R. H. COCKERELL rose to return thanks but in a deficient capacity from that in which he had before presented himself to the meeting, he thanked them then as a sailor, now he spoke as a merchant. He felt much gratified that the Chamber of Commerce held so distinguished a position in the estimation of this community, and he assured the meeting, that, as far as his own knowledge went, the object the Chamber had in view was not a particular one, but for the general benefit of all parties connected with trade. (Cheers.)

The Trades Association.

Mrs. H. TORRENS proposed the Trades Association, the elder brother of the Chamber of Commerce, and not less useful, less honourable, or less respectable. He had understood when this institution was first embodied, that there were those who were, foolishly apprehensive of the consequences, but events have proved how fallacious were such fears, and that the institution has been mainly instrumental in raising the character of the tradesmen of Calcutta, and in furthering the interests of the community of which it forms so large and influential a part. It has deserved its prosperity, and must secure to the community of Calcutta a body of tradesmen publicly useful, and individually respectable. (Cheers.)

MR. BURKIN YOUNG. Gentlemen; I rise with feelings of very great pleasure on behalf of the Members of the Calcutta Trade Association to return my best thanks for the handsome manner in which it has been mentioned and proposed this evening. I am very proud to acknowledge myself a member of an Association that has earned for itself the approbation of its fellow-citizens and the good opinion of all classes of the community, and particularly so that it should be considered deserving notice on a public occasion of this nature. I assure you I can undertake to affirm, from my personal acquaintance with all its members, that it never will be found doing anything that will cause it to forfeit this good opinion, but on the contrary it will always continue to merit and deserve it; and certainly if any greater stimulus were required to its future exertion in the path of usefulness it has marked out for itself, it will be found in the very gratifying public notice that has been taken of it this evening. (Cheers.)

'The Enlightenment of the Indian People.'

Mr. DICKENS.—Gentlemen,—At this late hour of the night, I shall not detain you long in dilating on this subject. The benefits and necessity of greater knowledge in India may very well be taken for granted.

The means of public enlightenment (setting apart voluntary institutions for the purposes of instruction) are twofold,—1st, an appropriation of public revenue under Act of Parliament, to the amount (I believe) of 10 lacs,—2dly. The free press.

I am not aware that the sum which the Government is bound to spend for this purpose is exceeded. I rather believe not materially if at all—if that be the case the means are wholly made adequate to the end. The unpaid voluntary labours of the Committee of public instruction are valuable and meritorious. The exertions of Mr. Adam are most specially so; but they have an up-hill task with such means at their disposal. The extension of those means I rather hope for than expect.

Allow me, gentlemen, as my own sentiment at least, to express an earnest hope that the extension of the English language will ever be considered both on moral and political grounds, as the grand means of enlightenment. I am satisfied that by no other bridge can the hitherto impassable gulph between the Asiatic and European mind be passed by the former—by no instrument less powerful, can the slavery of caste, of observance of abstinence in meats and drinks, of ceremonial observances infesting every hour and a time of life, be broken down—and till that victory be achieved, the European and Asiatic character must remain as they are now, immiscible.

If these things are to remain in fact, whatever they may learn through the medium of the vernacular tongues, that learning will not be knowledge; for my part I esteem the free press alone, much more than equivalent, an efficiency to all the other means which the governor employs. The labours of the Committee of Public Instruction benefit a few—while they reflect credit on themselves, but to compare these labours and their effects, with the all-pervading effect of a FREE PRESS, would be to compare (as I heard the Vicar of Harrow once say, speaking of the Societies for promoting Christian knowledge and the British and Foreign Bible Societies) the lamp that illuminated the tabernacle to the pillar of fire that was in the sight of all Israel. Success, gentlemen, to the cause, however; let us drink to the Enlightenment of the People of India. (Cheers, and three times three.)

Mr. CROW returned thanks in a very neat speech, of which the following is the substance.—Gentlemen; I regret exceedingly that the place which I now occupy is not filled by the respectable native gentleman who a little while ago was in possession of it; for I am sure he would have done more justice to the duty which, in his absence, I feel it incumbent to impose upon myself. Born and brought up in India, and having my dearest interests identified with hers, I cannot but look upon myself as one of her people; and though I appear before you habited in a different manner, speak a different language, and profess a different creed from those who form the mass of the people of India, nevertheless I consider myself, and justly, one of that people; and as such I feel it my duty to acknowledge the compliment you have paid, and the good feeling you have expressed, towards, them. You could not have invoked a higher blessing upon them than enlightenment,—a blessing dear to all nations, but to none more than to the people of India, who are just emerging from the gloom of that ignorance which for centuries past has been the cause of their degradation and misery. Towards a nation situated like this, you could not have expressed a better wish,—you

could not have paid it a handsomer compliment. The chairman, in proposing the toast, has alluded to the various public institutions which have been lately established under the auspices of this Government for the enlightenment of the people of India. These are certainly so many tokens of the benefits which this nation has received from its connection with the English. I shall add but one instance, the college lately established at Hoogly: it has not existed above a few months, and I am told there are now in it upwards of fifteen hundred students. Such is the spirit which the benevolent exertions of the English for the enlightenment of the people of India has already diffused among them. When I look back to the state of the people of India ten years ago, and survey the numerous institutions which have since been established for their enlightenment; when I see the respected gentleman, Mr. William Adam, now seated before me, engaged in the cause, and consider the wisdom of those who selected that gentleman for the important part he has to perform in the great work of the enlightenment of this people, I cannot but be thankful for the blessings which India has received from this Government and the people of England (cheers). Some have asked me ~~what~~ mark would the English leave in this country were their connection with it to cease. I reply, the enlightenment of the people, thru which there can be no more permanent, ~~more~~ indelible token of their present connection with the country,—a token which will be handed down unimpaired to generations yet unborn, and call forth their gratitude to this Government (cheers). I therefore conclude, gentlemen, by returning, in behalf of myself and my countrymen, my sincere, heartfelt and grateful thanks for the good wish you have expressed towards, and the handsome manner in which you have complimented, us on this occasion. (Much cheering.)

Steam Navigation.

Mr. R. H. COWKELL in proposing "Steam Communication with England, and the health of the gallant Chesney and his companions," took the opportunity of stating that though he connected the name of Chesney with Steam Communication with England, it was not to be understood that he gave a preference to the route which the gallant colonel had effected, however happy he would be to hear of a line of steamers in full operation on the Euphrates. (Hear, hear.) He reminded the meeting of their efforts ~~to~~ that Hall to obtain the boon, nay, right he would call it, of Steam communication, and he was bound to say that the King's government had done much towards effecting that great object, and he hoped that the eyes of the Court of Directors were at length opening to its immense advantages. (Much applause.)

The chairman rose and suggested that the name of Mr. Greenlaw should be embodied in the toast; the meeting, however, did not exactly adopt Mr. Dickens's suggestion, butted on drinking Mr. Greenlaw's health separately.

Mr. THACKFRAY begged to say, that Mr. Greenlaw was the zealous advocate to whom the cause of Steam Communication was most highly indebted, and he was sure that all would be unanimous in the toast he would give. Mr. Greenlaw, agitator of Steam Communication. Drank with loud acclamation.

These were all the toasts on the list; some others were introduced, but time will not permit the reporter to amplify his notice of the proceedings.

"The cause of constitutional government in Spain and Portugal," which was to have been the toast of the evening, and was assigned to Capt. T. J. Taylor, of the Madras army, was omitted, in consequence of the absence of that gentleman.

Mr. SROCKVELL voted thanks to the Chairman, which was enthusiastically carried.

Mr. Smith reminded the meeting, that however great the talent and the labours of the Chairman—the meeting must be aware, that one man unaided could not have got through the preparations for, and arrangements of, the evening he proposed, “that the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman’s co-adjutors, the Vice-President and Stewards” Carried unanimously with cheers, after which the meeting broke up—at 1 A.M.

When a great many of the gentlemen had retired, Mr Dickens said, that in consequence of the freedom of the press being celebrated on the 15th of September, the day on which the press was emancipated, many of the gentlemen belonging to the indigo factories, who were friendly to the press, were excluded from sharing in the festival, he would therefore propose in order to afford them an opportunity of participating in it, that for the future the celebration take place on the 15th of December. This resolution was carried unanimously.

FREE PRESS DINNER.

TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1836.

LIST OF TOASTS.

1. The King—*Chairman*
2. The Freedom of the Press, and its Liberator in India, Sir Charles Metcalfe—*Chairman*.

3. The Governor-General—*Chairman*.
4. The Navy—*Chairman*.
5. The Army—*Vice President*.
6. The Indian Press—*Mr. Leish*.
7. Trial by Jury, the safeguard of the Press—*Mr. C. R. Princep*.
8. The Alliance of France and England—*Vice President*.
9. The United States—*Chairman*.
10. The Cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world—*Mr. W. P. Grant*.
11. The Civil Service—*Chairman*.
12. The Bar of Calcutta—*Mr. Stocqueler*.
13. The Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants of Calcutta—*Mr. W. P. Grant*.
14. The Trade Association—*Vice President*.
15. The enlightenment of the Indian people—*Chairman*.
16. Steam Communication with England and the health of the gallant Chesney and his companions—*Mr. Cockerell*.
17. Mr. Greenlaw and the Calcutta Steam Committee—*Mr. Thackeray*.
18. The Chairman—*Mr. Stocqueler*.
19. Mr. Lurton—*Mr. Dickens*.
20. The Vice President and the Stewards—*Mr. Smith*.

[Bengal Hurkaru.]

MEETING OF PROPRIETORS AT THE BANK OF BENGAL.

A Meeting of the Proprietors was held on the 10th September at the Bank of Bengal (Mr Cockerell in the chair) for the purpose of receiving a report of the applications on the new subscription list, and determine the course to be pursued in relation thereto.

Mr. H. T. Princep explained the objects of the Meeting and then proposed the following Resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Carr and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1st—That it appears to this Meeting that subscription has been made of the entire amount of additional capital required by Government on behalf of proprietors entitled to subscribe for the same, and that the subscribers are bound by the rules for distribution of this capital that may be passed at this Meeting.

Resolved, 2d—That the proprietors do approve the Draft of Act published in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th instant, and in conformity with the tenor of its provisions, resolve that the proprietors be allowed to the 1st proximo to pay up upon each share held by them respectively, the sum of 5 000 Sicca Rupees, and that those proprietors on whose behalf claims have not been submitted up to this day be allowed up to the same date to subscribe and pay in the same manner as those who have claimed.

Resolved, 3d—That if, contrary to expectation, any proprietor of a share or shares shall not subscribe for his proportion of new stock, or having subscribed shall not pay up the amount due thereon on or before the 1st proximo, the equivalent for the share or shares of old stock held by such proprietor shall be made up to him in shares of the new stock two shares of Company’s Rupees 4,000, and three-fourths of a share being given for each old share of 10,000 Sicca Rupees, the difference in the value thereof, viz. the sum of 312-8 being paid good to the Bank from the dividend payable on the profits of the Bank to the 30th September next.

The next Resolution, as originally framed, formed part of the string of Resolutions proposed and seconded

as above, but was modified and then put in the following shape

Resolved, 4th—That for the benefit of proprietors absent from India, and of trustees and others who for want of means or otherwise may not have taken the necessary steps to subscribe and pay up the proportion of new stock to which they are entitled, the known agents of such proprietors, or the trustees, or any one of them, shall be allowed to subscribe and pay up on account of such shares, and to take debentures for the new stock in their own name as agents or trustees, and the Bank shall register the transfers of such stock on the application of such agent or trustee as the case may be.

This Resolution was strongly opposed by Mr Mangler and likewise by the Chairman, and the former proposed an amendment, to the effect that there was no necessity for the Bank to make any provision in favor of those who might not provide funds to pay up their subscriptions. The votes were then taken upon this amendment, when the numbers appeared to be nearly equal, and as there were a good many proxies among them which must be verified, the result will not be known till another day. We believe, however, that the apparent majority was in favor of the original motion.

The Meeting was a very full one and occupied a considerable part of the day.

We did not attend the Bank Meeting on Saturday, and were only enabled to publish a hurried report of the proceedings. We have since made enquiry as to what passed, and learn that a good deal of discussion occurred, and less unanimity prevailed with respect to another of the resolutions besides the last, than we had been led to believe.

The business opened with some explanatory remarks from Mr. H. T. Princep, who stated the purposes of the

meeting to be,—first, to afford the proprietors an opportunity to express their opinions upon the Draft of the Bank Act lately published,—and secondly, to determine specifically the arrangements for paying up the new stock. On the first point all were agreed, that the Act was an important concession to the interests of the proprietors, and well adapted to meet the objects it was intended to provide for. But some feeling of disappointment soon manifested itself on the discovery that but a very small proportion of the new stock remained unclaimed—the right of subscription on only thirty-one shares standing in the name of eleven persons—many shareholders having been on the look out for a large benefit from this source, either by their being allowed to extend their own subscriptions, or by their getting a bonus out of the forfeiture and sale of the privilege of subscribing for the new stock not filled up. This feeling led to a little opposition to the second Resolution proposed by Mr. H. P. Prinsep, by which the date for receiving subscriptions, as well as the date of payment, was extended to the 1st of October. If this Resolution had not been carried, the holders of 717 shares, (and so far as affected them also, the holders of more than six shares) would have been deprived of the power of benefiting by the provision of the Act, which extended the maximum limitation of individual subscriptions from 100,000 sicca Rupees to 160,000 Company's Rupees. However, the meeting felt the illiberality of rejecting the proposition, and thereby securing an advantage to the dissenters by the sacrifice of absolute interest—but the Resolution was not passed without one or two dissentient votes. Those, however, who had built their hopes upon obtaining an increased proportion of the new stock, mustered in much greater strength to oppose the last Resolution of the same mover, the object of which was to admit agents and trustees to take new shares in their own name, on account of their constituents. The effect of this rule will naturally be to prevent any default whatever either by want of instructions or by the non-provision of funds, because the agent besides holding the security, will have the power of selling at any time for his own reimbursement, and consequently under such circumstances no agent or trustee could hesitate to subscribe, and if necessary to borrow money for the purpose of paying up the subscription within the time limited. We believe that some persons have misapprehended the proposition, and opposed it in the belief that it will give agents a power to benefit themselves at the expense of their constituents. Not so, however, they are permitted by it to take debentures for the new stock in their own names only “as agents or trustees” they will therefore under any circumstances be liable to account to their constituents for the profit upon the shares so taken, while to the Bank itself will thus obtain the obvious advantage of avoiding the liability of being made a party to suits arising out of any disputes incident to the mode of filling up the new stock. When it is considered that most of the shares on account of which there will be any difficulty to raise the additional funds now required belong to widows and orphans, it could scarcely be anticipated that much opposition would be offered to an arrangement calculated for their benefit, if well understood. The Resolution, however, was very strongly opposed, by the former and supporters of an amendment which, if adopted, would no doubt have caused a considerable list of shares in default for want of funds in addition to the few unsubscribed for, on the 1st October next, to be then available to subscribers on the spot, or in some other share rendered profitable to them. Perceiving the strength of his party, Mr. Mangles, the mover of the amendment, (which was seconded by Mr. Elliot Macnaghten,) proposed that it should be put to the vote without admitting proxies. This Mr. H. P. Prinsep firmly objected to, observing that he felt so strongly upon the question that he wished it to be kept

open until every proprietor in India should have an opportunity of voting upon it: he therefore moved that the Resolution and amendment should stand over for a special Meeting on the 28th instant, and be published in the mean time. But the order party would not agree to this, and so it was determined to take the votes at the Meeting strictly according to the charter. The result of the votes after scrutiny (which reduced them more than half we believe) is that for Mr. Mangles's amendment there were 18 votes present and 8 proxies, together 26—and for the original motion 9 present and 19 proxies, together 28, being a majority of two votes in favor of Mr. Prinsep's motion. It is proper to mention that Mr. Secretary Prinsep voted as an individual proprietor merely, and that no votes were given on behalf of Government.

After this question was disposed of, Mr. Mangles moved, “That a committee should be appointed to report in what manner the operations of the Bank may be most safely and beneficially extended.” But the propositions could not be entertained, the subject of it being no part of the business for which the meeting had been specially convened. We hear that this matter has not escaped the attention of Government, but what it may be the views entertained upon it in high quarters we are yet unprepared to say. The call for information, however, is at least a favorable sign of a disposition to extend the benefits of the institution. Our own opinion is strongly in favor of the practicability of doing so.

The Bank Meeting of the 30th Sept. assembled the unprecedented number of 30 proprietors, and trustees or attorneys for proprietors. The chair was taken a little after 10 o'clock by Mr. Dorin, and the requisition having been read, which we will here introduce.

“Notice is hereby given, that under the 22d clause of the Charter of the Bank of Bengal, a general meeting will be held at the said Bank, on Friday, the 30th day of September, instant, at 10 A. M., for the following objects, viz.

“The greater part of the meeting of the 10th instant was taken by surprise at the unexpected proposition of Mr. H. P. Prinsep, and not having come prepared with proxies by which descriptions of votes the resolution was carried (the number of votes present in favour of Mr. Mangles's amendment being 18 to 9), the undersigned think it necessary for the protection of the interests of the Bank, that a notice of a duly advertised meeting should be taken on the subject.

“R. H. Cockerell, John Cockerell, by his attorney R. H. Cockerell, G. F. Graham, Artillery, Wm. Martin, W. Spicer, E. McNaghten, Ross D. Mangles, Geo. Saunders, by his attorney Ross D. Mangles, Robert Saunders, by his attorney D. Mangles, Jas. Wood, R. Wood, George Wood, W. Wood.”

Mr. H. T. Prinsep called attention to the 23d section of the charter, in which it was laid down, that requisitions for meetings by proprietors must be signed by ten proprietors; whereas he had been informed, that of those who had signed the above notice only nine were proprietors in their own right. The objection to one of the name, however (that of Captain Graham), turned out to be founded in error, and the meeting was declared to have been regularly called and duly constituted.

Mr. Elliot Macnaghten then opened the business of the meeting, by remarking with some warmth upon the manner in which he and others had been taken by surprise by the 4th resolution voted on the 10th instant. He regarded that resolution as tending to establish a dangerous precedent, and as unlawful in itself, and considering the protest that had been entered by so many proprietors against the resolution, and that a special meeting had been called for the reconsideration of it, he

was surprised to learn that it had been acted upon in the mean time by the Bank Directors, by granting new shares to the agents of parties according to the terms thereof. This appeared to him a proceeding disrespectful to the proprietary. He heard indeed that the directors acted upon an opinion of the Advocate-General: but he believed that the case had not been fairly put to Mr. Pearson. Mr. Macnaghten then read an opinion given by Mr. Longueville Clarke, which declared the resolution in question to be illegal, Mr. Clarke's principal objection to it resting upon certain words in the 3d clause of the old Bank Charter, providing that certificates for parts of a share "shall be assignable and transferable in the same manner as certificates for whole shares and in no other manner," and also a like expression in the 3d clause of the New Charter stating that "part shares and certificates thereof shall be assignable and transferable in like manner as certificates for whole shares and not otherwise sever." Mr. Macnaghten said that if this unlawful act were persevered in, he should take the remedy suggested by Mr. Clarke and apply to the Court for an injunction, whether he were joined by others or not in this course of proceeding. He concluded with moving the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Cockerell, who dwelt upon the illegality of allowing subscriptions otherwise than as prescribed in the Charter, but admitted the benevolent intentions of the parties who proposed the modification which he found so objectionable.

Resolved—That the fourth Resolution proposed by Mr. Prinsep, and carried by a majority of the Meeting, held on the 10th instant, be expunged from the books of the Bank, because it is directly subversive of one of the constitutional and most protective clauses of the Bank Charter, viz. the third, which directs that the shares shall be delivered to the proprietors or their attorneys lawfully constituted, and shall be transferable and assignable by special endorsement on such certificates of the proprietors thereof respectively, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and in no other manner.

Mr. Prinsep remarked that the clause in the Charter, so much dwelt upon in the opinion which had been read had reference only to the registration and transfers of the old shares, but now the Bank was in a new position, the whole of the new stock having been subscribed for on account of the proprietary, and the question arose merely how they should divide it. The Resolution offered to the Meeting went too far, for it impugned the former Resolution, a Resolution formally adopted by themselves and supported by the highest legal advice they could obtain, and since acted upon—How then could they now be asked to expunge it as illegal?

Mr. H. T. Prinsep said that in bringing forward the Resolutions at the last Meeting, he had acted only as the mouth-piece of the Directors. To call it a surprise was most extraordinary, for the object of that Meeting had been advertised for months before, and the Directors would have been wanting in their duty if they had not then come forward with some propositions matured. Were they to trip up absentees in order to give a rupee each to the other proprietors for every subscription in default? Such would have been the effect of the amendment to the 4th Resolution, if it had been carried. The complaint of surprise was the more extraordinary since he had himself suggested delay in order to give every opportunity to consider the matter, but his proposition was put to the vote and overruled by a large majority. It was said, too, that proxies had been diligently got together for the occasion. So little of truth was there in this that he himself had come without any, and had even neglected to provide himself with a signature to give him two votes for some trust property of his own family. He was not less astonished to hear legal measures suggested from a quarter which professed to find his

Resolution objectionable, because by possibility it might involve the Bank in litigation—but who was to question the mode of subscription that had been allowed? not the Bank certainly—not the agents or trustees, for they were the subscribers—not the parties benefited by the act. Suppose the case of an absentee who sends a power of attorney in time, but the attorney dies, so that he to suffer for want of an agent? or that a *Times* newspaper, arriving by the steam mail announces the death of a proprietor, long before a new power can arrive from his executor (this case has happened, said Mr. Allan)—where these parties and their families to lose the benefit of the premium on that portion of the new stock they were entitled to, by the Bank putting it out of an agent's power to subscribe with security to himself? [Here Mr. Macnaghten, after consulting with Mr. Manglick, proposed to compromise that the question should again be referred to the Advocate General to be argued before him by Counsel, but Mr. H. T. Prinsep said they were well satisfied with the opinion that had been already given, and were not disposed to stultify their own act in this manner.]—Subscriptions had already been taken under Resolutions legally passed from Mr. Fullarton, Mr. Colvin and the Government Agent.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep concluded with some remarks upon the word *expunge*, shewing how impossible it was to expunge any act of a former Meeting, and said the only way to meet such motion was with a direct negative.

Mr. Manglick agreed as to the impropriety of *expunging* their former Resolution, and said he could not vote for the present Resolution in that shape but the mover did not find another word suitable to his object, and the Resolution was therefore put and negatived on a show of hands by 15 to 9, and with proxies, 72 to 47.

Mr. Manglick then moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. E. Macnaghten

Resolved—That it be referred to the Advocate General, whether the fourth Resolution of the 10th instant, be compatible with the Charter of the Bank, and consequently be legal, with reference more especially to clause III, of that Charter.

This, upon a show of hands, was negatived by 14 to 11, and with proxies, 70 to 53.

I banks being closed to the Chair, the Meeting broke up about noon.—*Calcutta Courier*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA COURIER.

Sir,—I have just received your paper of yesterday evening, containing a Report of the Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal. In this you purport to state the substance of my opinion regarding the legality of the 4th Resolution.

What that opinion was, I do not deem myself at liberty to state, as it belongs to those, by whom it was taken, but I am at liberty to prevent its being misrepresented. I must therefore beg to assure you, that the objections which you have given as mine, are the mere fictions of your Reporter, and are so inapplicable to the case, that I almost doubt whether so gross a blunder could have been unintentionally committed.

I remain, your obedient Servant,

LONGUEVILLE CLARKE.

Diamond Harbour, 1st October, 1836.

Note.—We regretted not having opportunity at the time to read the opinion, and we now regret, that we have not been able to obtain permission to publish it, which would have been the most effectual way to correct erroneous impressions created by our report.—Ed.

MEETING OF THE STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION—STEAMER FORBES.

There was a first half yearly Meeting on the 19th September, of the Steam Tug Association, to pass the accounts up to the end of August. The period embraced a few days in excess of the six months, and the statements exhibited the following result of the employment of the *Forbes*

95½ days occupied in tugging.
9 ditto paid for demurrage.
26½ ditto idle, or clearing dues.
64 ditto under repair.

195 days, the gross earnings of which, namely, of the 104½ days, were Co.'s Rs. 38,216 10 8 and the expenditure of every kind, 28,302 8 10

Net Profit, Co.'s Rs. 9,914 1 10 within a small fraction of five per cent., and accordingly it was resolved to make an immediate dividend of $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. among the proprietors. On analysing the expenses, it appears that, besides the extra charges of nearly 4,000 rupees for accidents and repairs, there has been an extra expense of 2,200 rupees incurred in the cost of fuel by the high price of coal during two months—deducting these sums from the expenditure, and per contra

adding to the receipts 3,000 rupees, for the net earnings of ten days lost by the accident to the *Forbes* in April, the net profit of the half year would have been just double what it is. The report further shewed that the application for the *Forbes* have been so constant during all seasons, and in general so much in excess of what could be complied with, that there is no doubt of full employment for two Tug vessels. The great delays in building the second steamer which Mr. Currie originally engaged to have ready by the 1st of August, naturally caused a great deal of disappointment to the shareholders.—though explained by Mr. Currie, with an assurance that the vessel should be completed at latest by the 15th of December.

It will interest the public to know that the arrangements for the table in the *Forbes* will be put upon a better footing by a more liberal allowance to the Commander for the same. Instead of a consolidated charge of 16 rupees for table and passage, the charge to passengers will now be,—

for the Commander, who provides the table, Rs. 10
for passage, " 4
for ditto, engaging the use of a cabin, " 6

[Calcutta Courier.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, 3rd September, 1836.

Letters from the following gentlemen were read from B. P. Rooke, and A. Montgomery, Esqrs., Assistant-Surgeons of the Bombay Establishment, requesting that their names might be withdrawn from the Society.

From John Liskine, Esq., presenting to the Society, in the name of the author, a work on the Carlsbad waters, by Chevalier John de Carro, M. D., with observations on the microscopic animalculæ of the neighbourhood of Carlsbad, by A. J. Corla.

The following work was also presented for the library by Dr. Blander, of Poore, Rayer's Treatise on diseases of the skin, translated by W. Dickinson.

Dr. D Stewart laid before the meeting a case of complicated disease of the liver, heart and colon.

It was proposed by Dr. Goodeve, seconded by Dr. J. Jackson, that a certain sum be set apart annually from the funds of the Society for the purchase of Standard Medical works, and that the number of periodicals taken by the Society should be increased.

This resolution was unanimously agreed to and it was referred to the Committee of Management to make the necessary arrangements for carrying it into effect.

A report drawn up by Dr. Cantor of some experiments performed by the Committee entrusted to examine the substance brought from Assam by Dr. Wallich, and supposed by him to be analogous to the monitum ferod, was then read.

From these experiments it would appear, that the above root is altogether innocuous and cannot be identical with the Nepal poison. It was inserted into the flesh and injected into the stomach of several dogs without producing any effect whatever. The alcoholoid and watery extracts, the powdered root alone, and mixed with the *dillenia speciosa* (in the manner described by Dr. Wallich as followed by the Assamese) were severally tried with the same result.

The following papers were then read and discussed.

The conclusion of Dr. Wise's paper on mortification, postponed from the last meeting.

Dr. Campbell's cases of rupture of the spleen and kidney.

The 2d species of gangrene or symptomatic gangrene, is divided by Dr. Wise into that of tissues and of organs.

The 1st variety is again subdivided into mortification, as produced by diseases of the vascular system of the cellular, mucus, and osseous tissues. Under the first head is comprehended cases of gangrene caused by inflammation and other unnatural conditions of the vascular system, as ossification of the arterial coats, obstruction of the circulation in the extreme parts of the body, diseased valves of the heart, causes which lead to diminution of the nourishment and vitality of the extremities. Mortification occurs in consequence of inflammation when a vital part is excited beyond what is natural or to a greater degree than its inherent power will sustain, hence it occurs most frequently in the extreme parts of the body and in weak individuals, and it attacks tissues which are endowed with a trifling degree of vitality in preference to those which are highly vital. In speaking of gangrene as it occurs in weak, debilitated individuals, the author remarks upon the danger of amputating the limbs of those people, from the great probability that the disease will attack the stump and destroy the patient. He observes also that in these cases is a great predisposition to phlebitis, which should make us peculiarly careful how we excite that disease by tying or otherwise irritating the veins after amputation, should that operation be performed. Dr. W. quotes some cases in illustration of these remarks. Mortification of the cellular tissue is said by the author to be very frequent from the low state of vitality of that structure. In this variety is included erysipelas, phlegmonodes, carbuncle and sloughing of sores, especially syphilitic ulcers and buboes. Mortification of the muscular tissue is divided into gangrene of the mouth, of the throat, as in angina gangrenosa, and of the stomach and

injuries. With regard to the 2d variety of this species of mortification or gangrene of organs, Dr. W. observes that it is exceedingly rare; but when present, is almost invariably fatal. The brain, lungs, and liver are occasionally found gangrenous.

The 3d species of mortification is called specific gangrene by the author. In this species are included mortifications produced by the use of improper articles of food or inoculation with animal poisons. The first relates chiefly to the ergot of rye. The second is subdivided into several varieties. 1st. Malignant pustule, or a species of sloughing boil occurring in unhealthy situations, amongst weak and debilitated individuals, and those who are employed as attendants upon animals affected with pustular diseases and carbuncles. The disease being attended with considerable fever and constitutional disturbance often proving rapidly fatal. 2nd. Postilential bubo, occurring in the course of the plague. 3d. Hospital gangrene, of which a very elaborate and lucid description is given; in the course of which Dr. Wise remarks upon the frequency of this disease in India, amongst prisoners in the jails of Bengal. Under this head the author includes sloughing phagedena of a venereal character.* The author speaks warmly of the employment of nitric acid in sores of this description as well as those of hospital gangrene more strictly speaking. The 5th and last variety mentioned is leprosy, which not unfrequently produces gangrene of the extremities.*

The first of Dr. Campbell's cases occurred in a recruit of the horse artillery, 22 years of age, who received a kick from a horse on the left side on the 10th November 1828. He fell to the ground breathless, but all the symptoms of having received some violent internal

injury. The respiration was exceedingly difficult; the countenance pale, shrunk and anxious, and the extremities cold, the pulse was not perceptible at the wrist and he moaned frequently; slight reaction took place afterwards when he complained of great pain in the region of the spleen and hypogastrium. The next day the abdomen was much enlarged and fluctuation was manifest; he had again sunk into a death-like condition and he expired 30 hours after the accident. Upon dissection the abdomen was found to be filled with dark colored blood. The spleen, much above its natural size, was broken on its surface into 3 separate portions and resembled a mass of coagulated blood. The other organs were healthy. It is not known whether this individual had previously suffered from enlarged spleen or intermittent fever.

The 2d case was that of a syce of the horse artillery, whose horse reared and fell back upon him, crushing him under its body. The thigh bone was fractured at its upper third, and the man complained of great pain at the umbilicus and scrobitalus cordis with laborious respiration and urgent thirst. The pulse small and weak, with natural heat of skin; he continued restless and tortured with pain for about 5 hours when he expired. Upon dissection the abdomen, as in the other case, was found to be filled with dark colored blood. The spleen was broken into a mass resembling coagulated blood. The left kidney was ruptured along the entire length of its convexity, but no external signs of violence were observed. The spleen was of the natural size but the ruptured kidney was large than ordinary and of an unusually pale color.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D.

Secretary Medical and Physical Society.

Hurk.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday Evening, the 7th September, 1836.

The Honorable Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

The Proceedings of last meeting were read.

Lieutenant Newbold was proposed as a member by the Secretary, seconded by Dr. Mill.

Lieutenant S. Tickell, proposed by Dr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Prinsep.

Mr. Vincent Tregear was proposed as an honorary member by Capt. A. Cunningham, seconded by the Secretary:—referred to the Committee of Papers.

Read, letters from Dr. R. Harlan and Professor Lea of Philadelphia, acknowledging their election as honorary members, and presenting various works which will be found under the head of "Library."

Read, a letter from Mr. J. K. Kane, Secretary American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, acknowledging receipt of Researches, Vol. XVIII, and Index, and Journal Vol. III; and presenting publications in return.

Also, letters from M. P. H. Fuss, Secretary of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg; and from Mr. Gabriel Dobrenetei, Secretary of the Hungarian Society at Pest, (in the Hungarian, Latin, and English languages,) noticing the receipt of M. Csoma's Tibetan Dictionary and Grammar.

Report of the Committee of Papers on CAVELLY VENKATA LACHMIA's proposed renewal of Col. Mackenzie's investigations.

The reference from the Madras Government, for an opinion on the merits of Venkata Lachmia Pandit's

proposition, however complimentary to our Society, might perhaps have been addressed with better effect to the Madras Literary Society, which must be far better acquainted than we can pretend to be, both with the character and attainments of the individual, and with those desiderata in the History of the Peninsula, which he undertakes to elucidate.

We, however, enjoy one advantage in the possession of Mr., now Professor, Wilson's Descriptive Catalogue of Col. Mackenzie's Collection, which, aided by other published works on the history of the Southern Hindu States, may enable us to form a tolerable opinion on the question.

It might be supposed from the entire silence of Venkata on the subject of Mr. Wilson's labours in the statements he has handed up to the Madras Government of the "Progress to the Researches" in which he is engaged, that he was a total stranger to the descriptive catalogue; although the brief notice he gives of each state and dynasty appears based upon the summary contained in the introduction to that work, both as to arrangement and detail; and certainly it adds not one iota to the information made public by Professor Wilson in 1828.

The object of Sir Alexander Johnston, in persuading the Pandit to found a Native Literary Society at Madras was, doubtless, that through the gratuitous aid of those best acquainted with the languages and traditions of the country, and having connections or friends dispersed over the Peninsula, the learned world might be put in possession of translations and digests of the mass of MSS. collected by Col. Mackenzie; at the same time that other materials of a similar nature might be sought out and accumulated*. The Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic

* The above is but a very brief and imperfect abstract of Dr. Wilson's extremely elaborate paper, but it is impossible to make one more complete in a report of this nature.

* See Mad. Lit. Soc. Journal, No. 12, p. 173.

Society does not seem to have contemplated the organization of an extensive paid establishment of collectors, pandits and copyists; otherwise it is probable he would have addressed himself to the Government itself, either directly or through the natural channel of the Madras Auxiliary Society. For he would have anticipated that such an extensive scheme would need the control of a master head, accustomed to generalization, and capable of estimating the value and drift of inscription and legendary evidence. The qualifications of Cavelly Venkata for such an office, judging of them by his "abstract," or indeed of any native, could hardly be pronounced equal to such a task, however useful they may prove as auxiliaries in such a train of research. The pandit's original and arithmetical mode of weighing authorities, of which examples may be found in every item of his statement, is any thing but calculated to contradict this assumption. His remarks on the first, or ancient *Nandavarum* dynasty of *Audhra*, may be cited as an instance:

"As this is a very obscure dynasty, confidence can only be placed in the inscriptions. From the materials already possessed in the collection of Col. Mackenzie, I suppose one-eighth of the history of this dynasty is complete, and the remainder should be completed by further research."

The Mackenzie Manuscripts (embracing, as Cavelly Venkata says in his letter to Government, using the words of the late Colonel himself*, no less than twenty-one different alphabets and fourteen different languages) have been for some time at Madras deposited in the College Library. We have no means of knowing whether during that period the pandit (himself a servant of the college) has published or undertaken the translation or analysis of any part of its contents. In the absence of any such testimony of his competence, contrasted with what will be presently urged, it seems impossible to recommend any large outlay of public money in the way he proposes.

Not that it is undesirable to complete the examination of the Mackenzie papers. On the contrary, all who have read Mr. Wilson's catalogue, will grant that to be an object of high, of national importance; especially when it is asserted that many of the volumes are going rapidly to decay, and may not be available a few years hence. The British Indian Government has spent a lakh of rupees in purchasing these ancient records: to refuse the requisite aid for their examination and conversion to public use when they are known to contain a vast store of curious and interesting matter, would be false economy only equalled by the case of the Buchanan MSS. in Calcutta, which cost even a larger sum, and which the Government has recorded its unwillingness to print even free of expense, or to take a single copy of it printed by others.†

But happily, in regard to the Mackenzie collection, such neglect cannot now be feared. Independent of Mr. Wilson's able summary, we are aware that Captain Harkness, Sec. of the Roy. As. Soc., has undertaken to translate and digest a portion of the manuscripts in London, and M. Jacquet of Paris has intimated that the mass of the Colonel's inscriptions, to which the Hon'ble Court of Directors have handsomely allowed him free access, are to be included in the "*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*," upon which he is now busily engaged; while in Madras itself has lately appeared an able and zealous expositor in the Reverend Mr. W. Taylor, whose previous study of, and publication on, the history of the Peninsula, added to his acquaintance with the Tamil and Telinga languages, eminently fit him for the task and, point him out as the proporess, if not the only, individual

capable of fulfilling the grand object proposed by Sir A. Johnston.

This gentleman has already gone deep into the subject. At a great expense and sacrifice of time, he has published a variety of "*Oriental Historical Manuscripts*" in the original character and in translation; with a connective commentary, shewing their bearing on the general history of the country.

The Editor of the Madras Journal, indeed, announces that Mr. Taylor has further undertaken a careful examination of the whole of the College MSS., and that he promises "a paper or series of papers on the subject*." It would certainly be most desirable that such examination should not be cursory or incomplete, that it should not leave any thing to be done by others, who would have again to travel over the same ground of previous study to be capable of undertaking it. It would, in short, be most expedient to secure the services of Mr. Wm. Taylor publicly, for the thorough examination of the Mackenzie records; to allow him such assistance as he might require for the period, (with him necessarily so much shorter than could be allowed to any other,) which he might fix for the task; to unite Cavelly Venkata pandit with him, should he be desirous of assistance, (although from an expression at page 63 of his second volume, it may be imagined that he would not count much on the aid of the late Colonel's native establishment,) and to sanction the publication of those records, which he might select as the most valuable, either in elucidation of history or native science, philosophy, religion, customs, &c.

For the collection of new materials, the zeal of the numerous members of the English and Native Literary Societies of Madras, (scattered through the various districts,) will need only the suggestions and direction of a leader so well qualified, to accumulate them, without any necessity for a paid establishment. The circulation of a scientific journal throughout the presidency will materially contribute, and doubtless has contributed, to excite curiosity to such objects among the "*gentlemen of literary endowments*," whose correspondence either with Mr. Taylor or with Cavelly Venkata, might advantageously be allowed the indulgence of exemption from postage.

Without first ascertaining Mr. Taylor's willingness to accept the office here chalked out, or consulting him on the extent of the aid he would require, it is impossible to estimate the probable outlay; but the Government records will furnish comparative data, in the sums paid for the "*oriental translating establishment*," entertained for a period under the late Secretary of the Asiatic Society.

The volumes of Mackenzie papers in our library might advantageously be added to the other documents for the proposed scrutiny, so that the whole might be published continuously; but these details will naturally come under consideration hereafter, should the Government agree in the view taken by the Asiatic Society, and resolve to entrust the undertaking to the individual pointed out, either directly or through the medium of the Society (here or at Madras), which might exercise its judgment as to the final publication, should Mr. Taylor consent to labour under its auspices.

(Signed) J. PRINSEP, Sec.

20th August, 1836.

For the Committee of Papers.

Resolved.—That the Society concur in the view taken by the Committee of Papers, particularly as to the expediency of engaging the eminent services of Mr. W. Taylor for the examination of the Mackenzie MSS., and that the Secretary be empowered respectfully to communicate this opinion, in reply to the Government.

Mr. Charles Brownlow submitted to the Society the following proposition, relative to a complete copy of the *Alif Leila*, or Arabic original of the 1001 nights entertainments, lately purchased by him from the estate of

* See Preface to Wilson's Des. Cat.

† See Taylor's Hist. of Man.

See Mr. Secretary Baskby's Correspondence with the Editor of the *Gleanings in Science* and *Journal Asiatic Society*.

See Sir Alexander Johnston's address to the Royal Asiatic Society.

* Madras Literary Journal, No. 12, p. 173.

† See printed catalogue of the Library Asiatic Society.

Major Macan, well known as the Editor of the *Shah Nameh*.

To JAMES PRINSEP, Secretary Asiatic Society, &c. &c.

Having become the possessor of the original of the complete Arabian Nights Entertainments, formerly the property of Major Macan, apparently the first that has ever reached India, I am desirous of adding to oriental literature a work which has long been a desideratum with Eastern scholars, by its immediate publication. I trust that my views regarding the importance of this work are not unreasonable; at least I am not alone in my opinion, for no book extant has ever enjoyed such universal popularity as this, even in its translated form. Much of its narrative depicts, with miraculous fidelity, that most difficult class of incidents to describe with interest—the incidents of common life; and, beneath even its most grotesque and impossible circumstances, there is a moral beauty—a knowledge of humanity discoverable, which comes home to all, and throughout, a vivid power of description, which is unequalled in any other production, and addresses itself to the mind with an effect almost pictorial. It is the remark of an orientalist of high repute, speaking of this unique and extraordinary work, that “we here behold a genuine portrait of the spirit and character, the common life and domestic manners, of a once powerful nation, which excelled in arts as well as in arms, in three quarters of the globe; in these tales we see the Arabs, depicted by themselves, in the tents of the desert, and in the courts of the Caliphs. We mingle among their merchants, join their travelling caravans, visit them in their social circles, and even penetrate into their harems.”

If the book appeal thus powerfully to the European reader, whose sympathies are weakened by distance and difference of habit, how much more emphatically must it address itself to the inhabitants of the East, in the overflowing and beautiful language in which it was originally written.

My chief object in this paper is to draw public attention to the document, and to give such evidence regarding its authenticity as I have been able to collect, under the very difficult and embarrassing condition of having no other complete copy to refer to. My attention has been directed, in the first instance, to the MS. alone, which contains the unbroken series of one thousand and one nights; next, to its quality, which is reported on by competent persons to be clear, and remarkably free from literal errors.

My next step was to examine the MS. with the printed edition of the “Two Hundred Nights,” published some years since in Calcutta, whence it appears that the latter is a set of excerpts merely, made, in many instances, without regard to the literary value of the selection, and in some, overlooking even the integrity of the tales. These fragments have been arbitrarily renumbered as the “first two hundred nights.”

I have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of that edition of the original now in the course of publication at Breslau, by Professor Habicht, an orientalist of high attainments; he has devoted his life (and it had need be a long one to enable him to fulfill his task), to the publication of a complete edition of this work; he has procured copies of the MS., perfect and imperfect, from Tunis, from Cairo, and from the library of the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, and is proceeding with the publication, subject to the critical collation of these MSS. I find, on comparing the MS. in my hands, with the edition of Habicht, as far as published, i. e. to upwards of three hundred and fifty nights, that no important discrepancies occur, though, in transcripts of this length, there will always be found considerable differences. This fact is curiously illustrated by the German Professor, who has carefully set forth the variations, omissions, redundancies, and interversions of order, found on comparison of his various

MSS. It is likewise stated by M. Trebutien, in his preface to a recent French translation of this work, (published in 1829,) that he collated twelve manuscripts, and among them those of the King's Library at Paris, and the Bedleian copy, which presented continual discrepancies, both as to style and the order of the tales, which every copyist had arranged according to his own taste. These differences, though they would be important in a historical paper, are of little consequence in a series of fictions. They have manifestly resulted from the carelessness or caprice of the transcriber, and do not affect the value of the work. All that can be done, under these circumstances is to adopt the reading most consistent with the contents.

Beyond the print to which Habicht's edition extends, there exist *here* no means of continuous comparison. The evidence of genuineness is strengthened, however, by finding, that the portion of the original already known in the Calcutta edition, is found in the manuscript in my possession, except that the stories, in the latter, stand in their natural and proper connexion with the remainder of the text. The tales generally correspond in their order with those found in Scott's translation of 1801, taking into account those contained in the supplementary volume, (translated from Wortley Montague's MS.) and allowing for the omission of those which the translator has deemed it best, from motives which he assigns, to pass over.

A remark made by the Baron Purgstall (Von Hammer) on the subject of Galland's translation, is another strong proof of the authenticity of the manuscript before me. He says, “the MS. used by Galland” was far from complete; and if he published no more stories, it was not because the remainder were less deserving of translation, but because he had no more in his possession. The imperfection of his manuscript compelled him also to invent, as he has done, a conclusion to that story of the Sultan of the Indies:—we shall find that Scheherzadi was saved from death, neither by her many amiable qualities, nor by her inexhaustible tales, but by her having, during the ‘thousand and one nights,’ borne the Sultan three children!” Trebutien's translation, the result of the collation of twelve of the best manuscripts in Europe, confirms this; it is a *literal* translation of the MS. now under consideration: the passage occurs at the thousand and first night, and is unquestionably one of the most pathetic and beautiful in the whole work! To the above may be added the strong *internal* evidence deducible from the uniform character of the style throughout. The manuscript is open for general examination, and I shall gratefully appreciate the opinion and advice of competent orientalists.

With reference to my intention of publishing, we have great advantages in the mechanical facilities, which we can so readily command, in printing oriental works in this country; and a work of this kind, which would take many years in Europe, might be readily produced here in less than twelve months. We have our disadvantages too: for it is far from probable, that any editor could be procured *here*, possessing the high qualifications and the indefatigable industry of the Professor before named, united with the leisure necessary for the undertaking: one who would carry through the formidable labour of collation, of elaborate verbal criticism, and the compilation of a lexicon of words found in the original Arabic of this work, but in no other authority extant! We may despair of this; but it is not too much to say, that an edition, accurate in all essential particulars, may be brought through; and I will not conceal, that it would be a source of great gratification to me to be the means of giving to the classical literature of the East a book which, while it has enjoyed throughout Asia and the

* Trebutien has since examined the MS. used by Galland, and finds that he possessed only two hundred and eighty-four nights.

civilized world a reputation equalled by none, has been heretofore, in its complete and original form, but a name.

C. BROWNLOW.

Calcutta, September 5, 1836.

Resolved unanimously.—That Mr. Brownlow is entitled to the warmest thanks of the Society, and of all interested in oriental literature, for his disinterested exertions in regard to the *Alif Leila*, and for his laudable wish to make public the valuable and complete edition he has

become possessed of. As it seems possible, by further comparison of the manuscript with the recent translation of M. Trebutien, and with the Arabic printed version of Professor Habicht, and the incomplete volumes published in Calcutta, to add in some degree to the guarantee of its authenticity, the Committee of Papers is requested to enter upon this examination, and report upon the extent of patronage to be accorded by the Society to Mr. Brownlow's laudable enterprise.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for August.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

We have just been favored with a copy of a publication which has recently emanated from the small but active branch of the Geographical Society established at this Presidency.

This institution, as some of our readers no doubt are aware, was established in 1831, in consequence of a suggestion from Mr. Elphinstone, founded upon a supposition that Bombay offered peculiar advantages for the collection of Geographical knowledge from being the head-quarters of the Indian Navy. Since then a letter received from him contains the following observations on this subject, which are published in the Society's Report.

"I am extremely obliged for our zealous support of my recommendation of the Geographical Society. I do hope it will receive cordial assistance from those whose duties enable them to promote its views. I take an interest in it, less for this credit of the nation, than of the Presidency and of India. We have some reason to complain that paths of inquiry which are accessible to people in Europe are closed to Indians; but here is one in which all the advantages are on our side; and if we show less activity than our countrymen at home, I do not know what excuse is to be offered. The search of the public records ought certainly to produce something. Captain Burnes is a host for zeal and opportunity of giving it employment.

The Persian Gulf and Red Sea, and their borders, afford most promising ground for enquiry. I believe the survey ships are now in the Red Sea; and if there is any body at Mocha, they might, by examining the Somaleas, and other people from the opposite Coast of Africa, who come in numbers to Mocha, get a great deal of valuable information both about geography, strictly so called, and manners. Even the Company's oldest provinces would yield much in the department of statistics, which would be both curious and useful at home."

Among the papers now published by the Society is one from Lieut. Whitelock, of the Indian Navy, on the Private Coast in the Persian Gulf, containing, among other matters an interesting account of the Pearl fishery in the neighbourhood, which, according to Lieut. Whitelock, gives employment to no less than 30,000 men, and produce 40 lakhs of rupees worth of Pearls annually.

A paper by Lieut. Young and Mr. Christopher of the same service, on the Maldives, has also been published at length by the Society.

This curious group of islands, though on the direct track of ship bound for this port, Calcutta and China, has curiously enough, been scarcely ever examined, and never, until lately, surveyed with care. This consequence has been, that several wrecks have taken place among the dangerous passages it affords. Within the last year or two, indeed, there have been no less than three such; and there is reason to believe that disasters have occurred among the islands of which a few fragments are the only traces remaining.

These circumstances, and the desire of the Bengal Government to aid the projects for steam navigation entertained some time since in Calcutta, induced the Bom-

bay Government to order a careful survey of the islands. Captain Moresby was appointed to the duty, and the result, after two years of incessant labour occasioned by the intricate nature of survey—which comprised an examination of an almost endless number of small coral islands and reefs and the loss of a large number of the crew of the vessels employed, from a violent epidemic peculiar to the spot, has been one of the most accurate and beautiful charts we ever witnessed.

At the approach of monsoon at the end of the first year's survey, when it became necessary for Captain Moresby to return to Bombay for a short time, Lieut. Young and Mr. Christopher, from a desire to improve the condition of the inhabitants, and to become better acquainted with their habits and customs, volunteered to remain at the islands during the absence of the vessel to which they were attached. These intentions, however, were frustrated by severe illness, obliging first one, and then the other to leave, but during their short residence they managed to collect a good deal of statistical and other information which has been laid before the Society, and forms one of the most interesting portions of their publication. Unfortunately the document is too long for our columns. We must, therefore, confine ourselves to the following short abstract of a paper by Captain Moresby on the same subject. After noticing the difficulties he had to encounter from the suspicion of the natives as to his object, he states with regard to the present state of the clusters of Islands or Atolls which comprise the Maldives—that

"The Natives observe the Atolls to be waisting away, in some the cocoa nut trees are standing in the water: in another the black soil of the island is discernible at low water thirty feet from the beach: the south east side of an island in Phaidee Pholo Atoll is entirely gone, but is marked by a banyan tree in the water. They say that some islands have disappeared entirely, and instance near the island Wardoo a rocky shoal which (they say) was once an island in the Atoll Milla Dou. Some of the outer edges of the island have fallen into the sea, which is fathomless in those parts. It is, however, acknowledged that reefs have arisen from the water, and gradually formed islands; and the inhabitants of Male remember the outer edge of a circular reef in their harbour to have had two fathoms in the shoalest part, which is now dry at low water.

"They mark the approach of evil days also in the diminution of population and general deterioration: yet the necessities of life are so abundant, that a beggar is never seen; nor can this retrogression be attributable to war of dissension, for they have been in peace for many years; and now have no army with the exception of a Militia formed out of about four-fifths of the male inhabitants of Malé, the whole population of that island being only between 1,500 and 2,000, of whom the majority are females.

"The awkwardness of their sword and spear exercise on festivals, shows that they are little accustomed to use them. Their only duty is to serve in rotation (forty together) with musquets at the palace.

"The declining state of commerce is, probably, the chief cause of their present distresses. Lieutenant Robinson observes, that Pyrrad speaks of thirty or forty vessels loaded with cowries, and one hundred with coconuts, annually leaving the island, but now not more than one-fifth that number of vessels altogether visit the islands. Nevertheless, the profits of the Maldiva trade are considerable. The vessels, in which it is carried on are of about one hundred tons burthen, commanded sometimes by Europeans, and sometimes by natives. Presents having been made as port-dues, godowns are assigned, and shops opened, where the traders barter for the country produce. Then natives bring dried bonito, con, coconuts, cowries and tortoise-shell. There is abundance of the last article. Cowries are valued at one rupee per goolah, which is a bundle of about 1,200. Coconuts of the island are prized for keeping much longer than those of the Coast. Coir from Lilla don-Matis is estimated at thirty per cent more than that at any other Atolls. Bonito is usually taken to Sumatra, where a lac is sold for 2000 Spanish dollars, having been purchased at Malir for sometimes less than 2000 rupees. In 1824 no less than seventy-six lacs of h were purchased by English vessels, alone; in another subsequent year, fifty six, but in another, only ten. Flats also are exported, they are made of a grass which grows in the southern islands. In exchange are given rice, betel-nuts, tobacco, common crockery ware, red handkerchiefs, and sugar. There is little demand for the two last mentioned articles, as the natives extract from the coconut a kind of sugar called 'ghoor,' which tastes like honey, and they wear the native cloth, which is woven principally at Milos Meadow Atoll. They often spend weeks in the manufacture of a single piece, which enables them to make it both pretty and strong, notwithstanding their ill constructed looms. Rice is purchased at Malir and Chittagong at eight rupees per candy, and is sold at Malir for goods to the value of sixteen or twenty rupees. This system of barter, however, detains the masters of vessels four or five months, during which their crews suffer much from sickness.

"The sickness to which strangers are most liable is a bowel complaint, which happens peculiar to those islands. The only remedy is immediate departure for the continent. About fifty years ago, the Malabars took Malir and held it for some time, when they were attacked by this disease, and compelled to give up their conquest. Since that event, the Malabars have believed that the Maldivians in revenge supply them from their coast with poisoned water. Dr. Campbell has collected many cases in which its destructive effects upon foreigners is shown, but the natives also appear liable to it, for in one instance nearly the whole population of an island was carried off. There appear to be few other diseases of importance, with the exception of beriberi. Fevers are common, but small pox is unknown, except in cases of importation from the continent. Quarantine laws, however, exist to prevent such cases. Dr. Campbell attributes the unhealthiness of strangers partly to the lagoons and marshes formed by the lagoons throughout the islands and partly to the unvarying temperature of the climate. When the *B. naves* first visited the islands, the monsoon had just cleared away, the thermometer ranged between 80° and 82° when the violent monsoon showers set in, it fell as low as 75°, but rose only to 80°, and after the monsoon the range was between 82° and 85°. The dews were at times hardly perceptible on shipboard."

The unhealthiness of the climate has been long notorious, and it has doubtless been the great obstacle to foreign intercourse and internal improvement. But the intellectual and moral disposition of the inhabitants appears such as would justify warm expectations in the philanthropist. Among themselves, the Maldivians are quiet and inoffensive.

War and murder are scarcely known, theft is uncommon. Timidity is their greatest weakness, but this is

not sufficient to overcome their humane feelings, as many shipwrecked strangers (among others Laval) have borne ample testimony. Extreme gentleness of disposition and disinclination to crime has imparted mildness to an ultra-despotic Government. No man may presume to sit in the royal presence. The Sultan attires himself after the manner of an India Mussulman, but no other dare wear more than a cloth around the loins, and a plain red handkerchief on the head. The pilot of the *Benares* wore a blue vest on board, but invariably took it off before landing. The property of the principal ministers as well as of all other government servants, falls to the Sultan in case of death. Notwithstanding this contempt of freedom, the severest punishment is scourging and exile to one of the barren islands in the south. Crimes of greater or less magnitude are punished with banishment to more or less barren islands. Minor offenders are merely scourged. Sometime since some culprits escaped to the Malibu Coast, and were pardoned by the Sultan in consideration of the perils which they had encountered. No bad consequences follow this leniency, for here the Government is secured, as well by the mildness of its subjects, as by the veneration with which the Maldivians regard all superiors.

"Their mats, mosques, tombs, and horts, are evidence of great mechanical ingenuity. Considerable taste is shown in constructing the tanks which are used for ablution in the burial grounds. Some houses (but in ruins) were observed to be built of madreporie, one of them being of two stories. All the houses are very neat and are shut out from the soil by a fence five or six feet high. Rows of betel and coconut trees line the road, which are excellently constructed in all the islands, but particularly at Malir.

"Nor do the natives appear insufficient to improve the soil (but particularly the chief) convinced a strong desire to become acquainted with our language, and with our knowledge. But no great exertion can at present be expected from them. Habitual illness has debilitated their constitution, although this might be remedied (perhaps) by improving the soil and the cultivation of their soil, which in its present state, is a fruitful source of disease. In the southern island is the least cultivation, and the most ruin which falling, upon a light sandy soil, produces a vast number of wild plants, whose decay infects the air with disease, and here accordingly were observed the greatest number of infirmities. The water also of these islands is bad and brackish in the wells, but this partly remedied by collecting the rain from the trees in the rainy season. At Malir and in the Northern islands, the appearance of the people is improved."

The Society have also published some papers on the Indis by Lieut. Wood, who has been employed by Government in surveying that River. As so much has recently appeared in our columns on the same subject, we shall merely give an extract from Lieutenant Wood's Journal, containing a narrative of his passage in the little steamer *Indus* from Hyderabad to the Sea. The result of his experience it will be observed is rather unfavorable to the navigation of the river, in the Delta at least, and on this account it is the more important that it should obtain as much publicity as possible.

"February 16.—Left in the *Indus* steamer for Ghora-Baree. The steamer's draft is three feet four inches. For ten miles we shot down the stream in fine style, the depth never under one and a quarter fathom. Here the stream became very foul, and the steamer stuck fast on a bank in the centre of the channel. At this very place a similar occurrence happened to the *Juntee*, which took Mr. Heddle down to Ghora-Baree. After remaining an hour on the sandbank, the force of the current cut away the sand from under the bottom, and she swung to her anchor in deep water. It was now blowing fresh, accompanied by clouds of dust. To trace the channel farther was impossible, and we remained here for the night.

February 17.—Started at day light, passed Tricul and Jink without accident; but a little above Bunna we struck with great violence, and remained immovable in two feet water. A month back there were two and three fathoms of water in the same spot; the deep channel is now on the right bank; it was then on the left. Three quarters of an hour after we struck, there were two fathoms under the bow; when we ran aground, there were two feet. The run and entrance of the steamer are favourable to her getting off sand banks, when the current is strong. Her keel has only to be hove in an oblique line with the direction of the steam, when the current entering under the counter, or bow, quickly cuts away sand, and settles in deep water.

February 18. Left Bunna at sunrise; reached Noorookanad, a distance of nearly forty miles, without accident. Here the river is particularly foul and wanders in many channels over the whole of its inundated bed. Seldom more than one of the these channels is navigable; this one we were not fortunate enough to enter, and after searching in vain for a passage by the one we entered, the steamer took the ground: the current was rapid, and her keel made her roll and strike heavy. Half an hour after she struck, a bank, but angle deep, had formed all along the lee-side, the lower paddle boards on this were buried in the sand, which here, from the eddies caused by the boards, was a foot above the water. On the other side there were four feet fore and aft. The vessel was lying athwart the steam, and pressed up, as it were, against a steep wall. We were four hours in this situation. The boat has now swung to her anchor. We had three pilots on board to-day but only one when the steamer grounded.

"The events of this day give a good insight into the navigation of this river. Were a line of sounding to be taken across the river where we now are, I doubt not that two and half fathoms would in some part of the line be obtained, as this depth has been found somewhere in every section yet measured. The deep channels are not connected; they are often merely ruts or ditches, which do not communicate with each other. The country boats which descend the river with cargo at

this season, keep a small pilot boat rounding a-head. If the same precaution is necessary for a steamer, which doubtless it is, what will steam do on the Indus in these months—nothing; the vessel must not outstrip the pilot boat.

"February 19.—Arrived at the mouth of the Seane,* This morning a Sindee boatman voluntarily tendered his services, to pilot the steamer down the Seane. He desired no payment, and would submit to be flogged, if he got the boat aground. We had not proceeded two miles, when she took the ground, and heeled nearly over; three of the paddle boards were splintered.† The boatman did his best, for the Cutch pilot and myself were both looking out at the time. Though the Sindee had not performed his part of the arrangement, it would hardly have been justice for us to fulfil ours."

To conclude, the Geographical Society appears at last to have taken firm root, and to be producing perennial supplies of goodly fruit. From Government the Society has met with the most encouraging support; having in addition to an annual subscription, and the gift of a room in the Town Hall for its papers, received copies of all the public records connected with geographical subjects. It has also received a most flattering communication from the Geographical Society of Paris, which appears by some means or another not mentioned to have become informed of its existence, and has proposed an exchange of publications. To the officers of the Indian Navy, however, the Society is above all indebted for the zeal they have displayed in its behalf, and for their numerous communications, which alone will almost enable it to accomplish the views of Mr. Elphinstone, and prove a credit to the Presidency and to India. It is to be hoped, at the same time, that, as it becomes better known, it will meet with more general support throughout the three Presidencies, furnishing as it does, the means of collecting and condensing on the spot without the delay attending a reference to a Society in England, all the information collected in India relating to geographical science.—*Bombay Courier.*

BOMBAY BRANCH LITERARY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Wednesday, 31st August.

The ordinary business of the Society having been transacted,

The following letter from the Hon'ble George Turnour, of the Ceylon Civil Service, presenting to the Society his "Outline of Cingales History, and specimen of the Mahawansa, with a translation" was read.

Kandy, July 8, 1836.

Sir,—I have to beg the favor of your presenting the accompanying pamphlet to the Literary Society of Bombay. It is intended, as explained in the introduction, to serve as a prospectus to an historical work, in the publication of which I am now engaged.

Convinced of the utter hopelessness of success in attracting attention to a publication connected with oriental literature, which in other hands has already disappointed public expectation, I have adopted the present preparatory course, with the view of eliciting the criticism of oriental societies and scholars on this particular work, before it issues from the Press, and of thereby at once obtaining either a confirmation or refutation of the expectations I entertain as to its pointing out the road to a new and interesting field of research in Asia.

In the proceedings of the Asiatic Society published in the Journal of July last year, an invitation will be

found on my part to the members of that Institution, to enter upon that criticism, whenever the work might be submitted to them. I have no doubt, from the manner in which the request was then received, of its being complied with. It would be satisfactory to me, if oriental scholars in the Bombay Literary Society also afforded an opinion on the portion of the original Pali work, contained in the pamphlet, and the general inference deduced therefrom in the introduction, as much for the guidance of those who are incapable of consulting the text, as to enable me to decide on the propriety of proceeding in my present undertaking.

I have, &c.

GEORGE TURNOUR.

To the Secretary to the Literary Society, Bombay.

It was then proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson and seconded by the Hon'ble J. Farish, Esq.

That the best thanks of the Society be conveyed to the Honorable George Turnour, Esq. for his acceptable present; that the Society subscribe for two copies of the larger work which he proposes to publish: and that

* Seane is a local division of the Hugamree branch, by which the latter is connected with the main river.
† In the part of the Journal presented to the Society, it is not stated in what manner the steamer was extricated from this difficult situation.

such of the members of the Committee, and of the Society, as may be inclined to state their opinions on the probable results of his most laudable labours, be recommended to communicate with him personally.

The President presented to the Society his refutation of Muhammadism in Persian, in reply to Hajee Muhammad Hashim.

In consequence of information having been received since the last Meeting of the Society, of the lamented death, at Rajcote, on the 9th ultimo, of the Secretary to the Society, T. M. Dickinson, Esq.

It was proposed by the Hon'ble J. Parish, Esq. and seconded by the President.

That this meeting record its deep sense of the great loss to the cause of Oriental Literature, which has been sustained by the early removal of that gentleman, whose distinguished talents and rare attainments afforded the highest promise, and whose able and interesting communications to the Society, and fidelity and zeal in the discharge of the duties of the important office which he filled, merit the tribute of its grateful remembrance.—*Bombay Gazette.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a General Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 14th September, 1836, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 a. m.

PRESENT.

Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

Dr. Wallich,	James Pattie, Esq.,
Hon'ble Colonel Rehling,	C. R. Prinsep, Esq.,
Sir J. P. Grant,	Willis Earle, Esq.,
James Kyd, Esq.,	Nawaub Thowerjung,
William Storm, Esq.,	C. Trebeak, Esq.,
D. Hare, Esq.,	D. Syers, Esq.,
H. M. Low, Esq.,	E. Harding, Esq.,
Capt. Thomas Leach,	and
Archibald Grant, Esq.,	J. R. Bagshaw, Esq.,

VISITORS.

G. A. Prinsep, Esq., and Dr. Helfer.

Dr. Wallich intimated, that Mr. Bell being unable to attend the meeting, in consequence of a domestic calamity, had requested him to officiate as Secretary.

The proceedings of last meeting were then read, and confirmed.

The following gentlemen, proposed at the last meeting, were balloted for and elected members of the Society, viz.

Henry Walters, Esq.,	R. W. Chew, Esq.,
T. A. Wise, Esq.,	A. M. Mills, Esq., and
D. McLeod, Esq.,	Dr. G. G. Macpherson.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members of the Society, viz.

R. Lowther, Esq., of Allahabad, proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

C. Hutchins, Esq., proposed by Dr. Strong, seconded by Mr. Bell.

G. U. Adam, Esq., proposed by William Storm, Esq., seconded by Dr. Wallich.

P. Macarthur, Esq., of Kishnaghur, proposed by William Storm, Esq., seconded by Dr. Wallich.

A. Macarthur, Esq., Kishnaghur, proposed by William Storm, Esq., seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Dr. Wallich stated that the supplies of seed already received by the Society, having been found insufficient to meet the wants of members, Captain White, of the Orient, had been requested to furnish a memorandum of such seeds, as had been brought out by him, a list of which he now submitted for the inspection of the Society, a small quantity of each having been sown on trial in the Botanical Gardens, on the 26th August.

Resolved,—That an arrangement be entered into with Captain White, for the purchase of these seeds, for distribution to members.

Captain Leach placed on the table a box of English seeds, as a present to the Society.

Dr. Wallich read a private letter to his address from Captain Jenkins, regarding a very superior description of pear of the unusual size of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. Captain Jenkins has been requested by Dr. W. to send down some grafts of the tree on which the above were produced.

The following communications were then read, and presentations severally alluded to in their respective advices, submitted to the Meeting.

No. 1.—From C. Hyde, Esq., Collector of Government Customs, to the Secretary, dated 8th Sept. conveying the consent of the Government to the free export and import of seeds, on account of the Society.

No. 2.—From F. Macnaghten, Esq., Secretary Government Savings Bank, to Mr. Bell, dated 10th Sept. intimating the investment in the 4 per cent. loan of Co.'s Rs. 500 from accruings or interest on the funds of the Society.

No. 3.—From Mr. J. Warren, to the Secretary, dated Sydney, 28th May, advising dispatch of seeds per *Bencoolen*, as directed in Mr. Bell's letter of the 28th Dec. 1835. These seeds were received in good condition, and distributed to members.

No. 4.—From Dr. Wallich to Mr. Bell, dated 12th Sept. forwarding the two undermentioned letters.

No. 5.—From Thomas Ryan, Esq., to Dr. Wallich, as Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, dated 12th Sept. giving cover to a letter from John Vaughan, Esq., of Philadelphia, to the address of Dr. Wallich, dated 27th April, 1836, forwarding a sample of sugar of the second quality, produced from the beet-root, bought at Havre at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents. per pound. Mr. Vaughan also intimates that a Society has been recently formed at Philadelphia, for the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar from his root.

No. 6.—From N. I. Halled, Esq., to the Secretary without date, presenting 4 sour limes and 6 pines, the produce of Arracan.

No. 7.—From C. K. Robison, Esq., to the Secretary, dated 23d August, also presenting two limes brought from Arracan.

Memo.—The limes were considered very superior.

No. 8.—From the same to the same, dated 13th Sept. forwarding a specimen of the best Sandowia tobacco, grown at Kiangree, and stating that from the small quantity actually grown at Sandowia, the tobacco imported at Calcutta as such cannot be genuine, but the produce of Cheduba and Ramree; suggesting that the sample now sent be analyzed, in order to ascertain the difference existing between the real Sandowia tobacco and that usually sold as such.

Captain Leach offered his services in having a portion of this tobacco conveyed to England.

Resolved,—That Captain Leach's suggestion for transmission of a portion of the specimen furnished by Mr. Robison be adopted, and that the Secretary be requested to forward the same to that gentleman.

No. 9.—From H. Cope, Esq., Secretary, Meerut Society, to Mr. Bell, dated 1st Sept., conveying thanks of his Society for the offer of assistance expressed in the Secretary's letter of the 24th June, and requesting to be furnished with the transactions of the Calcutta Society, also stating that the Egyptian cotton seed had succeeded extremely well at Meerut, the plant being then upwards of one foot in height.

No. 10.—From Lieut. H. Diggs, to the Secretary, dated Bismnauth, 29th August, stating that the success attendant on the cultivation of the Pernambuco cotton seed, forwarded by the Society, which at first was most favorable, is now somewhat doubtful; intimating an intention of making experiments on that already grown, the result of which he will communicate. Lieut. B. expresses an opinion that the Egyptian cotton appears more suitable for that district than the Pernambuco.

No. 11.—From Dr. Wallich, to the Secretary, dated 7th Sept., forwarding on behalf of Capt. Jenkins, of Assam, four bundles of two samples of hemp, three made from the fibres of the pine-apple, and the fourth of caloe or rehea hemp, manufactured from the hortica nivea; states that a few of the roots of this latter plant were presented to him some time ago by Captain Jenkins, and have since greatly multiplied, and are now thriving very well in the Society's Nursery Garden.

Nos. 12 and 13.—From the Hon'ble W. L. Melville, to the Secretary, dated Moorsheadabad, 16th August and 2nd Sept., sending four cuttings of a superior description of mango, with a request that one may be forwarded to Baboo Radhakant Deb, and the remainder to members.

No. 14. From R. Lowther, Esq., dated Allahabad, 31st August, promising in answer to Mr. Bell's letter of the 13th ult. to forward by the steamer a root and supply of the seed of the mungel wuzel. Mr. Lowther mentions that the Pernambuco cotton seed has been tried with success in the Humeepore district.

No. 15. From J. B. Jones, Esq., to Mr. Bell, dated Bubela, 24th August, noticing the circumstance of all the bamboos on the borders of the Oude district, having this year borne seed, which is stated to resemble wheat in appearance, and to be sold for food as common rice. Mr. Jones further states, that these bamboo trees are supposed to bear only once in 20 years, after which event all the trees of the same stock die,—the budding takes place during the rains and the seed becomes ripe for gathering in January and February, each bamboo bearing from 4 to 20 seers; suggesting as this seed germinates very readily, the expediency of sending a portion to England.

No. 16.—From Capt. W. H. Sleeman, to the Secretary, dated 24th August, stating that a similar circumstance to the above has occurred this year in regard to the bamboo clusters in the Dehra Dhoon.

Suggesting that some seed of the fine China bamboo be procured by the Society.

No. 17.—From J. Vaupell, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Bombay, dated 11th August, enclosing receipts for 12 cases of Mauritius sugar cane, shipped on board of the Barque *Ann*, &c.

No. 18.—From Col. Dunlop, to Mr. Bell, dated Calcutta, 15th August, giving cover to a letter to his

address from J. Turner, Esq., forwarding a specimen of soil from the Bundelkund district, termed "near," which is there considered as the best calculated for the growth of cotton. Mr. Turner kindly offers his services to the Society in obtaining further information relative to the several soils in that province.

Memo. The Secretary forwarded this specimen to Mr. Piddington.

No. 19.—From H. Piddington, Esq., to Mr. Bell, dated 23d August, intimating his intention to give the result of an analysis of the above soil.

No. 20.—From the same to the same, dated 10th August, forwarding some Caubool tobacco seed for distribution, and enclosing a letter to his address from Messrs. Vilmorin and Co. of Paris, advising dispatch of a box of seeds.

These seeds have since arrived, and are now in course of distribution to members.

No. 21. From Lieut. J. P. Meik, to the Secretary, dated Hazarbaugh, 23d August, intimating that the temperature of that station, is favorable to the cultivation of European fruit trees, and offering his services to the Society in attempting a trial with any grafts or cuttings of fruit trees that can be supplied. Lieut. Meik also promises to send down a sample of early potatoes to reach Calcutta next month.

Dr. Wallich then read a private letter to the address of James Kyd, Esq., from H. Inglis, Esq., of Sylhet,—advising the dispatch for the purpose of sale, of a boat-load of potatoes, grown on the Comseeah Hills, which may be daily expected to reach the Presidency.

It was suggested by the President that the Secretary be requested to make arrangement regarding the purchase of the above—and then resolved, that the whole of these potatoes be bought on behalf of the Society, and distributed to members, due notice being given by advertisement of the time of distribution.

No. 22.—From C. Clemons, Esq., Acting Secretary of the Bangalore Horticultural Society, to Mr. Bell, dated 28th July, returning thanks for the promise of assistance and co-operation from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and offering on behalf of his Society to procure such seeds and exotics as may be occasionally required.

No. 23.—From Dr. Wise, Secretary of Hooghly Society, to Mr. Bell, dated 3d August, conveying the thanks of the Society for the offer of assistance from Calcutta Society, and requesting a supply of seeds, &c.

No. 24.—From A. M. Mills, Esq., Collector of Cuttack, to the Secretary, dated 4th August, stating that the Pernambuco cotton seed, forwarded by the Society, had vegetated remarkably well.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Hurkaru.]

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT MEERUT.

At a Meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 16th August.

The Secretary reported that since the last Meeting, sixteen gentlemen of Meerut and its vicinity, had joined the Society as members; that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at a former meeting, arrangements had been made with the Zameendar, to whom the Garden adjoining the ground first taken in by the Society belonged, for the occupation of that Garden, and of a large piece of land to the south, and that now the whole of the ground included in the plan drawn by Captain Anderson, had been taken in, a ditch dug and a bank thrown up round the same, comprising with the original portion altogether, an

area of more than 27 English acres; that the roads laid down in the plan above mentioned had been all faced out, and mostly finished: that between 5 and 6000 young trees had been planted out to the east and south of the entrance; that a nursery for fruit, and other trees and shrubs had been commenced, and stocked with upwards of a thousand young plants; that a puckah well 33 feet deep with 22 feet of water, and an apparently good spring of water, had been constructed in the north west compartment of the Garden; and that a shed had been erected for the Agricultural implements, hackery and bullocks, of which 2 pairs had been purchased. The Secretary further reported, in the absence of R. N. C.

Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer, that the receipts since the foundation of the Society consisted of

Donations.....	550
Entrance Fees,.....	432
Monthly subscriptions,	304

Total Co.'s Rs. 1286

That the total expenditure for office expenses, purchase of ground, garden implements and pots, bullocks, payment of wages, sundry labour, conveyance and purchase of plants, and constructing of well and shed, amounted to 624 6 0, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands, in favour of the Society, of rupees 661 10 0.

Resolved,—That the Treasurer's and Secretary's Reports be received and entered, that the Secretary be requested to direct the construction of a second well in S. W. compartment of the Garden, that the continuation of the nursery to the utmost possible extent comprising cuttings and young plants of every description of fruit, and ornamental trees and shrubs procurable, be carried on; and that those members in the station possessing Gardens, to be requested to contribute all the plants they can conveniently spare.

The Secretary with reference to the increased business of the Society, requested that he might, in addition to the present permanent establishment (consisting of 2 gardeners and 2 bullock drivers) be allowed to entertain a chupras-y, which was ordered accordingly.

The Secretary reported that he had received the following letters enunciated as per date, since the last meeting of the Society.

1st.—From John Bell, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, to the President, Major-General the Hon'ble J. Ramsay, announcing the dispatch per Steamer of a parcel containing some cotton seed, received from Bombay, and seeds of English vegetables, being a portion of the collection brought out by Lord Auckland. (The cotton seed was sown a few days after its receipt in the Society's Garden, and is at present in a flourishing condition, although not more than half the seed sown came up.)

2nd.—From Captain C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Loodeanah, to the Revd. J. C. Proby, forwarding a small parcel of *nishka* seed, species of clover, lately received from Cabul, where it is extensively cultivated for feeding cattle, and celebrated for its nutritious property. Captain Wade adds he will be most happy to assist the Society in the prosecution of its labours in every way that may be in his power. The letter was accompanied by a note from Dr. H. Falconer, to whom Mr. Proby had submitted the seed, stating it was a large species of *medicago* (Lucerne), that the time for sowing it was in the cold weather, and if tried now (June) it would either fail entirely or come up weak, he therefore recommended the larger portion to be reserved for the cold weather, and then to be sown in drills richly manured, in which way it would give the best crops. (A small portion of the seed had been sown in a very shady spot, but although it came up well and strong at first, was killed (with but two or three exceptions) by the first fall of rain.)

3rd.—From Dr. N. Wallich, Superintendent H. Co.'s Botanic Garden at Calcutta, to General Ramsay, announcing the dispatch for the Society of a packet of Nepal rice lately obtained by him, through Mr. Hodgson the Resident, from the lofty mountains of Joomla near the Himalayah, and requesting the Society to recommend experiments with the grain in the hills N. and W. of Meerut. All the information Dr. W. can offer concerning this singular sort of rice, is contained in a correspondence, which he had 16 years ago, with the Secretary to the Society of Arts; of which he had forwarded an extract to Dr. H. Falconer, with a request

to communicate the same to the Society. As Dr. W. entertains hopes of its being likely to succeed in England, he has forwarded large quantities to Europe and North America.

Resolved,—That, as there is but a small chance, if any, of the rice succeeding near Meerut, portions of the quantity sent by Dr. Wallich be forwarded to Lieutenant Kirke at Dhera, and Colonel Tapp at Soobathoo with a request to direct the same to be sown as high on the hills as possible and communicate the results to the Society.

4th.—From the Reverend J. C. Proby, announcing that Dr. Falconer and Lieutenant Kirke were making preparations for the despatch of a collection of hill plants, grafts, &c. also enclosing a note from Dr. Falconer with a parcel of the seeds of *prinsepia utilis*, a shrub growing in low hot places in the hills and likely to thrive in the plains. It affords an excellent bland oil by expression from the kernels, which may be used in salads, &c. as a substitute for olive oil. (The seeds were, in compliance with Dr. F.'s recommendation, sown immediately, and out of about 180 seeds 25 plants have succeeded and are in a strong healthy condition.)

5th.—From the Reverend J. C. Proby, advising the dispatch of the promised collection of hill plants selected and named under the superintendence of Dr. Falconer, and enclosing notes from Dr. Falconer with a botanical list of the plants forwarded 82 in number; and a promise to dispatch for the Society a hackery load of plants from the Saharanpoor Garden in the ensuing month (July.) A note was also enclosed from Lieutenant Kirke, accompanied by a few grafts, with a promise to send as many more by the end of the rains as may be required by the Society. (These plants were received in excellent order, and by being planted in a shady situation have succeeded hitherto remarkably well, considering the heavy rains to which they have been exposed, and the season of the year in which they were transplanted.)

Resolved,—That the best thanks of the Society be conveyed to Dr. Falconer for the great interest displayed by him in promoting the welfare of the Society.

6th.—From Major Smyth, of Bareilly, requesting to be admitted a member of the Society, and promising on his return to Bareilly a collection of choice seeds from Cape and English stock, chiefly vegetables. Major S. is of opinion that the error committed by mallets in crowding plants for the sake of quantity, is very injurious to their quality, as the plants have not room to expand. He has cultivated the yellow raspberry from Mussoorie with success at Bareilly, as also a species of passion flower from Almora.

7th.—From H. Falconer, Esq., M. D., enclosing the extracts from the transactions of Society of Arts relative to the Nepal rice, alluded to by Dr. Wallich in his letter to General Ramsay.

8th.—From S. G. Mansel, Esq., C. S., one of the Local Agents at Agra, advising the dispatch from that station out of the Taj Gardens of 4 boxes, containing a collection of 17 species and 156 individuals of fruit and flowering trees and shrubs, and assuring the Society it would give him much pleasure to make further supplies. (The plants arrived in very good condition and are now in excellent order with the exception of the apple trees, 2 or 3 only of which have survived the rains.)

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Mansel for the trouble taken by him, and that his kind offer of further supplies be gratefully accepted as soon after the rains as may be practicable.

10th.—From John Bell, Esq., acknowledging the Secretary's letter of the 16th June. Mr. B. congratulates the members on the foundation of the Society, assures them he is only anticipated in the desire expressed to enter into active correspondence. The Agricultural

and Horticultural Society of India can never benefit the country to the extent every member must desire, but by the powerful co-operation of sister institutions throughout India. Although it may appear singular, Mr. B. asserts it was a fact that the Calcutta Society has derived the greatest assistance from military men in giving effect to its views at a distance, but let individual exertions be ever so well directed, they do not carry the same weight as when emanating from a body of men brought together for the express purpose of effecting some particular objects. It will give him the greatest pleasure to be of the least service to the Society of Meerut, but regrets that there was then a very small stock of seeds on hand, out of which he would, however, send a collection in a few days. In return for these, the Calcutta Society would only ask perseverance in acclimating the seeds, so that by means of change of climate and situation, India may render it self, if not entirely, at least much more, independent of foreign aid than it is at present.

10.—From M. P. Edgeworth, Esq., C. S., of Umballah, expressing his conviction that a Society in the N. W. Provinces for the promotion of Agriculture, &c. must be attended with most beneficial results; that when he had leisure he would forward such general observation, from time to time, as he might make on the various products of the extensive territory to which he had access, containing, as it does, immense variety of soil and produce; and requesting that his name might be enrolled as a member of the Society.

11.—From J. Bell, Esq., to R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., regretting that he had no Otahete sugar cane, but that no doubt the Horticultural Society of Lucknow could furnish some as they had abundance. Also that he had forwarded a tin case of Peruvian cotton seed. (Mr. Hamilton on receipt of the seed, had distributed a portion to various individuals in the neighbourhood of Meerut, and presented the remainder to the Society, in whose garden it has been sown and is now thriving well.)

Resolved.—That a letter be addressed to the Horticultural Society of Lucknow, requesting the favor of a small supply of the sugar cane.

12.—From J. Bell, Esq., to the Secretary, advising the dispatch of a small assortment of seeds as per list enclosed (22 kinds) and promising that, as soon as the expected annual supplies arrived, he would forward more.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Bell, and, through him, to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, for the prompt assistance and offers of co-operation given and tendered, and that the seeds now received be subdivided into small collections as far as they could go, and distributed amongst the members with a particular request to preserve the seed, reserving of course a portion for the Society's garden.

13.—From G. R. Clerk, Esq., C. S., Political Agent of Umballah, requesting that his name might be added to the list of the members of the Society.

14.—From W. I. Conolly, Esq., Collector of Saharanpore, expressing the pleasure he would derive in becoming a member of the Institution.

15.—From Dr. N. Wallich, expressing the satisfaction he would feel in carrying the Society's wishes (respecting a collection of plants) into effect, and that as the rains had set in, he would take immediate measures for so doing.

16.—From Dr. N. Wallich, announcing the dispatch on the 14th of July of a boat containing a collection of 102 species of plants and 222 individuals, made as varied and interesting as his means would admit, under charge of an experienced malice. Dr. Wallich's only fear is that some of the plants, especially the fruit trees from the Malayan archipelago (Chocolate, Jamrool, &c.) might

suffer from the hot winds, and he asks how the Society would propose sheltering them from the same (the Secretary reported also that he had received a collection of 51 valuable seeds forwarded by Dr. Wallich, but not mentioned in his letter.)

Resolved.—That the especial thanks of the Society be presented to Dr. Wallich for the very splendid selection made by him for the garden, and the handsome manner in which he has met the Society's wishes; and that if any testimony they can offer of his unremitting labours in the dissemination of the vast stores of knowledge on botanical subjects accumulated in the course of a long residence in India, can be of any value to him, Dr. Wallich be requested to accept the same, with the Society's assurance that they will by every means in their power endeavour to preserve the valuable trees sent by him; for which purpose they are recommended to be planted in such a position (which the Society's garden will afford) as to be efficiently protected from the hot winds.

Resolved.—Further, that the expenses, attending the transmission of the plants, amounting to 150 Rs. for boat hire (as per Mr. Holmes's bill sent to Messrs. Gibbon and Co.) 4-11-5 for garden pots, and 48 Rs-6 months' wages for a gardener, total 202-11-5 be defrayed out of the Society's funds.

17.—From the Hon. Sir C. Metcalfe, Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, dated "Agrs, 21st July, 1836. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant. I beg that I may be considered as a subscriber to the Horticultural Society of Meerut. I presume that it will be most convenient to the Institution to have the entrance money and monthly subscription paid at Meerut. If the state of the funds should require donations, I trust that you will let me know.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obed. Servt.,

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE.

18.—From Colonel Stacey of Allyghur, communicating an extract of a note to Mr. Bell respecting the production of a succession of vegetables, which might be ensured, by raising plants, especially cauliflowers, from English and country seed in rotation, and seed from English stock to form a link, as he had observed that vegetables from English seed came to perfection a long while after those from country seed.

19.—From T. P. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S., of Delhi, expressing the pleasure he felt in becoming a member of the Society, and that should opportunity offer he would be happy to communicate any observations likely to prove interesting or useful.

19.—From Capt. Higginson, Private Secretary to the Lieut. Governor of the N. W. Provinces to R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, transmitting by direction of Sir C. Metcalfe, an order for C. R. 540, to be appropriated as follows:

500 donation; 16 entrance; and 24 Rs- one year's subscription.

Resolved.—That the especial thanks of the Society be respectfully tendered to Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, for his most munificent donation, and that the Society beg to assure him they will endeavour, by appropriating the same in a manner most conducive to the extension of the sphere of the utility of the Institution, to evince the most appropriate sense of the liberality of the Hon.ble the Lieut. Governor.

Resolved.—That the Secretary be requested to keep, as accurately as his leisure might permit, a journal of the various operations he may be carrying on in the Garden, with reference to the good or ill success which may attend the same hereafter; also that some plan be adopted for the recognition of rare trees which may be planted in

the Garden by reference to a register kept for the purpose; that arrangements be made for the distribution of prizes during the ensuing cold season; and lastly that communications be addressed to the various local Institutions established throughout India, especially to John Vaupell, Esq. Secy. to the Society at Bombay, with a view to request an interchange of good offices.

A memo: by Lieut. Kirke of the Sirmoor Battalion, on the mode adopted by him in the raising and promising of peach and plum trees was communicated by J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., and ordered to be entertained in the journal. Lieut. Kirke concludes his paper by saying

that he has followed the plan 3 years, and has had ripe peaches from the 25th April to the 5th July, and the largest he has seen in India, numbers of them weighing from 14 to 18 and one upwards of 19 lbs.

The meeting, in conclusion, unanimously expressed their satisfaction at the zeal of the Secretary in forwarding the interests of the Horticultural Society of Meerut, and desired that their thanks to the same might be publicly recorded.

HENRY COPE, Secretary.

Meerut, 16th August, 1836.—Meerut Observer.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

At a Meeting of the Infantry officers at the station of Sattara, held by permission of the officer commanding the districts, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propositions for a Retiring Fund, circulated, by permission, by Major Moore, 18th Regt. N. I.,

It was Resolved, 1.—That this meeting consider a Retiring Fund most desirable, and therefore recommend that a Committee be formed in Bombay to consider Major Moore's plan, and to make such alterations in it as they may deem necessary, and that the plan so matured may be then submitted to the Army for approval; but this meeting do not pledge themselves to the details of Major Moore's scheme, many of which appear objectionable.

Resolved, 2.—That this meeting consider it desirable that the members of the Committee should be appointed by the vote of the infantry branch of the Army at large.

Resolved, 3.—That this meeting recommend that all field officers or those entitled to retire by the late boon on the pension of field officers, who have served their time, be eligible to accept the bonus, should it be refused by their seniors.

Resolved, 4.—That this meeting recommend that any officer, being eligible from length of service, shall receive the bonus on invaliding.

Resolved, 5.—That it appears to this meeting the proposed plan of supporting the Fund is not equitable, and they suggest that a graduated scale of subscriptions, for each rank, be laid down by the General Committee hereafter appointed; as it appears to them that the same amount might be realized on more equitable principles.

Resolved, 6.—That this meeting highly approve of Major Moore's suggestion, to memorialize the Court of Directors to re-establish the Senior List.

Resolved, 7.—That a Committee composed as follows, be appointed for the purpose of corresponding on the subject with Major Moore and the Committee that may be appointed for the object of establishing the Fund.

Major WILSON, 23rd R. N. I.

Capt. WATKINS, 23rd R. N. I.

Lieut. DURACK, Staff.

Signed by 13 Officers.

Sattarah, 15th August, 1836.—Bombay Gazette.

Proceedings of the Meeting of a Garrison and Staff Officers held on the 2nd instanc, at the Quarter Master General's Office in the Fort, to take into consideration Major Moore's plan for a Retiring Fund, for the Infantry Branch of the service.

Present.—Lieut.-Colonels Wood and Campbell; Captains Jameson, Swanson, Sanderson, Pringle, Newport, Maclean, Penley, and Hancock; Majors Robertson and Moore; Captain Mant; Major Campbell; Lieutenants Thornbury, Hamerton, Cristall, Thomas, Hawkins, Browne, Jopp, Landon, Giberne, and Stewart; Captain Liddell; Ensigns Cormack, Barr, Warburton, Remington, Evans, Compton; Lieutenants Lynch and Mathews.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood having been requested to take the Chair.

The following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That this meeting generally approves of the principle of the Retiring Fund as proposed by Major Moore, and that its best exertions shall be used to carry the same into effect.

2. That the resolutions of the meeting at Belgaum, together with the several amendments received from individuals, shall be recorded and submitted for the consideration of the subscribers at large.

3. For this purpose, a temporary committee, composed of the following officers, shall be appointed to act as a central committee, for communicating with the different stations, with power to carry into effect the retiring fund with such modification and alterations as may be most likely to meet with the approval of the army:—

COMMITTEE.

Lieutenant Col. Wood,	Captain Swanson
Major Moore,	Lieut. Hawkins,
„ A Campbell,	„ Wells,
Captain Jameson,	Ensign Cormack,
„ Pringle,	Captain Penley,
Major Robertson,	„ Landon,
Lieut. Cristall,	„ Hancock
Captain Mant,	„ Newport,
Ensign Warburton,	Mj. A. Campbell to act

Secretary to the Committee.

4. That it is strongly recommended, as a preliminary measure, that all who are in favor of a fund shall pledge themselves to agree to whatever modified plan may hereafter receive the approval of two-thirds of the officers present in India, which shall be considered a final measure; for without some arrangement of the kind, there can be no chance of our exertions being successful.

5. That this meeting is impressed with the necessity of one of the Belgaum resolutions, viz.: "That of the several sums as bonus being offered to Majors, when not accepted by Lieutenant Colonels."

6. That as it will cause a great deal of trouble and delay to the Committee to furnish every station and regiment with a copy of every proposition that may be submitted, the Editors of the newspapers at the Presidency be requested to publish them, and the commanding officers of stations and regiments be solicited to receive such as the official business of the Fund, and address their replies to the Secretary of the Central Committee.

7. That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Major Moore, for the great trouble he has taken in laying before the Army the most feasible plan for a Retiring Fund that has yet been brought forward.

8. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Lieutenant Colonel Wood, for his conduct in the Chair.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. and Chairman.

Bombay Gazette.

Proceedings of a Meeting of officers of Infantry at the station of Belgaum, held by permission of the Brigadier General Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, to take into consideration the proposition for a Retiring Fund circulated by Major Moore, Deputy Military Auditor General.

Belgaum, 5th August, 1836.

Resolved,—That this Meeting is disposed most cordially to join any proposition for a Retiring Fund, which can be shown to embrace the interests of all classes, in nearly as equal a degree as circumstances will admit.

That the meeting is of opinion, however, that the proposed fund is most objectionable in principle, because:—

1. It holds out so strong an inducement to Majors to serve for their Lieutenant-Coloncies, that all regimental purchase would thereby be stopped.

2. By declaring that Lieutenant Colonels alone are to be eligible to the benefits, it renders a stoppage of promotion very probable; for supposing a sufficient number of officers of this grade, qualified by length of service, could not be found to accept the bonus, it would become necessary to expend the surplus increasing the inducement to retire, whereby the total number of steps per annum would be materially reduced.

3. It would operate most injuriously to the interest of all officers who are now unfortunate in their promotion, by perpetuating without hope of remedy their present relative situation in the army instead of giving them the chances they should possess, of recovering in some measure their position by the aid of regimental purchase.

But this meeting is of opinion that the foregoing objections might not only be removed, but that the fund might be made to operate most beneficially to the interests of the majority, were the following amendments introduced.

1. That all field officers who have served their time and those entitled by the late boon to retire on the pension of field officers, be eligible to accept the bonus.

2. That any officer, qualified as above, who may retire from the service before it comes his tour to receive the benefits, shall notwithstanding remain entitled to them, in like manner as if he had not retired.

That the meeting understands the spirit of the preceding amendments to form a most essential part of the Medical Fund regulation of Madras and Bombay; and as these funds have been sanctioned by the Court of Directors, there can be no reasonable grounds to doubt but that a Military Retiring Fund holding the same principle would receive their sanction also.

That the meeting considers it unnecessary to discuss at present the details of the proposed scheme, which can be arranged whenever the amendment in the principle shall be allowed; but it deems it advisable, even at this early stage of proceedings, to stipulate that it shall be

the duty of any central committee of management that may hereafter be appointed, to circulate all propositions for the votes of the whole body, which shall be signed by fifteen or more subscribers.

That this meeting being impressed with a conviction of the advantage of some immediate steps being taken towards the establishment of a retiring fund, signifies its willingness to enter on the payment of subscriptions, (on any scale that may be approved of by a committee selected by votes of the subscribers) the moment the foregoing amendment shall be admitted into the general principles of the plan, leaving their ultimate arrangement in detail for future discussion; and vote that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted, under sanction, to each of the out-stations of the southern division, with a request that the infantry officers at those several stations will give the subject their earliest consideration, and support the amendments now proposed.

That a committee, composed as follows, be appointed for the purpose of corresponding on the subject with the out stations, and also with the managers of the scheme in Bombay. Major Cathcart, Capt. Hume, 10th Regt. Captain Hart, Lieut. Hoyer, 22nd Regt., Capts. Donnelly, Holland and Macan, Staff.

To these resolutions forty officers, including the station of Dharwar, have agreed. Those at Sholapoor and Dapoolie are as yet divided in their opinions, whilst at Kullulghie the 18th regt. N. I. adhere unanimously to the original scheme.

The 2nd amendment not appearing to be clearly understood by many, the committee beg to explain the views of the subscribers on the subject. They consider, for reasons to be adduced, that it a lloption will alone prevent the fund from putting an entire stop to the regimental purchase of Majors, while it would at the same time confer benefits of a positive nature, unattainable by any other mode; they must therefore look upon it as a *sine qua non* in any plan to meet their approval.

The subscribers are convinced that unless this amendment be adopted no Major, whose turn for receiving an offer of the bonus may not have arrived, (including most probably all the juniors, among whom only purchase is worth effecting) will ever retire from the service by selling out; for not only will the prospect of obtaining his Lieut. Colonelcy be much nearer than at present, but with his advanced rank or about the time of reaching it, he will also become entitled to the bonus; and as no body of officers could offer any inducement to equal their combined advantages, the major in question would remain until promoted.

There would be an immediate and most beneficial impulse given to promotion by the adoption of his rule.

A considerable number of field officers would most probably retire at once, with the certainty (if they lived) of receiving the bonus in one or more years, according to their standing in the list, while the numerous officers of all grades promoted in their room, would receive the benefits of increased rank and pay so many years sooner, and while also there would be every reasonable ground for belief that no stoppage of promotion would occur in the next or any succeeding year, since the same reasons must continue to operate, year by year, in including officers to retire in anticipation of the bonus.

The stoppage alluded to, however, supposing it were to occur, could be only imaginary; for it is not to be supposed that the actual and total number who are annually to receive the bonus can be diminished, as any temporary stoppage in one year would be made good by an increased number of retirements in the next. But even in the worst imaginable case, of a total stoppage for two or three years after the first burst, until all the expectants were absorbed, the benefits of earlier increase of rank and pay would still be so much positive gain to those promoted and no loss to any one else.

Belgaum, 31st August, 1836.—Bombay Courier.

SALE AND PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS.

[MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.]

At a Meeting of the officers assembled at Ahmedabad, by permission of Brigadier Brooks, commanding the Northern Division of the army, it was resolved :

1.—That this meeting has assembled in consequence of the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 6th of July last, of certain resolutions passed by a meeting of the officers at Belgaum on the subject of the Sale and Purchase of Commissions in our army.

2.—That those resolutions owe their origin to the circumstance of a memorial having been lately addressed to the Court of Directors by an officer of this establishment, complaining of that system of purchase, as one injurious, in his opinion, not only to the interests of the memorialist himself, the officers of his own regiment, but as also to many others.

3.—That this meeting, differing entirely from the opinion expressed in the prayer of the memorialist, as acting on the general interest of the army, feels itself called upon, imperatively, to come forward with the expression of their full and most unqualified dissent from the object of that memorial, and to declare its intention to exert its best endeavours to cause, by an application to the home authorities, the introduction of an authorized system of retirement by purchase, which so far from being prejudicial, it considers, on the contrary, calculated to ensure great and lasting benefits to the army generally.

4.—To this end, therefore, and with the view of simplifying the subject, as also of expressing one and the same opinion on a question involving such important results, it is resolved,

5.—That this meeting do make common cause with their brother officers at Belgaum.

6.—That this meeting do adopt the Belgaum resolutions as their own, as a means of showing their hearty concurrence in the view already taken of the subject.

7.—That usual steps be taken to address a memorial to the Court of Directors, praying that the system of retirement by the purchase and sale of commission, may be granted to those officers (*regimentally*) who may have served their time, and are by the regulations entitled to retire from the service.

Signed by 21 Officers.

Ahmedabad, August 1, 1836.

[*Bombay Gazette.*]

[MEETING AT DUM-DUM.]

At a meeting held at the Artillery Mess House, Dum-Dum, with the permission of Brigadier Brown, C. B. Commandant of Artillery, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

That this meeting having understood that a memorial had lately been submitted to the Supreme Government, from a staff officer of the Bombay army, praying that the system which is stated to exist of purchasing promotion shall in future be prohibited—considers that an expression of very opposite sentiments should be distinctly

recorded for the information of the Honorable Court and their brother officers.

That this meeting believing that the sale and purchase of retirements is beneficial to all parties, and that the system has been long practised in the Indian army, respectfully solicit through the Supreme Government, the complete abandonment of those restrictions to its employment, which, though so long virtually abrogated, are still to be found upon record : and that, in lieu thereof, the Honorable Court will be pleased, for the future, to accord full and free permission to their officers to use all such means as they can command towards accelerating their own promotion by improving the retirement of their seniors.

That the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery be solicited to submit one unanimous sentiment and respectful prayer to the above effect, through the proper channels, to the favourable consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The respectful memorial of
Lieut. Col. Sam. Shaw, commanding the 1st Battalion Artillery, in behalf of himself and other officers.

Humbly Sheweth,—That your Honorable Court, in a military letter, dated 6th June, 1798, addressed to the Bengal Government, were pleased to prohibit the service expired officer from receiving any compensation, pecuniary or otherwise, for his retirement.

That your Honorable Court, in subsequent instructions from time to time issued, have sanctioned the establishment, and assisted the maintenance of several associations, having for their object the amelioration of the retirement of the old officer by voluntary contributions from his juniors.

That the institutions to which your memorialists here refers, are the Medical Pension and Military Funds, established from 1806 to 1836, at the several presidencies, and the general and permanent retiring Fund in the Indian Army, to the formation of which, in 1832, your Honorable Court graciously expressed your sanction and proffered your valuable support.

That, during a long series of years, the requisitions of the prohibitory order of 1778 have not been fulfilled, and, from such enforcement thereof, and from the apparent abandonment of their principle in the subsequent measures of your Honorable Court, a system has grown into operation by which the sale and purchase of commissions has been affected to a considerable extent, and your Memorialist believes to the benefit of all parties.

That, as, although so long virtually abrogated, the J. O. of 30th Nov. 1798 still remains upon the statute, and may at any time be again brought in force—your memorialist respectfully solicits from your Honorable Court the complete abandonment of those restrictions, which though inoperative are still uncanceled, and by their continuance may present serious opposition to our advancement.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray,—*Englishmen.*

GENERAL MEETING AT THE ARMENIAN CHURCH OF CALCUTTA.

At a perennial meeting held in the vestry rooms of the Armenian church, on the morning of the 18th September, for the purpose of inspecting the annual accounts and electing a new warden and commissioner, Mr. George Aviet was called to the chair; the object of the meeting was then briefly stated, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st.—That subject to a resolution passed at a general meeting on the 8th September, 1833, Mr. Arratoon Vertannes be exonerated from the office of warden.

2dly.—That Mr. Carapiet Jacob do officiate as warden during the next 12 months.

3dly.—That Mr. George Aviet do officiate as commissioner, in the room of Mr. Carapiet Jacob.

4thly.—That a regular deed of trust sufficient in the law be drawn up, and submitted for the approval of the community, at a subsequent meeting, for the purpose of the same being executed by the warden and commissioners for the due management of the affairs of the said church.

Lastly. That a subscription be immediately raised as donation, to enable the managers to procure a suitable number of chairs and panks for the comfort and convenience of the congregation during Divine Service.

[ARMENIAN DEPUTATION.]

A deputation of Armenians consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. M. C. Arrakiel, A. Apar, M. Gaspar, I. H. Arathoon, I. G. Bigram, and Johannes Avdall,—waited upon the Governor-General at four o'clock on the 27th September, by appointment, to present the Petition of the Armenian community. The deputation was headed by Mr. Arathoon who, on presenting the Petition, accompanied it with a few remarks. His Lordship gave them a very courteous reception, and observed that, although it was out of the power of his Government to interfere with the Alien Law of England, he had every hope that in the course of a few months that question would be satisfactorily settled. His Lordship added, in allusion to the other matters of grievance stated in the Petition, that a representation from so respectable a class as the Armenians of Calcutta was entitled to every attention, and he was sure that the Council would give due consideration to the several matters which it embraced.

[THE ARMENIAN PETITION.]

To the Right Hon^{ble} GEORGE LORD AUCLAND, G. C. S.,
Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble Petition and Memorial of the Armenian Inhabitants of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Sheweth,—That your Petitioners are of the ancient Armenian race, which has long ceased to be any where a nation, and was the foremost to appreciate the benefits of British government in the East.

That the resort of Armenians to the British settlements in this and other parts of India, was coeval with the establishment of those settlements. The first important Firman of the Imperial Court of Delhi to the English Company was procured by the agency of an Armenian; and the connexion, thus begun with a sense of mutual obligation, was cemented by an instrument of solemn

compact in the nature of a Treaty between Coja Phanoo's Calendar, an eminent individual of the Armenian race, and the Governor and Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, bearing date the 22d June, 1688, and ratified under the hands of the Governor and Directors and common seal of the Company—a copy of which is appended for the sake of reference.

That although the above compact may not possess all the binding force of an international act, inasmuch as it was made with a mere individual of a race which had ceased to exist as a political community, yet did it continue for nearly a century to regulate the scale of duty on the trade of Armenian Merchants at the Company's settlement and dependencies; nor has it ever, to the belief of your Petitioners, been called in question by any of the Company's Officers. Whether binding as a Treaty or not, it must at all events be admitted to contain the terms publicly held out by the Company to encourage the resort and settlement of Armenians. Your Petitioners beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the third article, which is as follows:

"That they (the Armenian nation) shall have liberty to live in any of the Company's Cities, Garrisons or Towns in India; and to buy, sell and purchase land and houses, and be capable of all Civil offices and preferments, in the same manner as if they were Englishmen born; and shall always have the free and undisturbed liberty of the exercise of their own religion. And we hereby declare that we will not continue any Governor in our service that shall in any kind disturb or discountenance them in the full enjoyment of all the privileges hereby granted to them; neither shall they pay any other greater duty in India than the Company's factors or any other Englishmen born do, or ought to do."

That upon such invitation and solemn guarantee the Armenians began, and have since continued to flow in from various parts of Asia, to the haven of protection and favor thus opened to them. They have traded and tilled the earth,—have become builders and proprietors,—and acknowledge with gratitude the uniform protection and kindness they have received under the Company's rule. Your Petitioners confidently trust, that they and those who have preceded them, have shewn themselves not unworthy of this favor, ungrateful towards their benefactors; and that, of the numberless tribes and races that have successively placed themselves within the pale of British dominion, none has evinced more loyal attachment, or given less occasion for the exercise of either coercive or penal measures.

That, of the Armenians now settled within this Presidency, but few are the issue of forefathers, who were already settled in it before the coming of the English; a few more are of foreign birth, and are themselves original settlers; but the larger part are natives of this Presidency,—the issue of fathers or forefathers, who became settlers upon the inducement above mentioned.

That your Petitioners are possessed of large personal property, and also of large property in houses and lands within the limits of Calcutta itself, and also in Talooks and Zemindaries in several of the Zillahs and Districts of this Presidency; and that, of this property, a part is the fruit of their personal acquisition, but the greater portion has been derived to them from fathers or forefathers, by whose industry it was acquired.

That since the date of the above compact in the year 1688, Armenians have, without restriction or question purchased, enjoyed and transmitted real property within

the British territories and settlements, never doubting their legal right so to do under the clauses above set forth. But that recent decisions and discussions have not only shaken their confidence in the stability of their possession, but filled them with well-grounded apprehensions of liabilities to an amount which it is impossible to estimate.

That the Supreme Court of Calcutta, by its judgment in the common law case of *Doe on demise of Pouchette vs. Stansbury* on the 29th December 1826, and by its subsequent decree in the consolidated equity suits respecting the will of the late Lieutenant General Martin, pronounced on the 23d February 1832, on rehearing and after two labored arguments, solemnly determined—that the alien law of England attaches to all lands within the local limits of Calcutta. By a later decree, made in the same Martin causes on the 10th May 1836, the same principle as to alien law has been declared in respect to lands in the provinces also.

That the above principle, if acted upon, must inevitably throw into jeopardy nearly the whole of your Petitioners' real property. For your Petitioners are advised, that by the English alien law, real property, originally purchased by an alien-born, is claimable by the Crown, though it may have passed through several successive generations or purchases—moreover, that your Petitioners are liable, out of the rest of their property, to indemnify purchasers for the value of all real property acquired and subsequently sold by their fathers or forefathers of alien-birth. Thus, not only their real property is brought into hazard, but their personality also is in serious danger. On the part of the Crown the proof will be simple, for the fact of the alien-birth of the acquirers will in most cases appear on the face of their wills or title deeds; and even should the forbearance of the Crown leave them in the enjoyment of their real property, yet the defect of title, unless remedied by some legislative act, will render that property altogether unsaleable, and disable your Petitioners from ever enforcing a contract of sale against a purchaser.

Your Petitioners are indeed advised, that all persons wheresoever born, who were actually settled in the territory at the time of its conquest or acquisition by the Crown of Great Britain, became immediately denizens, and capable of holding and thereafter acquiring and transmitting lands of inheritance to heirs, who were themselves either natives of the territory or denizens—and in this right, so much of your Petitioners' real property, as may have been derived from persons entitled to such right of denizenship, would be protected against claims of the Crown. But the proportion that could be traced to such a source is very inconsiderable: and even this ground of protection is involved in the greatest doubt and uncertainty, by the absence of any declaration or adjudication of the precise period at which each portion of the territory was acquired by the Crown of Great Britain; which makes it utterly impossible to ascertain with any certainty, whether a father or forefather was a denizen or not.

That your Petitioners are fully aware, that this newly declared alien law affects other classes as well as themselves; and that the lands of Jaghiredars, though granted by the Government itself for actual service in war, or otherwise, are obnoxious to the claim of the Crown whenever the first grantee was alien-born—that lands acquired by an alien-born Arab or Persian,—by a native of Lucknow or of Hyderabad, are equally claimable by the Crown as those of alien-born Armenians;—in short, that the ruin which hangs over their own heads is equally imminent over most of those around them. For, in no lands within Calcutta, it will be found, that there are very few parcels which have not at some time within the last sixty years, been owned by persons of alien-birth.

But your Petitioners humbly submit, that Armenians alone can appeal to the terms of a solemn compact or agreement, which induced them to become settlers, and of which this doctrine is a direct violation:—they alone, in addition to the plea of hardship and surprise, can urge that of the plighted faith of the Company in India and in Europe also: and can appeal for relief on the double ground of justice and of compassion.

That besides the alarm and perplexity into which the promulgation of the English alien law has thrown your Petitioners, they beg to submit to your Lordship's consideration the precarious condition in which they stand with respect to the law of inheritance and succession to property. Within the limits of jurisdiction of the King's Court, they have hitherto been uniformly dealt with, in this particular, by the rules of English law. In cases of intestacy, their property has been administered to, by next of kin, by creditors and by the registrar of the Court, like that of deceased British subjects; dower has been assigned to widows of Armenians, out of lands both within and without the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction, and the law of primogeniture has been acted upon invariably. But, in the Courts of the Company, no settled rule of law whatever has prevailed in respect to the inheritance and succession to property of deceased Armenians. While some of the Company's judges follow the course of the King's Court, and adopt the rules of English law, others hold themselves bound to act upon their individual notion of equity, pursuant to the terms of Regulation VII of 1832, Section 9; and others bewilder themselves in the vain endeavour to discover the law of Armenia, of which there is no trace extant, and refer to Armenian ecclesiastics, whose legal knowledge, where they have any, is limited to the bare rudiments of the canon law. Your Lordship will readily conceive what insecurity and litigation must ensue from the want of a common standard, and from the admission of many conflicting principles to act upon property situated within the same dominion. Although the rule of natural equity, administered by common sense and integrity may be competent to the adjustment of most matters of dealing and contract between man and man, the inheritance and succession to property has in all civilized nations, been made a matter of positive law whether written or traditional. And, as Armenians have ceased to be a nation since the year of our Lord 1375, and no trace of their own law is now to be discovered, your Petitioners humbly submit that the law of England is the only one that can, upon any sound principles, be permitted to prevail, and that it is moreover the law which was promised to Armenians at the time of their settlement in the country.

That in addition to the two important particulars already mentioned, the one of which endangers the very existence of their property; the other throws into confusion the succession and inheritance to it—your Petitioners have daily experience of the anomalous position in which they are regarded in the Courts of the Presidency. In the course of the present year, an attempt was made in the Zillah Court of Dacca to annul a marriage between two native born Armenians, though it had been duly solemnized in the face of the Armenian Church, with the consent of relatives on both sides. (The proceedings in that matter will show in the *Sudder Dewanny Adalat*.) Your Petitioners have no security against the recurrence of similar experiments in other Zillahs, and are totally unable to obtain any information by what, if any, rule of law their marriages will be adjudicated upon in the Courts of the Mofussil, where the English law is by regulation VII. of 1832 expressly reprobated. Even in the King's Court a case is now pending as to lands in the Mofussil, of which an Armenian lady, a native of Bengal, and the wife of a British subject, died possessed; in which the question is, whether they are subject to the English rules of descent or to any and what other. In matters of contract and of

action your Petitioners use in the Courts of
it with on the principles of Mohammedan
in some particulars quite at variance with
of understanding of Christians.

our Petitioners although so warmly and grate-
ed to the British rule under which they have
prosperous now for a century and a half, and utterly un-
conscious of having done any thing to forfeit the good
opinion that prompted the flattering terms of invitation,
under which Armenians came into the country, and con-
tional for upwards of a century to enjoy all the considera-
tion that a party of civil rights with natives of Great
Britain was calculated to give, find their confidence of
security suddenly disturbed; their property exposed to
imminent hazard; and their civil rights involved in the
greatest perplexity; and they have no hope of remedy,
but from the wisdom and justice of your Lordship in
Council. To these they present their earnest prayer, —

*That some measures in consistence with the compact
or treaty herein before mentioned, may be devised
without loss of time, to secure your Petitioners from*

*the ruinous consequences of the introduction of the
English alien law into India without qualification;
to fix the law of aliens for the future upon definite
principles, and such as are suitable to the state of
the country and of society; to declare the right in
which the Armenians, whether born within the territo-
ry or mere settlers in it, shall in future stand
before the law, especially in the important particu-
lars of marriage, inheritance and succession to prop-
erty; and to restore to them the enjoyment of their
rights and privileges—held out to them by the treaty
or compact abovementioned, and of which for a long
course of years they were prevented to avail them-
selves; or that, if your Lordship in Council does not
feel competent to grant the prayer of your Peti-
tioners without a reference to authorities in England,
that you will be pleased to give that reference all
the weight which the previous sanction and recom-
mendation of your Lordship in Council will confer]*

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

Calcutta Courier.]

UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANTS' WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

The Committee appointed by the Uncovenanted Ser-
vants, owing to circumstances, a detail of which will
be given hereafter in a subsequent report, have only
recently succeeded in obtaining a set of jobs, based upon
principles that will at once secure the permanency of
a Widows' Fund, and place its benefits within the reach
of all the members of the service, however limited their
salaries. This table, with the code of rules prepared by
them, the committee deemed it their duty to submit for
the consideration of Government; their letter to the
Government on the occasion, and the reply received are
published for general information:—

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE GEORGE LORD AUCKLAND,
G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord, — As members of a Committee appointed at
a general meeting of the Uncovenanted Servants of Gov-
ernment, held at the Town Hall on the 7th February,
1835, for the purpose of framing tables and rules for
the establishment of a pension for widows, and a
Retiring Fund, for the benefit of that portion of
their service attached to the Bengal presidency, we
take the liberty of soliciting your Lordship's indulgent
attention to the objects of our present address.

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, a detail
of which we will not presume to give, lest it might be
intruding too much upon your Lordship's valuable time,
we have but just succeeded in obtaining a table of an-
nuities, on which every reliance can be placed, as it is
calculated with reference to the actual decrement of life
in India, and it consequently affords ample security for
the permanency of a Fund once established upon its
principles.

This table of rates, accompanied with a code of rules
for the government of the Fund, we most respectfully
submit for the inspection of your Lordship in Council;
or should your Lordship be pleased to consider it neces-
sary, for reference to any individual your Lordship may
deem qualified to report upon them.

Adverting to the fact that high rates of subscription
which it was necessary to fix, in order to establish the
Fund upon a firm basis, are more than likely to place the
benefits of the Fund beyond the reach of two-thirds of the
service, whose limited allowances are barely adequate to
their support, on our own behalf, as well as on behalf

of our constituents, we, earnestly, but respectfully, throw
ourselves upon the liberal and humane consideration of
your Lordship in Council, for the grant of such annual
sum towards the support of the Fund, as your Lordship
may be pleased to consider commensurate with the ser-
vices which we collectively render to the state.

In addition to the boon which we thus solicit, we are
induced, by the gratifying encouragement held out by
the Hon'ble Court of Directors in their public general
letter of the 30th July 1828, for the establishment of a
Pension Fund for Uncovenanted servants (an extract
from which is enclosed for your Lordship's information,) to pray further, at the hands of your Lordship in Coun-
cil, for the investment by the Government, of the monies
which may accrue to our Fund, at a rate of interest not
lower than 6 per cent. per annum, which is the rate al-
lowed to other Funds of a similar description.

We sanguinely anticipate, that these two concessions,
for the benefit of our Fund, on the part of your Lordship
in Council, will be the means of enabling us to reduce the
rates of subscription, and will, by thus extending the
advantages of the Fund, be gratefully and thankfully
acknowledged by the service at large.

We have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's
most obedient and humble Servants,

J. H. Plumb,	Cor. Smith,
Robt. Smith,	W. Oxborough,
R. Kerr,	David Ross,
E. Wilkinson,	N. Campbell,
H. Martindell,	C. Francis,
R. Leslie,	M. Johnson,
D. Clark,	A. Heberlet.

Committee of the U. S.

Calcutta, the 12th August, 1836.

To Mr. C. U. SMITH, Chairman of a Committee of Un-
covenanted Servants.

General Department.

Sir, — I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter dated the 12th instant, and the letter from the
Committee of Uncovenanted Servants enclosed to the ad-
dress of the Governor General in Council, submitting a
draft of rules for the establishment of a Widows' Pen-
sion Fund for this class of servants, and in reply to request
that you will inform the Committee and other persons

interested, that the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council understands the scheme submitted to be one for providing an annuity for the widows of subscribers contingent in each case upon the widow's surviving the subscriber to the Fund, and to embrace at present no other objects.

2. The table showing the rates of subscription and the values for these contingent annuities, is stated to be framed from calculations carefully made. The gentlemen who are understood to have assisted in framing the table are entitled to confidence, but all such calculations must be received, subject to correction in case any error should hereafter be discovered. This being fully understood, there can be no objection to the table being received, in the first instance, on the authority of the framer, and the Governor General in Council does not deem it necessary to refer it for examination by any particular officers.

3. The Government is asked,

1st. To allow its officers to hold the funds and collect the subscriptions, and in other respects to act ministerially towards the scheme as to other charity funds.

2ndly. To grant a donation in aid of the Fund, that is, an annual sum applicable either to reduce subscriptions or increase the annuities granted, and

3rdly. To allow the funds to accumulate in the hands of Government at 6 per cent.

4. Upon the first point I am directed to observe that the Governor General in Council readily grants the ministerial aid of the public officers in managing the funds of this annuity scheme so far as they can conveniently be made available for the purpose, but as the emoluments of each contributor will not be subject to separate audit, some subsidiary rules will be necessary beyond those contained in other institutions to provide for the realization of subscriptions and to secure the Fund against default.

5. On the second and third points His Lordship in Council observes that it is not within his competency to make any specific donation from the public revenue in aid of this annuity scheme: the matter will, however, be made the subject of a special reference to the Honorable the Court of Directors, with whom it will remain to determine whether the scheme is deserving of such support, and upon the extent of aid that shall be given to it. But with reference to the declared desire of the Honorable Court to give encouragement to plans of this description, and to the example of other institutions devised for similar purposes, His Lordship in Council is of opinion, that an account current at 6 per cent. can be granted without waiting specific instructions from the Court of Directors. To this extent, therefore, His Lordship will be prepared to grant aid to the fund from the date of its establishment, and His Lordship is willing to become patron of the institutions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. T. PRISSEY, Secretary to Government.
Council Chamber, the 14th September, 1836.

The Committee will shortly convene a general meeting for the purpose of discussing the rules and rates of subscription in the table above alluded to, particularly the latter, which will be modified with reference to the determination of Government to allow 6 per cent. upon the monies of the Fund.

Adverting to the kind interest evinced by the Right Honorable the Governor General at the result of their labours, the Committee consider that they are now justified in anticipating the speedy establishment of a Widows' Fund upon such a footing as will secure it from being subjected to those casualties arising out of miscalculations from which Funds instituted for similar purposes have suffered.

A sketch of the table is also subjoined; it will be remembered that the rates therein exhibited will be considerably reduced in consequence of the enhanced rate of interest that will be allowed by Government.

D. CLARK, Secy. to the Com.

TABLE.

Showing the present value, and the annual payment equivalent to the present value, to assure an Annuity of 100 Rs. per annum to a nominee B (wife) such Annuity to commence from the date of the death of A (Husband) to be payable only in case of B surviving A and to cease on the death of B. Interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.

Age of B or wife	20			25			30			35			40			45			50		
	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment	Annual payments	In one payment
20	403.6	40.8	377.7	39.5	354.2	38.0	319.0	34.7	296.7	33.2	261.7	29.9	236.0	26.0	233.2	22.9	226.0	22.6	233.2	22.9	226.0
25	426.0	45.6	398.5	42.6	370.2	40.4	348.3	39.2	315.7	36.1	286.0	33.3	300.6	30.6	282.4	33.3	300.6	30.6	282.4	33.3	300.6
30	460.8	49.4	418.5	45.7	389.9	43.5	359.5	40.9	333.9	39.0	315.3	35.6	330.0	33.0	306.0	35.6	330.0	33.0	306.0	35.6	330.0
35	472.8	51.4	444.8	50.0	406.7	46.2	379.6	44.2	346.1	41.3	330.2	40.6	364.6	41.3	330.2	40.6	364.6	41.3	330.2	40.6	364.6
40	498.7	55.8	459.4	52.5	429.3	50.1	394.3	46.7	364.6	46.3	377.1	45.3	377.1	45.3	377.1	45.3	377.1	45.3	377.1	45.3	377.1
45	512.6	58.2	476.6	55.6	442.9	52.5	410.4	49.5	393.2	49.3	393.2	49.3	393.2	49.3	393.2	49.3	393.2	49.3	393.2	49.3	393.2
50	535.6	62.5	496.5	59.2	461.8	56.0	429.1	53.0	429.1	53.0	429.1	53.0	429.1	53.0	429.1	53.0	429.1	53.0	429.1	53.0	429.1

Englishmen.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANTS.

No. 252—General Department.

To the UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANTS or CLERKS in the Office of Government at ALIHABAD.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council has had under his consideration the Memorial signed by several uncovenanted assistants at Aliahabad dated the 27th of May last and forwarded by the Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor in a letter dated the day following, together with the papers annexed to it.

2. It appears from these papers that in consequence of violent conduct towards a servant of Mr. Alexander, of the Civil Service, and subsequent hostile refusal to furnish an explanation to that gentleman, Mr. Permian, a Clerk in the English department of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Aliahabad was, through the Officiating Registrar, removed from the appointment to which he had been before temporarily promoted.

3. The present Petitioners being uncovenanted assistants or Clerks in the public office of Aliahabad, in a Memorial to the Governor of the Presidency of Agra, remonstrated against the converting into a matter of official cognizance an affair which was private *ab initio*, and prayed that they might be exempted from interference in their private transactions, or that rules might be prescribed, defining the extent to which they ought to be considered amenable to their official superiors for their private acts.

4. The Governor, in reply, adverted to the existing regulations under which it is directed, that in the selection of individuals for employment regard shall be had to character as well as qualification, and that the individuals selected shall not be removed from office without proof of incapacity or misconduct, and intimated that the character to which it is considered necessary to have regard before appointment is clearly character out of office, and that "it seems equally obvious that after appointment, conduct affecting character out of office, as well as in office, is also required to be noticed," adding that "no unity is provided against partiality or injustice on the part of functionaries entrusted with the power of appointing and removing by their act, in the exercise of such power being subject to the revision of their official superiors. He was therefore of opinion that no ground existed for altering or adding to the present regulations.

5. The memorial now before the Governor General in Council is an appeal against this decision. It prays that the same privileges may be granted to persons in the situation of the petitioners, which are, they allege, enjoyed by other servants of the state, and that they may be exempted from responsibility in private matters to their official superiors.

6. Having given his best attention to the circumstances of the petitioners, and to the arguments in the memorial, His Lordship in Council does not see reason to adopt an opinion essentially different from that expressed by the Government of Agra in reply to the representation laid before that authority.

7. His Lordship in Council is not prepared indeed to decide that private conduct should be subject to the same scrutiny after appointment to office, nor would he wish to afford any ground for apprehension to the petitioners that their private acts might be so investigated and visited. But on the other hand, it is necessary to remind the petitioners, that they hold their situations on the tenure only of services at the discretion of the officers to whom they are immediately subordinate, subject to the controlling power of the Government itself, and His Lordship in Council would not certainly lay down any rule by which the petitioners might be wholly exempted from any notice of their private acts. Perhaps none of the existing regulations in this respect are in their terms applicable to public servants of the class of the petitioners, but the principle of these regulations is fully and fairly applicable to them. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the proper general rule to be followed by the public authorities in the exercise of the discretion committed to them, is that of abstaining ordinarily from interference in the private conduct of public servants, and from the cognizance by heads of offices of acts of private delinquency and misconduct, but cases may at the same time arise of such a nature as to make such cognizance, whether as respects the memorialists or other servants of the Government absolutely necessary with a view to maintain the respectability and efficiency of the public administration. His Lordship in Council does not think it possible to anticipate and define all the cases which may occur of this special character, but with this general declaration of the sentiments of the Government, and with an appeal open from every act of oppression and injustice done to the individuals he does not see that it can be necessary to endeavour to frame any scheme of formal regulations on the subject.

8. His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that a copy of the foregoing remarks be communicated for the future guidance of the Memorialists.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP.

Council Chamber, the 27th July, 1836.

[Central Free Press.]

PETITION OF THE MUSULMAN INHABITANTS OF BENGAL.

To the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

After compliments.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—It was the practice of former Governors, with a view to the glory of the countries subject to their rule, to disseminate various sciences, and to cultivate the languages of the different tribes or classes. The former Kings of England were

especially intent on improving the condition, and increasing the happiness of all their subjects, which conduced to their own fame and to the stability of their Government. The British Rulers of India, from the time of subduing Bengal and Hindustan, have likewise been attentive to the happiness of all their subjects, including the Musulman population, as is clearly proved by the institution of the offices of Kazi, Mufty, &c. &c. by founding Mudrussas, (or Colleges) for the dissemination

of million sciences and literature. Therefore, when the report of the abolition of the Calcutta Mudrussa reached us, we were much astonished and distressed, and being contrary to the practice of former Governors, and at variance with the principles of our English Rulers, we at once concluded it was false, as indeed it proved to be by the letter of the Governor-General in Council, dated 9th March 1835. But in this letter was contained an order, that in future a monthly stipend should not be allowed to the students; and from the perusal of this, the comfort and consolation we had received were entirely destroyed, because the main design and advantage of a Mudrussa are, that each student being free from the cares and trouble of providing for his daily expenses, and from the annoyance of attending to their matters, may with comfort apply and devote himself to his studies; for if the anxiety of providing for daily wants, which is so great an obstacle and hinderance to the attainment of knowledge, be allowed to exist, then all the evil consequent on the total abolition of the Mudrussa may be expected to happen. Wherefore we have embolled the grounds on which, in our humble opinions, the stipends to the students should be continued, in the following sections.

First.—Ancient Kings from the remotest periods appointed monthly stipends for students of Colleges, that they might pursue their studies in competence and ease, and the Rulers of all Eastern countries, still pursue the same course; such is the practice at the present day in the colleges of Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Bussorah, Bagdad, and many others.

Second.—The Kings and Rulers of every country, in every age, but more especially the English Rulers, have shown the greatest kindness and disposition to promote the spread of science, and to encourage the efforts of the students by arranging their degrees and fixing stipends according to their merits, and promoting them from one class to another, and increasing their stipends and rewards; therefore, if the very stipends be abolished and the means of living taken away, the students will be completely broken in heart and spirit.

Third.—It is customary to allow students who apply themselves to learn English in the Hindu College a stipend according to their degree, and in the new Medical College appointed for Hindus and Mussulmans; the same ancient custom prevails in most other schools. Therefore we hope that the Government which has regard for all the other subjects, will also revive and render permanent this old regulation in the Calcutta Mahometan College, as in other institutions of this country.

Fourth.—Most of the Mussulmans of this country are poor and needy; they have not the means of drawing money from home to support themselves, when once they have left their houses and made choice of travel: the few who possess means and wealth, have no taste for the acquisition of knowledge, a fact sufficiently evident from the condition of our princes and nobles, &c. If the circumstances of the students attached to the College were inquired into, there would not be found more than four or five rich youths among the whole: but there are several who came to Calcutta before the order in question was passed, in the hope of obtaining a scholarship in the Mudrussa, and have suffered the greatest inconvenience and distress, and still pass their lives in a thousand griefs and hardships, hoping that their expectations will not be disappointed, and watching day and night for an order to re-establish the stipends for students. In short, the persons who have the greatest desire and love for knowledge are of noble and respectable birth, but wretchedly poor; and as most of them dwell in the surrounding hamlets and villages, they have not the means of supporting themselves decently in Calcutta, and few of the residents in Calcutta are of this disposition: whereas, in the English schools of that city, none of the

scholars are of the better and respectable class of Mahometans. Nay, they are of the very lowest description, whose only object is to learn sufficient for the transaction of a little English business—this fact may be easily ascertained.

Fifth.—From the first establishment of the Mudrussa, it is a rule that, when the student goes on leave, he forfeits the whole of his stipend during the period of his absence; on which account he never stays away beyond the necessary period. It is likewise a rule that whoever absent himself from lecture without a sufficient cause, forfeits his pay for that day; wherefore they attend without fail. When the stipend is abolished, they will become careless and without fear, which will injure the credit of the Colleges, and impede the students themselves in the acquisition of knowledge.

Sixth.—The poor who wish to acquire knowledge in their own districts, attain here and there some acquaintance with the common Persian books and wish grammar; but when they wish to go on with their studies, they cannot find a teacher, because one competent cannot always be had, and the few who are well qualified are engaged in their own duties, and have no time to lecture or instruct. Therefore the scholars leave their beloved homes, and come to Calcutta in the hope of being admitted to the Mudrussa, and being made happy with a subsistence and freed from the trouble and distraction of seeking daily bread. They may acquire knowledge and complete their education, but should this hope be unfulfilled, all their former pains and troubles in their preparatory studies are given to the winds and useless—they remain excluded from higher branches of knowledge, and will retain a stain of sorrow and affliction on their hearts to the end of life: and it will be found on enquiry that there are now in Calcutta many hundreds of these poor scholars, who have no possibility of completing their studies without a stipend,—who have suffered and are suffering a thousand griefs and afflictions, and are in dreadful distress, for they have neither the means of going away nor the power of remaining.

Seventh.—The King and Rulers of every clime, have in various ways established characters and bestowed boons on every class of their subjects for their own honor and happiness. Thus, by founding hospitals and schools, and erecting bridges and making roads, digging tanks and the like,—and by founding colleges for every class, whether Hindu or Mussulman, the greatest celebrity and the good wishes of the governed have reached through every country from East to West; and since all these acts were performed by our former and present English Governors merely for the happiness and comfort of their subjects, every individual of whatever class, whether Hindu or Mussulman, has opened his lips in praying for the prosperity of the Company, and all both great and small in every clime and province from the time of the English conquest, have praised and wished success to that nation. Then, to abolish the students' pittance, which will be in fact to abolish and destroy the Mudrussa, will spread disgrace in every clime and city, and the evil-minded and the enemies of the Company will expect and imagine therefrom harsh measures that are unworthy of the Government.

Eighth.—The fact is one of two things,—either the Company or the Committee desire to retain and preserve the Mudrussa or to abolish and destroy it—God forbid the latter; but if such be their wish, they are the Lords and Masters; no one has the right to say a word or question their power to do so; but in the letter of 9th March 1835, written in reply to the Petition of the Mussulman inhabitants, it is perfectly clear that there never was the least desire to abolish the Mudrussa. Since therefore it is the will and pleasure of the Government to support the institution, it must surely be its desire to keep it up in an efficient and respectable state; whereas, if the stipends be discontinued, it cannot continue as, as these

who wish to study are poor and distressed, and without stipends; the greater part of their time must be consumed in providing for their necessary expenses, and from hence much confusion and detriment to their studies must arise. Therefore several who have gone through the preliminary course of Persian reading, and evince their fitness for admission to the Mudrasa, are about 20 years of age, and much of their time being previously passed in difficulties and distress, they attain a knowledge of no more than two or three branches of science; but on obtaining a stipend they master in a short time many different subjects with ease, and in the space of seven years they are finished scholars;—and it was on this account that Lord Warren Hastings, with reference to the ascertained state of things, on founding the Mudrasa appointed a stipend for each student, and according to this every Governor successively for the last fifty years has pursued the same course. Now we do not know whether it be from our ill fortune, or that some crime has been committed by us Musulmans, that the ruler of the day, in opposition to all who preceded him, issues such an order.

Ninth.—The stipends allowed to all the students of the Mudrasa did not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem; and truly his sum is like a drop in the sea of Oman (Persian Gulf) to the illustrious sovereigns of Hindustan and Bengal and the Deccan and Great Britain and other countries; and surely the stipends of the Mudrasa and petty expenses of this nature are not worth a thought, when the lacs of rupees are considered which are monthly bestowed upon other charitable and useful purposes, such as hospitals, schools, roads, tanks, bridges, &c. &c. Yet the Honorable Company have no object or design in this immense expenditure beyond preserving their reputation and cherishing the poor, and encouraging their subjects; wherefore, if from the royal bounty and kindly favor this trifling sum also should be disbursed from the General Treasury for the poor and wretched, it would not be wonderful. Finally, we hope that what we have stated above, being well considered in the way of kindness and justice, an order may be issued for the re-establishment of the stipends to the students of the Mudrasa on the former footing, and that we may be saved from distress and destruction.

Tenth.—His Honor Warren Hastings was acquainted with the excellencies of Oriental literature and well informed of the state and condition of the people of this country; he was also kind and considerate to the natives. Wherefore he founded the Mohumetan College and appointed an allowance for the students, that the needy and distressed might acquire learning and complete their education with ease and comfort of mind and body; the fame of which noble and liberal achievement to every city and country, that students from Bokkhar, Cabul, and Hindustan, and other distant parts flocked to this College to acquire knowledge. And after his time succeeding Governors, who were well acquainted with the literature of the country and the wants of the people pursued the same course, nay, went beyond him in advancing learning so far as the Mudrasa was concerned; and on this account, when they saw that the former house was not sufficient for the accommodation of the people of the College, they expended nearly two lacs of rupees in erecting a new building for them. But now, alas! a thousand times alas! from the revolutions of fortune and our evil destiny, the gentlemen who possessed acquaintance with the languages current in this country, and who were well informed and had experience in regard to every thing connected with scholars of the Mudrasa, and the people at large of the country, have retired from the General Committee of Public Instruction, apprehensive perhaps, lest, if associated with the gentlemen who now compose that committee, (many of whom are entirely ignorant of the languages spoken and written in this country, and some have but lately arrived

in this city, and from non-intercourse with the natives, can have no practical knowledge nor indeed any language at all of the people of this country, except what they have derived from books; while some perhaps, from a partiality to their own religion entertained a dislike and disgust for the learning and creed of others) some injury or wrong should be perpetrated against us in which they might be considered abettors, and a portion of disgrace accruing therefrom might attach to them. On their resignation the newly appointed gentlemen of the committee have passed new orders in opposition to the rule established by the former Governors, and are for lowering and destroying the Musulman institutions. We are quite convinced that these gentlemen, when well aware of the advantage of a Mudrasa, will be disposed to continue and strengthen it; but at present our only hope is in the favour and justice of the Governor General in Council.

May his prosperity be perpetual.

[REPLY OF GOVERNMENT TO THE ABOVE.]

To the Musulman Inhabitants of Bengal.
General Department.

The Governor General of India in Council has received the Petition of the Musulman inhabitants of Bengal, and has given to it all the consideration which is due to the importance of the subject to which it relates. It is the object of the Petitioner to procure a reconsideration of the Orders passed by the Government on the 7th of March 1835 in which certain principles were laid down for regulating the appropriation of the funds assigned by Government to promote and assist the education of its subjects, and in particular to obtain a review of that part of those Orders, which had reference to the allowances made to scholars in the Mudrasa and other Seminaries of education supported by Government.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council repeats and adheres to the assurances contained in the reply made to a similar Petition on the 9th March 1835. He trusts, it is unnecessary for him again to declare that it will always be an object with the Government to promote the extension of knowledge among all classes of persons, and that the maintenance of existing Seminaries of established reputation, and the avoidance of even the semblance of interference with the religious feelings and institutions of its subjects are principles of action, that will never cease to be observed by Government and strictly enjoined upon all its officers.

3. The Governor General in Council deems, however, this renewed expression of the wishes of so respectable a class of the subjects of the State as have signed or are interested in the present Petition to be entitled to his respect and attentive consideration; but he has reason to believe that the course to be adopted by the Government in its measures for promoting the instruction of its native subjects, has been taken specifically into consideration by the authorities in England; and that instructions may shortly be expected for the guidance of the Government in this important matter. Such being the case, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council deems it premature to reopen the discussion of the points at issue until he shall be furnished with the expected declaration of the sentiments of the authorities in England. The Petitioners may rest assured that full weight will be given to the expression of their wishes in the deliberations that will necessarily ensue upon the arrival of the expected Orders.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, the 24th August, 1836.—Col. Campbell.

THE BLACK ACT PETITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I request you will do me the favor publicly to make known that the petitions to both Houses of Parliament and the Memorials to the Board of Control and Court of Directors, now lie at the Exchange Rooms for signature. These documents are in duplicate (8 in number) and it is requested that those who sign will sign all. They are already numerous and respectfully signed. The Mofussil signatures affixed by me in pursuance of written authority, are not annexed; these alone fill three rolls of parchment to each petition and memorial.

I send for publication a list of names lately received from Moorshedabad of individuals desirous to sign.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

6th September, 1836.

T. DICKENS, Secy.

Number already published.....	794
Missionaries.....	2
Military.....	2
Merchants.....	5
Silk Manufacturer.....	1
Not classed.....	7

Total.....811

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I send you a memorandum of additional subscribers to the Petition received since the date of the last publication.

Your obedient servant,

T. DICKENS, Secy.

P. S. I expect about 25 more from Poorneah in a few days.

Number already published..... 811

Planters.....	KISHENAGHUR.	8
Merchants.....	MADRAS.	3
Editor.....		1
Planters.....	DACCA.	2
Merchants.....	HYDERABAD.	3

828

MEMORIAL FROM REGIMENTAL MEDICAL STAFF OFFICERS.

The following is the memorial sent in to Government. The memorialists have not as yet received a reply.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The memorial of the undersigned Medical Staff of Corps, serving in the Calcutta Division of the Army.

Humbly Sheweth,—That your memorialists, members of the medical staff of the Bengal army, beg respectfully to submit to your Lordship in Council circumstances relating to their pay and allowances when on leave, whether upon sick certificate or private affairs, which they consider press peculiarly hard and unequally upon them.

Your memorialists beg to bring to your Lordship's notice that all staff officers, general and regimental, military and medical, when present on duty receive, in addition to regimental pay and allowances, a certain staff salary. All these officers, with one exception, when on leave of absence draw a moiety of staff salary along with regimental pay and allowances. The exception to this general rule is in the case of regimental medical staff, who, under exactly similar circumstances, are made to forfeit, not a moiety only, but the whole of their staff salary, receiving the regimental pay and allowances alone.

Your memorialists feel assured that you Lordship in Council will allow, that regimental medical staff are from the nature of their duties, necessarily obliged to expose themselves to the influence of a tropical climate both by day and night, and to suffer a degree of anxiety of mind, beyond other officers or the members of perhaps any other profession, which must render them much more liable to require leave on medical certificate;

it appears therefore to your memorialists peculiarly hard that medical regimental staff should be compelled to give up their whole staff salary when military regimental staff and all general staff officers, forming so very considerable a portion of the army, are permitted to draw a moiety. It is hardly to be wondered at, that the health of, even lives of, regimental medical staff sometimes fall a sacrifice to their inability or unwillingness to sustain so heavy a pecuniary loss as is entailed upon them by this painful distinction.

With respect to leave on private affairs, your memorialists deem that it will be conceded, that to no officers in the service is the indulgence of a temporary relaxation from mental and corporeal exertion more essential, and that regimental medical staff are not more exempt than other staff from those urgent causes which render leave on this head occasionally imperative.

Your memorialists beg respectfully to urge upon the attention of your Lordship in Council, that while the Government contribute to the comfort and respectability of all general and of military regimental staff, by granting a moiety of staff salary while on leave, and are content neither to gain thereby advantage nor sustain loss; by refusing on the other hand a similar indulgence to regimental medical staff, the Government actually render their misfortunes and necessities a source of very considerable profit to the state, but a severely aggravated burden for medical officers to bear.

Regimental medical staff of cavalry and horse artillery are still more injuriously affected by the existing regulations respecting pay, while on leave, for they forfeit while absent either on sick certificate or private affairs, in addition to their staff salary, their cavalry pay and horse allowances, although they are necessarily as much obliged to keep up charges and cavalry appointments as other cavalry or horse artillery officers, who however do not lose these allowances while on leave.

Your memorialists trust they have submitted their case in a manner sufficiently clear to induce your Lordship in Council to view this painful exception to the regulations respecting staff salaries as a peculiar hardship and injustice to them, and to grant the prayer of their petition, that they may be placed in the same relative position with other regimental staff, and with officers medical as well as military on the general staff, when on leave of absence either on sick certificate or private affairs.

In conclusion, your memorialists humbly conceive that your Lordship in Council has the power to grant the object of their earnest solicitation. Should however a reference to the Court of Directors be deemed requisite, they trust your Lordship will be pleased to transmit this memorial to the honorable court, supported by the weight of the recommendation of your Lordship in Council. And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.
—*India Journal of Med. and Phy. Science.*

THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.

LE CALIFE and the VISITANDINES.

We assisted at the French performances at the Town Hall, *Le Calife* and the *Visitandines*. The room was quasi empty. Those present, however, mostly belonged to the influential and dramatic-merit-patronising class,—persons of cultivated taste, and well qualified to appreciate the real merits of the musical exhibition presented to them. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to state that the applause elicited from these select few, was *inexpugnable*; and in our judgment, was the just tribute to the successful efforts to please, of the different performers. We have said the hall was wretched,—enough to damp the zeal, and deaden the faculties, of even a musical snuffbox; and yet our gilliant neighbours kept up their courage, and plived and sang with as much spirit and attention to scenic propriety, as if the eyes of the world had been upon them. They have not as yet achieved success,—they have done better;—they have *deserved* it. Our readers will pardon this little plagiarism, as describes very correctly the state of affairs in the French Company. The *Calife* was very respectably *done*, and we understand it to be the opinion of individuals possessed of great knowledge and experience, that the merits of Monsieur Bonniol as a musician, and in point of *méthode*, execution, and taste, as a singer, are very considerable. To our unlearned selves, his voice appears to be a very pleasing tenor of considerable compass, and possessing much sweetness; he has plenty of flexibility, and sings in good taste. He is, in addition, a very tolerable actor. Monsieur Fleury, to his merits as an actor, which his clever performance of *Vatel* made abundantly manifest, adds considerable musical accomplishment; his voice is a bass of limited compass, but pleasing in tone; he also has great flexibility, and rejoices in a *shake bien serré*. Madame Thonon is a very respectable *Seconda Donna*, and reports speaks highly of Madame de Ligny, who is the *Prima Donna* of the company, and whom indisposition most unfortunately causes for the present to keep the house. Monsieur Sivord is well known. His gardener in the *Visitandines* was a very quaint and characteristic piece of acting. He has a good bass voice; and there is another gentleman, who possesses some claim to notice. These, with the addition of Mademoiselle Fleury, whose performance of the nun in the second piece evinced considerable comic humour, and who also sings, constitute, we believe, the strength of the French Company. The two operas were very well performed, and we have already observed, on a former occasion, that there is a world of pretty music of a good school, and numberless witty, and facetious productions of the pen of several authors of celebrity, which this Company, as at present constituted, can present to the notice of the public. They certainly, in point of merit, deserve patronage, and we sincerely trust they will obtain it.

We must not conclude without notice of Monsieur Thonon, the leader of the orchestra. He takes the greatest pains to get his orchestra well together, and keeps them so throughout. The overtures of the *Calife* and

Tancrède were very well performed, and the symphonies and accompaniments throughout the evening were pleasingly and generally very correctly executed;—and with this just tribute to the exertions of those engaged in the performance of the evening, we close our observations.—*Englishman.*

MAISON A VENDRE and PHILTRE CHAMPAGNOIS.

The *Maison à Vendre*, an opera, and the *Philtre Champagnois*, styled a vaudeville, but having also certain musical pretensions, were performed by the French Company. The Governor-General and the Messrs Elton were present, and also a considerable section of the play-going and artiste-patronising public. These performances, would have been much more numerously attended but for the postponement, change, and temporary uncertainty which arose as to the night on which they were to take place. We advise the artistes, to whom we wish all possible success, on no account, in future, to permit any *trousserie de foye*, to cause a postponement, or to effect a change in the day advertised; let them fix their time, and keep it, and we have no doubt that eventually, success will crown their obvious efforts to please and give satisfaction.

The music of the *Maison à Vendre*, which we understood to be the composition of Delmar, is very pleasing; there are in it, two or three connected pieces of great beauty; we liked best the duet between M. M. Fradin and Fleury, which was exceedingly well executed. Mons. Fradin made his first appearance as *Versac*, and the merits of this gentleman require more than a brief notice. We have to congratulate the French Company, and the public, in possessing in M. Fradin one of the very best actors in the line of 'parts filled by him that it has been our good fortune to see for some time past. He has admirable stage features, and rejoices in a most delightful comicality of countenance; and then the skill, delicacy and judgment with which he makes his points, his drollery, his vivacity, his abrupt transitions from joyousness to pathos, and back again, the whole too in such admirable keeping with the character he is exhibiting! O! ye play-goers, and laughter-loving patrons of fun, be assured you have at length got among ye a second man of tact, and if you won't take our word for it, we can only say, go and see him yourselves. Mons. Fradin is evidently an accomplished musician; but his voice (a tenor), has not yet recovered from the effects of the sea air.

The incidents of the *Maison à Vendre*, are common place enough; two young men *Versac* (Fradin), and *Dermont* (Fleury), are sent to Paris by their friends to study law, or medicine; they however prefer poetry and music, and set about an opera. *Versac* is the poet, and *Dermont* the maestro; their joint production is damned, and their respective parents having stopped the supplies, pecuniary embarrassment ensues. The dormant sentiments of filial piety become in consequence called into activity, and these loving sons, set out from Paris to

rejoin their fond expectant relatives at Bordeaux. The two friends, although not laden with much philosophy, are yet so far imbued with the doctrines of the peripatetic school, that they perform their journey on foot, and after some time exhaust their finances, and arrive at the close of a long day's march, at a neat domicile, in the window of which is stuck up *Maison à Vendre!* in and around which, the incidents of the opera take place. The bold and vivacious Versac, determines to stop and sleep in the house, and after a short interview with its pretty proprietress (Mad. de Ligny), he coolly purchases it for sixty-thousand francs, terrific—a rich old neighbour with the detail of his projected improvement, proposes to cut off his winter courses, shut out his views, build up his ancient lights, and finally ruin his property in displaying his taste in the living out, and decorating of his own. The poor voisin, to get rid of the volatile French Republican, purchases the purchase of Versac, and gives 20,000 francs for his bargain, with which the generous poet, immediately marries his friend Dermont to the niece (Mlle. Fleury) of the pretty ex-proprietress, and so ends *La Maison à Vendre*; but a better piece of acting, than M. Fradin's Versac, we never saw; the other parts were also very well sustained.

The *Philire Champenois*, presented Fradin again, as the shepherd Eloi, a creature endowed with beautiful natural qualities, but somewhat hidden by extreme sheepishness and timidity: he loves the lovely Catherine, a widow with a most becoming *cachet* cap. The lady has many suitors, among others Gobegeot, (Fleury) a smart and dapper barber. Eloi never tells his love, but lets concealment, &c prey on his dumask cheek: at length in despair at the apparent success of his rival, he gets a philtre or love charm, in the shape of a bottle of

champagne: and having thus become a sort of bottle imp, he takes courage and owns the soft impeachment of the fair Catherine—who finds out two things in her interview with the faithful shepherd; first, that he has long loved her—and 2^{ly}, that Eloi is much younger, and better looking than the barber, and therefore much more likely to make the sort of husband to suit her. She agrees to marry him, but subsequently becomes jealous, and while under the influence of this amiable passion, discards poor Eloi and takes up Gobegeot merely out of pique, as she very cautiously tells him. Gobegeot not liking this, goes also to provide himself with a love charm; and by way of making himself more loveable than his rival, doubles the dose, and comes in to the presence of Catherine, very 'how comed you so indeed' as Mrs. Butler would say; and Catherine is shocked! and just in the nick of time, finds out that she had no cause for jealousy; recall the poor discarded faithful Eloi, rewards him with her hand. There is also another brace of lovers to whom the generous Eloi gives up his half of an inheritance of 600 francs a year.

The dialogue of this vaudeville is very cleverly written, and the character of Eloi drawn with the hand of a master. He is a complete child of nature, and in the hands of Fradin, was most comically pathetic. His acting in this part was masterly; not Emery himself could have excelled him. Mons. Fleury, between the pieces, sang an Italian song, and Mons. Thonon played on the violoncello: the latter performance was very much admired.

We may not forget to observe, that Mad. de Ligny's representation of the fair Catherine was both in point of appearance, and of acting, highly attractive.—*Hurharu.*

MR. WILLIAMS'S DECEPTIONS.

"Three thimbles and van little pen, with a van, two, three, and a two, three, van:—catch him who can, look on, keep your eyes open and never say die!"

We accompanied a select party, consisting of Jinks and the two Miss Vias-les, to see Mr. Williams's 'new and highly celebrated flare-up of impossibilities and illusions.' It is but justice to the incomparable genius of Mr. W., to say that we have rarely enjoyed a higher degree of intellectual wandernent. First of all, there was the Town Hall grand drawing room all lighted up in Gunder and Hooper's second best style, and a place laid off for the orchestra, which was separately illuminated by twelve respectable tallow dips, seventeen to the half pound, and tenanted by nine or ten regular bred musicians, led by Messrs. Stone and Ballin, or Ballin and Stone, conjointly. Down the centre of the orchestra, from the stage to the *parterre*, ran a flight of steps, covered with red cloth, evidently for the purpose of enabling the conjuror to communicate with his numerous and highly respectable visitors. Jinks justly remarks that what with canals, rail roads, and flights of steps covered with red cloth, the whole family of man would soon be brought in juxta position with the devil, and no mistake. We could not contradict him. Well at eight o'clock, with a punctuality only observed by acrobaticers and soldier officers, a muffled bell was heard to ring, and Stone and Ballin simultaneously rose; and placing themselves in the graceful attitudes observed on such occasions by professional gentlemen, played away like winking some grand, new, popular, and highly celebrated overture, never before heard in these foreign parts;—and when they'd played till they were tired, they sat down again,

and the other gentlemen put by their fiddles, and there was a dead silence, and a sort of breathless expectation, and then, with a muffled bell preface, the red curtain rose. God! what a disclosure! Jemima Vias-les was struck 'all of a heap' as a holy man say;—Matilda, whose nerves are stronger, maintained an appearance of composure. The rest of the company were in a state of indescribable excitement. There were three tables—one big one and two little ones—all covered with very red cloth. There were cansticks on the tables, and strange little boxes, also, to say nothing of mysterious packs of cards, and little balls, and pen cases, and tiny stands and lilliputian pedestals, and a great big curtain of Baroda cloth at the back of the whole concern, all very grand and wonderful to see. After a pause, during which you might have heard a mosquito blow its nose—if it has one—Mr. Williams made his entree. What a relief! Instead of a magician with a red or a blue cloak, a white beard, a black cap, a long white wand, spectacles and a sinister look, there stood before us a rather genteel looking young gentleman in a Madras made blue cloth coat, black waistcoat and dark 'oh no we never mention 'em, to correspond. He wore a superfluity of julep colored hair, and a rather interesting cadaverous expression of countenance—and a ring, and a black cravat—and seemed quite 'round by hat' as the other Calcutta papers occasionally have it.

Mr. Williams commenced, with a little lecture upon the Black Art:—we beg pardon, these printers are always making mistakes, the Black Art. The conjuring gentleman was rather invisible in the gallery, but would distinctly hear him say something about the hand being quicker than the eye—and the eye slower than the hand—and legerdemain, and sleight of hand, and we were

intensely edified accordingly. Mr. Williams then went up to the big table covered with the red cloth, and taking the pack of myterious cards in one hand and his fist in the other, he came down the front stair case—spoken of above—and requested any ladies and gentlemen 'as knows cards' to take one from the pack, and look at it and never say nothing to no body, and shuffle the pack :—and they did so ; and then, with all the ease imaginable, Mr. Williams told them the name of the 'identical card, and gave them their choice as to the quarter it should come from.—Jemima fainted ;—Matilda, still firm as a rock. Jinks curled his upper lip with a sort of I-know-how-do-it look. Then Mr. W. did other tricks with cards all very wonderful and totally inexplicable—then he restored the pack to the big red table, and addressing the company, asked in a loud voice,

'Is there any lady or gentleman as has an at ?

'A gnat?' exclaimed Jinks—'won't a musquito do as well?' 'Don't you wish you may get it,' said a dealer in hams and chandeliers. Jemima laughed, and a fat lady in front with a evenly blue sash and a face as red as the cloth on the big table, turned round and looked superlative indignation. A deal silence ensued. The demand for the 'at' was repeated. Bear complaisance, impatience, all went to work, and at length a 'shocking bad hat' was lent to tife conjuror. To see the strange wonders that were done with that 'at'? To see how things which were placed there vanished no one knows how, and anon things were found there—'which were not there before!!!' Then the necromancer borrowed 'an ankercher,' and a gentleman from the crowd went up on the stage and put 'an and on the at and an and on the ankercher' and looked wise and thought there was a rupee underneath and there wasn't. Then Mr. Williams

borrowed a rupee,—because he couldn't get a ten-pound Bank of England note,—and he tried to borrow a wedding ring, but no married woman could lend one, and no unmarried woman had one to lend, and—But we cannot describe half the Ketterfeltan wonders. It would take columns to tell how Mr. Williams metamorphosed rings and mystified monies ; how he cut up people's handkerchiefs and gave them back others instead ;—how he cut holes in shirts and never mended them ; how he fired pistols and nailed cards to blue boards ; how Jemima cried 'did you ever?' and Matilda answered 'No, I never ;' how the conjuror borrowed things and never returned them ; how birds came out of bottles, and wine out of empty funnels—how a little precocious youth called Master Alexander (but carrying indisputable evidence about him that he was a clip of the Williams block) sang comic songs to comic tunes ;—how Mr. W. talked to a big hair trunk, and made the Members of the Trade Association believe that there was a very old man and a still older woman inside—how young gentlemen went on the stage, and did the facetious, and young ladies staid below and did the nervous ;—how, in short, every thing was very marvellous and very tedious, and all very creditable to Mr. Williams's industry and surprising intelligence, and incomparable genius, and wonderful tact.

The company present was rather select than numerous. Lord Auckland and the Miss Edens did not attend, but we had the pleasure to recognise the Editor of the *Courier*, Mr. Beardsmore, the Nuwab Tehahur Jung, and other equally distinguished persons. The show began at seven minutes past eight by our stop watch, and terminated precisely at three minutes to eleven by the Cathedral clock, and four minutes after eleven by the new clock of the Scotch Church.—*Englishman*.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1836.

In the Supreme Court this morning, Agapeto de los Reis, and the five other prisoners, convicted with him during the last sessions, were placed at the bar. Mr. Leith rose, and stated it was his intention to urge that this court had not authority.

Mr. Justice Grant informed the learned counsel that if it was his intention to move for an arrest of judgment he was quite willing to hear him, but his lordship thought it proper to state that the judges had taken this case into consideration, and it was the opinion of the whole court, from the importance of the question, it was fitting before sentence should be carried into execution, that the case should be submitted to his Majesty. He would, therefore, pass sentence of death upon the prisoners but respite execution until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known. If, however, the learned counsel thought he could urge anything for the advantage of his client, his lordship said, a full court would be willing to give him an opportunity.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Leith declined to address the court.

Mr. Justice Grant then addressed the prisoners :—You were tried with singular care and attention before a very intelligent jury, for one of the greatest crimes which in its circumstances can be imputed to man. Objections on points of law were taken for one of you by counsel, of which objections all the rest of you have equally the benefit. I disposed of those objections according to my opinion of the law, and directed the jury if they were of opinion you were guilty upon the facts of the case, it was their duty to return a verdict

against you. Council has now offered to move for an arrest of judgment, and I have informed him, that in consultation with the other judges, and in consideration of the novelty of the case, and the circumstances that attend it, it has been determined to arrest carrying the sentence into execution, until the pleasure of his Majesty shall be known. It now therefore remains for me to pass upon you the sentence of the law, and it is my duty to inform you, if it be the opinion of those who are appointed to advise his Majesty, that your trial has been a right one, you can entertain no hope that the sentence will not be carried into execution.

The six Malay prisoners, convicted of piracy, committed in the Straits of Malacca, were then placed at the bar, and his lordship made a similar communication to the prisoners' counsel, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osborne, as to the determination of the court, to refer the case home for his Majesty's consideration. But if counsel were desirous to urge anything which they thought might be to the prisoner's advantage, his lordship said, the judges would be willing to hear them.

Mr. Clarke said, he would take a course different to that pursued by Mr. Leith, as the circumstances of the two cases were entirely different. He would briefly inform the court what that course was. Should he succeed in convincing their lordships that they have no authority to try the prisoners, the proceeding would go for nothing, and if Government thought proper to send the prisoners to their own country for trial, their counsel did not fear the result. Under those circumstances he thought

it his duty to endeavour to convince their lordships that they had not power to try the prisoners.

Mr. Justice Grant.—Then I will speak to the other judges, and they will name a day on which the whole court may hear you on the point of law.

Rajah Barrodicaunt Roy v. Kistnocaunt Sein.

Chief Justice.—The majority of the court are prepared to give a decree for the complainant for the 56 villages mortgaged by the Rajah Srecaunt Roy, the complainant's father, but the complainant also claims the 22 villages seized under the process on the bond and warrant, and sold by the Sheriff. Mr. Justice Grant and myself are prepared to give a decree for the 56 villages, but not for the 22, and you, Mr. Clarke, must have an issue if you will not abandon your claim for the 22 villages, in order that it may be found, whether the circumstances connected with the sale of the 22 villages was benamee or not. It is at the option of the complainant to abandon the 22 villages, and we will then give you a decree for the 56 villages. The only question disposed of by the former issue, was that of mortgage or no mortgage. We found a mortgage from the Rajah Srecaunt to Goursoonder Odicarry, but whether benamee or not we did not decide, and could not, upon the evidence, then adduced. If the transaction with respect to the 22 villages be proved on the trial of the issue to be benamee, you, the complainant, will then have a decree for the 78 villages, on the ground of fraud. Mr. Clarke, we will give you until Wednesday to determine whether you will or not abandon your claim to the twenty-two villages.

Mr. Clarke.—Will your Lordship permit to ask, whether upon the decision of the issue, relating to the twenty-two villages, supposing it unfavorable to the complainant, your lordship will still give as a decree for the 56 villages?

Chief Justice.—Mr. Clarke, we cannot answer that question for you. (Laughter).

Maxwell v. Brown.

In this the judgment of the court on exceptions to the Master's report, on a reference for impertinence, was given.

There were 6 exceptions—two were allowed and four overruled. Costs to be paid of 4 exceptions by complainant, and of the two allowed by the defendant.

Manuk v. Manuk.

The Court intimated, they would deliver judgment in this case on Wednesday next.

Radjchunder Doss v. Gopymohun Doss.

The Court gave decree in this case, which did not present any thing of public interest.

Goverdhone Doss v. Juggernaut Doss.

In this case an issue was directed to say whether Govulnauth Doss, under whom the defendant is in possession of the property, made previously to his death, a verbal gift of the property in question in the suit to Juggernaut Doss.

In the matter of proving in solemn form the will of Page deceased.

Chief Justice.—In this case there are two principles in law which must govern the decision of the Court upon this will. 1st.—Where there is proof of the signature of the testator, every thing else follows of course, and is held good, until the contrary be shewn, and the reading over of the will framed off the signed instructions of the testator, is not necessary to be proved. 2d.—When the capacity of the testator is doubtful at the time of the execution of the will, the instructions must be proved to have been read over to the testator, and the circumstances attending the signature must be strictly proved, but only when the instrument in question is *inefficient*.

Now in this case the instrument is not inefficient; nor has it been obtained by any person materially interested in the disposition of the property. There is not a particle of evidence to shew any improper motive, or any suspicious conduct to Mr. Lamb, the executor. The paper (C) is the instructions for the will, and the evidence of Mr. Charles, shews that the conduct of Mr. Lamb with reference to them was open and fair; and I think it sufficiently appears that the instructions were given by the testator; and that the will is in perfect accordance with those instructions. The Chief Justice cited the case of Broyden v. Brown. The evidence as to his capacity at the time of signing the will clearly shews, that he knew what he was about, and that fact coupled with his evident knowledge of the instructions, shews clearly that he meant to execute the will. We therefore decree probate of the will. We think, however, this was a proper case, to raise the question, and to take the opinion of the Court upon the will. The impugnant is, therefore, to have her costs out of the estate.

Gonsalves v. Gonsalves.

Chief Justice.—In this case we must decree a divorce à mensa et thoro. The wife is entitled to her costs unless misconduct be shewn; we accordingly give her her costs. As to alimony, the wife has neglected to file an allegation of faculties in her husband. The husband in his personal answer has sworn that he has no property, and depends on his mother. Under these circumstances, the court is uninformed, as to the ability of the husband to pay alimony. We decline, therefore, making any order on this point. The husband's liability for the debts of the wife, will not be effected by this decree of divorce à mensa et thoro. When we are informed as to his means, we will then decree alimony.

Mr. Clarke.—On behalf of the friends of Mr. Gonsalves, offered by way of alimony one hundred Rupees a month.

Mr. W. Grant.—As counsel for Mrs. Gonsalves, declined accepting any allowance less than for 200 rupees a month.

The decree is, therefore, for a separation from bed and board; and the husband is liable for the debts of his wife.

The Court then took motions of course, after which the case of Joygopal Bysack v. Ramanauth Bysack was called on. This case took up the remainder of the day—the question was whether Hindoo executors should receive the commission of five per cent. on the testator's Estates.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Manuk v. Manuk.

The Chief Justice stated, that in this case which was as to the legal construction to be put upon a will, that Mr. Justice Grant from having been so constantly occupied with the Sessions, was not prepared to state his opinion as to the estate taken by the parties in the will, in certain premises in Dacre's Lane, but that the learned judge agreed with the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Malkin on all the other points, and that the court was unanimous with this exception. Under these circumstances, the court would, if counsel consented, proceed to give its judgment.

The first point the court decided was on the 9th article of the will. The Chief Justice cited Baynton v. Ward, 2 Atkins; Holmes v. Coghill, 2 Vez. 503. a case noted in the supplement to Vesey; Stretch v. Watkins, 1st Maddon Rep. and upon these, and we believe one other case, we could not take down, the court held that the widow of the testator took only a life interest with a power of appointment in the bequest in the clause of the will, which power of appointment she had failed to exercise, and at her death, therefore the whole bequest of Rs. 30,000 reverted to the estate of the testator. The 2d point was the construction to be put on the 11th article

of the will, the Chief Justice stated, we think the question not free from difficulty, but upon the authority of *Wylde's case* in the 6 Rep. we hold that the son took an estate for life, in the lands devised under this clause, with remainder to his sons in tail male.

15th Clause. The construction we put upon this clause is, that the shares of such sons, as die under age, and without issue, will go to the survivors; the word *or*, must be construed as *and*. These are all the points which arise as to the construction to be put upon this will.

The executor, Mr. Sarkies Owen, is entitled to his costs.

Barrodicaunt Roy v. Kistnocaunt Sein.

Mr. Clarke upon being called on to elect, whether he would take a decree for the 56 villages, and abandon the 22 villages; or, take issues on certain points connected with the sale of the 22 villages, called the attention of the court to exhibit X. No. 3.

Chief Justice.—Mr. Clarke we do not require an argument now, but your election. We have a perfect recollection of exhibit X. No. 3, but we have determined that we have not before us that evidence respecting the transactions connected with the sale of the twenty-two villages, upon which we can give a decree. We must have an issue if you do not abandon.

Mr. Clarke.—My Lord, if you compel me to abandon I cannot go home and appeal against my own act. I have no hesitation to admit that I have produced no further evidence than that called at the trial of the last issue. With respect to the 22 villages, the Court has already before it all the evidence we can give. I do not, therefore, want to take the issue the court proposes, and yet if you put me in this alternative, either to accept the issues, or to abandon, you take away my right of appeal while you leave it to the other side. Your lordship sees, therefore, the hardship of the case.

Chief Justice. I can only tell you again, Mr. Clarke, that the court will not pronounce as to those twenty-two villages, there is conflicting evidence, and we must have an issue to have this explained. You must go to an issue, unless you abandon—true, you may have no more evidence to produce; but the other side may have a great deal.

Justice Grant.—You know, Mr. Clarke, you can abandon the question of benamsee; but there are other points upon which the court must be satisfied before it will proceed to decree as to these twenty-two villages.

Mr. Clarke.—If we refuse to file our plaint.

Chief Justice.—If you refuse to file your plaint, Mr. Clarke we shall know how to deal with that.

(After much consultation with the clients and Mr. W. Grant,) the learned counsel then intimated to the court, that he was unwillingly compelled to abandon the 22 villages and would take his decree for the 56. Some conversation here occurred between the Advocate-General and the court as to how many of the 56 villages the decree was to include, when the

Chief Justice observed that the minutes of the decree would determine the question raised by the Advocate-General, and if any thing appeared to him wrong, he could then take his course.

The learned judges then proceeded seriatim to give their judgments. Mr. Justice Malkin differing from the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Grant.

Gonsalves v. Gonsalves.

Mr. Clarke intimated that he was prepared on the part of Mr. Gonsalves to come forward, and allow Mrs.

Gonsalves the sum of 200 rupees a month by way of alimony.

Mr. Grant, for Mrs. Gonsalves, accepted this sum.

Chief Justice.—Very well, let it be so entered in the minutes of the decree.

Twentyman, Executor v. Woollaston, Executor, and others.

In this case the assets in the hands of the executor Mr. Woollaston appeared to be about 30,000 ~~Rs.~~ in 4 per cent. Company's paper. The complainant, who was an executor appointed in the will, but who had not acted, applied for his discharge. The question was whether the money must not first be paid into court, as there were three infants in the case.

The matter stands over till the 1st day of term, and the Chief Justice intimated, if the plan the court has proposed be adopted by government, the commission payable on payment of monies into the hands of the Accountant-General will be much less than at present.

Bahoo Janoky Doss v. Mutty Churn and others.

In this cause a petition for rehearing presented. An order nisi was granted with liberty to shew cause before a judge in Chambers.

The court then rose, having cleared the equity sittings board, and will not again sit till the first day of the term. —*Englishman.*

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

In Chamber—Before Mr. Justice Grant.

In the goods of James Napier Lyall, deceased.

This was an argument on a caveat.

On a former day, Mr. Whyte, of the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., applied for probate of the last will of James Napier Lyall, deceased.

To the granting of probate to Mr. Whyte, a caveat was entered by Mr. Charles Lyall, of the firm of Lyall, Matheson and Co.

The case came on for argument to-day.

Mr. Prinsep in support of the caveat, took a preliminary objection, and contended, that the case was irregularly set down for argument before a judge in Chambers, the question of a caveat could only be argued in Chambers by consent.

Mr. Clarke. A caveat can be argued in Chambers as well as in open Court, it is in the Ecclesiastical Courts, in the nature of an injunction in equity.

Mr. Justice Grant.—An Ecclesiastical Court is always open.

The Ecclesiastical Registrar stated upon the point of practice being put to him, that he was aware of no case in which an argument of a caveat had been in that Court held in Chambers; but that he was not aware of any practice to the contrary.

The Advocate-General for Mr. Whyte, the executor, stated in answer to the judge, that he had very special grounds to urge, why the argument should come on at once. They are, that the property of the testator ought not to be left, without there being some responsible person to take care of it, and from whom an account might be demanded by the legatees in the will. The present applicant for probate, was one of two executors appointed by the will, and the only one resident in this country. The caveator was a person who took nothing under the will, had no interest in the matter, and

was in fact a mere interloper, and his only ground of interference is in fact, that he has heard that the will at home is different from the will on which probate is sought here; he is also a debtor to the estate of the deceased. I have heard of a creditor interfering, but it is something new, to see a debtor, in this situation: he ought to account forthwith to the estate, and is the very last person in the world to enter a caveat. It is not denied that Mr. Whyte is appointed executor.

The Registrar here stated in answer to a question from the learned Judge, that he had found no case in which the Court had refused to take an argument of this sort, in Chambers.

Mr. Justice Grant, then called on Mr. Prinsep, and declined hearing Mr. Clarke, who was with the Advocate-General.

Mr. Prinsep.—There is no reason for taking out probate instant, but that the funds are in the hands of the caveator: he then stated that Mr. James Napier Lyall, the testator, had sold his interest in the house of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. for a sum between two and three lacs of Rs. that Lyall, Matheson and Co. were the constituted attorneys of the testator for the purpose of receiving the monthly payments of 3,000 Rs. from Messrs. Whyte and Lamb, constituting the present firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., and who had entered into a bond to pay the purchase money of his interest in the firm to Mr. J. N. Lyall, by monthly instalments of 3,000 Rs.; that the will upon which probate was now sought, was in the hands of Messrs. Lyall, Matheson and Co.; that the testator previously to his sailing for England, had executed two wills in duplicate—the one he left here with Lyall, Matheson and Co. and the other he took with him; and that the latter was the last promulgated, and was consequently the will on which probate ought to be granted; that the whole estate of the testator in this country, was the bond of Messrs. Whyte and Lamb, and that Lyall, Matheson and Co. were left to get in the monies payable on this bond by Messrs. Whyte and Lamb; that Mr. Robert Lyall, of the firm of Lyall, Matheson and Co., was the other executor named in the will, and was then absent in China—the will, we know by letter, is on its way out per ship *Gipsy* accompanied with other documents.

Mr. Justice Grant.—Upon what grounds do you say that the estate should be left without any one to take care of it?

Mr. Prinsep.—There is no immediate necessity for granting probate. Mr. Whyte has filed a bill in equity, and prayed for a receiver, therefore there is now less necessity than ever, the receiver appointed by the Court will take care of the property here; besides, by statute, 6 months are allowed to prove a will—we only want to wait for the arrival of the will by the *Gipsy*. The affidavit of Messrs. Whyte and Lamb, is rather told swearing; they state the firm of Lyall, Matheson and Co. to be indebted to the estate of the deceased 35,000 Rs.; we on the contrary swear and shew we have only 6,000 Rs. in our hands on this account, and that since the arrival of the news of Mr. J. N. Lyall's death, that sum has been invested in Government paper in the names of the executors named in the will.

Mr. Justice Grant.—All these may be very good reasons for allowing the caveat, but they do not go to prevent my hearing the argument on it. I am very much impressed with the necessity of appointing some one to take care of the estate; I will, therefore, hear the argument; you had better go into the case, Mr. Prinsep, and when I have heard both sides, I will then determine either to give my decision, or to send the matter before the whole Court.

Mr. Prinsep.—The instalments on the bond have been regularly paid up, but no interest upon them, and

Whyte and Lamb, owe upwards of 22,000 Rs. to the estate for interest; now the only estate of the testator in this country is this bond, and Whyte being executor, if probate is granted to him, the estate at once becomes extinguished. The estate would legally vest in him, and no one at law could compel payment of the instalment, the estate would in consequence be saddled with an equity suit. Charles Lyall, the caveator, is the attorney of the other executor Robert Lyall; the whole amount now due on the bond is 2,13,431 Rs., 22,000 of which is for interest, after deducting what has been paid; accounts are annexed to on grounds shewing how this statement is made out. Whyte is in himself the whole estate of the testator, as well as his executor the whole estate here being the debt due on this bond. By these accounts it appears that Lyall, Matheson and Co. have only six thousand rupees (Qy. 3,000 Rupees) belonging to the estate in their hands, and that is invested in Company's Paper. It is, I must say, more than bold swearing to say that 35,000 Rs. is now owing by Lyall, Matheson and Co. to this estate. The learned counsel then animadverted on the affidavit of Messrs. Whyte and Lamb, and stated that much of it was sworn, without a particle of foundation for the assertions made on it.

A letter arrives by the overland dispatch, with intelligence of the death of Mr. Lyall, and of a will having been opened in England; but the items, and bequests in the will, are not disclosed by the letter, and it may for ought that appears be different from the will here, on which probate is now demanded, and there is not the slightest proof of identity of bequests, between the will here, and that at home. Copies of the will at home, are being forwarded by the *Gipsy*, and by the *Richmond*, this is proved by an extract from a letter by the overland mail, and which we in our affidavit state to be, the grounds of our behalf of the fact. The letter is from Mr. Lyall of the firm of Lyall and Brothers, London, the correspondents of Lyall, Matheson and Co. I only ask that probate should be suspended until the other will arrives; the delay cannot be more than a week, we swear to this extract of the letter, by which it appears, that the will is shipped and on its way out; the original in the *Gipsy*, the duplicate in the *Richmond*. It is supposed these ships sailed in June, and June ships have already arrived. Under all these circumstances, therefore, I submit probate ought not to go. By it the whole estate would be placed at the mercy of Mr. Whyte; he is the sole executor here, and the probate would operate, as an extinguishment of all legal claim on Whyte, and must of necessity, throw the matter into equity; besides the Court will not grant probate upon a mere duplicate, not sworn to be identical in its provisions with the will about to arrive. If they had said, we send you a will of which the duplicate is in Calcutta, that would have obviated the difficulty, but they say nothing to that effect. The will here and that coming out, may be the same in their provisions in point of fact, but the Court must be satisfied of that before it will grant probate; especially when the whole debt to the estate would in law be extinguished by the probate to Whyte, I will consent to a receiver, or to letters ad colligenda to any one whom the Court may chuse to appoint. The power to attorney of Lyall, Matheson and Co. to receive the monthly instalments is at an end by the death of Jas. N. Lyall, and therefore if probate is granted Whyte will peremptorily demand the delivering up of the bond.

Mr. Justice Grant.—Where does it appear that the will is to come by the *Gipsy*? the nature of the enclosures mentioned in the letter of Mr. Lyall, of London, is not disclosed.

Mr. Prinsep.—We swear that we expect these ships daily. The learned Counsel here read letters from the legatees under the will at Montrose, in proof of the sailing of the ships in question, and the shipping the will and other papers.

Mr. Justice Grant.—If Mr. Prinsep, you have opened your whole affidavit, why it is defective; you have not sworn that you believe the will is coming out in the *Gipsy*. I must have your belief on the subject, and not merely the grounds of your belief, which is all that you have as yet stated of your affidavit.

Mr. Prinsep.—Certainly we have not sworn positively to this point; we cannot, indeed, we can only give the grounds of our belief, which we have done.

The Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Clarke, against the caveat. My friend has placed the question entirely on wrong grounds; the question is not whether for the fantastical reasons or pretences of my friend you shall refuse probate; the only question is, whether the will now produced is the will of the testator, and whether Mr. Whyte is entitled to probate. The learned counsel was then proceeding to state the whole circumstances of the sale of his interest, in the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., by the testator; the bond and payments thereon to Lyall, Matheson and Co.; the execution of the will and subsequent embarkation for Europe by the testator; when he was addressed by

Mr. Justice Grant.—You see, Mr. Advocate, (not to interrupt you) before you go into all these facts, I should like it to be shewn to me that this is the will.

The Advocate-General continues.—Lyall the Testator in May 1835, entered into a contract with Whyte and Lamb, for the sale of his interest in the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., and they gave a bond for three lacs of rupees. It is sworn in Mr. G. Collier's affidavit that the will was drawn by him in duplicate each part sealed up by Mr. Collier himself in the presence of and by the direction of the testator; one was delivered to Lyall, Matheson and Co. and the other remained with the testator himself. If I am asked if this is the will, I answer it is; because it was drawn so, and is sworn to be such. Mr. Prinsep has stated, that the will at home is the last will, because it was last executed, and that Lyall on his death delivered the will, with other papers, into the hands of Captain Campbell, the commander of the ship, to be transmitted to Lyall and Brothers, London, and by them to be transmitted to his relations the legatees.

But the present caveator is an interloper, and the pretence of his interference, exceedingly philanthropical—he must look after the interests of the testator's two natural children. This is a most farcical pretence; Mr. Whyte, the nephew of the testator, is surely nearer kin to them, than Mr. Charles Lyall or Lyall, who is in no wise related to the testator. My friend has stated on affidavits bold swearing, in the particular of stating Lyall, Matheson and Co. to be indebted to the estate of the testator, and yet they themselves, in their grounds and accounts appended, admit the fact and that too through the mouths of their attorney (reads a letter from Mr. Shaw.) My friend says, the monies paid to them on account of the bond have been *invested*. Now the meaning of invested I had thought was somewhat different. Invested means placing in Company's paper, or English stock; but according to these accounts furnished by my friend, vested means drawing a set of bills in June, for £800, on Messrs Glynn, Halifax and Co., Bankers, London, at 1s. 11½d. per rupee. This was not a very good remittance for the estate, supposing the bills to be the best in the world. It certainly was rather an odd mode of vesting funds to send home bills at 1s. 11½d. when every body knows the rate of exchange was then 2s. 3d. But bills for £800 drawn on Glynn, Halifax and Co. cannot be called vesting funds to the credit of an estate: it is no payment—it is still a debt, and he is indeed a bold man, who can swear he is not indebted, when he has only his own bill drawn upon a London bank to shew for the liquidation of his debt to the estate of an intestate. This question is not as to the goodness of the bank on which the bill is drawn, but as to the responsibility of the drawer. Why

does he then interfere since it is quite clear he is still indebted to the estate? It is then said, oh! but we had an authority to receive the 3,000 Rs. a month. Has not the power expired with the man who granted it? They have no longer any claim whatever in virtue of this power, they have no claim for any other cause; and why then interfere in the matter of this estate? They chuse, moreover, to say that there may have been alterations in the will, during the passage home. A very likely story. The testator had no intimate friends on board, and dying delivered his will to the Captain, who was not his relation. They had no account whatever of the will which was coming out, differing in the slightest degree from our duplicate. I ask, therefore, for probate, because Mr. Whyte is the only executor here, or likely to be here. We have a letter signed by all the legatees, who have been instructed as to the contents of the will at home—they are the same as the legatees in our will. This is something like a presumption, that the will at home is unchanged. The real object of Mr. Whyte, says my friend, is by getting probate to extinguish the debt! What, one of two partners of a firm, and both jointly bound? Besides probate would not in equity operate as an extinguishment of the debt, and it extinguishes not the claim, but only the remedy at law. But surely all these evils consequent upon Mr. Whyte's acting as executor, must have been present to the testator when he made the will, and Whyte one of his executors? My friend would have saved much time, had he abstained from detailing these mighty evils in the estimation of the caveator, but which did not appear such to the testator himself.

The learned counsel then went at length into the question of the identity of bequests in the two wills, and contended that his duplicate was the same in every particular as the will coming out—and that there was not a shadow of ground to satisfy the Court that the latter has been altered.

Mr. Clarke followed against the caveat. Called the attention of the Judge to the affidavit of Collier and Parker, the subscribing witnesses to the will—the next point is the will itself. He leaves 50,000 Rs. each to his two natural children. The learned counsel here detailed the provisions of the will. The residuary legatees take a much larger share of the property than the natural children, and yet they have no fear of probate being granted to Mr. Whyte, on the contrary they write out under the impression that he will take out probate, and urge his sending home powers to some one in England to act for him; and take care of the estate in England. The learned counsel, then showed the improbability of his altering his will on board a ship; he had no friends or relation near him, and he made his will but two days before his embarkation; why then should he in so short a time alter his mind? No doubt that up to the time he sailed it was his last will—up to that time it was a valid will, and Whyte is entitled to probate. No circumstances have been shewn to make it appear other than his last will; if probate be refused in this case, in no case can probate be granted of the will of a man dying in England, until affirmative proof be sent out that he had made another, or altered that he will be left behind. The letter of the 5 legatees from Montrose, corroborates the validity of this will; why do the legatees, who are the same as in our will, write out to the two persons named executors in our will, if there is a difference?

Mr. Justice Grant. They do not say there is a difference, but that there may be a difference.

Mr. Clarke then argued at some length to shew that the knowledge of the will derived by the legatees from the copy of the will at home, went to shew that its provisions were precisely the same as those of the will here. The learned counsel then went into the grounds of the caveat and contended that they did establish the slightest difference between the wills; let us suppose he

did alter his will on board a ship, the alteration would have appeared on the face of it. If he had made another will, would he not have said, I hereby cancel the former; Yet here is Mr. W. Lyall of London, in possession of all his papers who writes out here, and yet neither his letters, nor those of the legatees, contain a single allusion, to any alteration having taken place in the will at home, or to shew that the identity of the two wills is in any wise controverted—he tells Lyall, Matheson and Company to be cautious and to peruse all papers, before delivering them to Whyte; thereby admitting Whyte to be the executor; and would he not have intimated the fact had any alteration, or revocation taken place?

I contend therefore the wills are counterparts. Mr. Lyall of London himself admits, that nothing can be done at home with the property until the executors are heard from. Mr. Clarke then contended that it was expressly necessary that an executor should have probate, in order to take care of the property, and taking up the accounts of Lyall, Matheson and Company, shewed that they admitted the receipt of 36,000 Rs. since June 1835, from the house of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. and accounted only for 8,000 Rs. and that from 1st May, 1836. What then, said the learned counsel, has become of the remaining 28,000 Rs.? They say it has been sent home, I should like to hear when and how. Mr. Clarke then commented on the unfavorable remittances of bills home, at the rate of 1s. 11½d. per rupee, and put it to any commercial man whether such conduct with the funds of a constituent did not require an immediate interference. Mr. Whyte is entitled to probate as executor; he has, moreover, filed his bill in equity and prays for a receiver, which is a proof of his honesty of purpose. He could no longer pay the 3,000 Rs. a month to Lyall, Matheson and Co., their power of attorney having expired, and that he shews clearly, therefore, that his sole object is the benefit of the estate, and that he wishes to pay his monthly instalments into the hands of the receiver of the Court of equity.

Mr. Prinsep replied shortly, and

Mr. Justice Grant. I don't see any reason to doubt that the will proved here, is the will of the testator. If the affidavits of the caveator had proved that he died on board a ship with a will in his possession, and that he had none in his possession when he departed from Calcutta, that would have perhaps led me to a different conclusion. But it is sworn on the other side, that the will was executed in duplicate, and that he executed it two days previous to his going on board, and took one duplicate with him. At the period of his death he delivers papers to the Captain of the ship, amongst which is a will. It does not appear that he published any will on board the

ship, and there is therefore no reason to wait, to see whether the will coming out is the same.

The wills were executed in duplicate, and under the circumstances you (Mr. Prinsep) must prove, either an alteration of the duplicate with the testator, or a cancelling of it, or the making of another will—of all which nothing appears.

The Court is bound to give entire confidence to the executor, in whom the testator has reposed entire confidence.

I can't say it appears here clearly, in what right, or in what light, or interest the caveator comes forward; he holds only a general power of attorney from Robert Lyall; the other executor, to manage his affairs in his absence. (Here some discussion arose as to the power of attorney—whether it was special or general.)

Mr. Justice Grant.—Has he a general power to act for Robert Lyall in all his affairs? He appears here in his character of caveator, as *locum tenens* of Robert Lyall; now where is his power of attorney under which he acts in this capacity?

Mr. Prinsep.—No, he has no such power of attorney; he merely states himself the constituted attorney.

Mr. Justice Grant.—Well, be that as it may, he appears to have no specific power of attorney to enable him to act as caveator, nor was he likely to have any such, for when Robert Lyall departed for China, he knew nothing of the death.

There is a question as to the amount of the debt due from Lyall, Matheson and Company, to the testator; they say they are not in debt to the estate, but have invested 6,000 Rs. in Company's paper, since the news arrived; the other side state them indebted in the sum of 28,000 Rs. Without going into all this, it is sufficient that it appears to me beyond all doubt, that this is the will executed in duplicate; there is no proof of any other will, having been subsequently executed; the caveat must therefore be overruled. (In answer to Mr. Prinsep.) It is true it is in the discretion to give or withhold costs; but is does not appear to me that the doubt was so great, as to the will, as to justify the caveat—the caveator must therefore pay all the costs.

It has been urged that there can be no inconvenience resulting to the estate from withholding probate for a short time. There might be cases in which no inconvenience would result to the estate, if probate were not granted for 12 months; but yet the Judge has no discretion; and must grant probate to the persons entitled, the executors, and in this case there can be no danger in giving probate to Mr. Whyte, he being a person in whom the testator has recorded his confidence.—*Hurkaru.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

IRON STEAMERS.—The *Jumna* and *Bhagaruttee* iron boats, got safely out of the Jumna and reached Allahabad on the 20th and Mirzapore on the 21st August, on their way to Calcutta where they safely arrived.

THE STRAITS' STEAMER.—The armed steam boat which is in course of construction on the Howrah side of the river, and intended for the service of the Straits, will be ready in all November next. Her burthen is 168 tons, and she will carry a long 12 pr. brass gun mounted on a pivot at the bows, and two 12 pr. carronades working on traversing slides, at the stern. Wall pieces or swivels will be ranged along the sides, and she will be furnished with a proper complement of small arms.

THE NEW PILOT VESSELS.—Two of the new pilot vessels building at Bombay for this presidency, it is expected, will be round in all October; the other one, about November. They are finished with circular sterns and are built with a rising floor, or with less capacity for carrying, which has been done by stowing the quantity of water they are required to carry, viz 5,500 gallons, in iron tanks instead of in casks, as the present pilot vessels do.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—The boatswain of the ship *Strath Eden*, on the morning of the 29th August, met with an untimely death. He had occasion to go forward, and was seen on the bumpkin-head by one of the crew. About ten minutes after the man who saw him had come aft, a splash and a deep groan were heard by the mate of an American ship adjacent, who gave the

alarm, and enquired if any of the crew had fallen overboard. It was soon discovered that the boatswain was missing, and every exertion was made, by dragging with grapnels, &c., to recover the poor fellow, but in vain. He did not even rise once after falling overboard, although he is said to have been a good swimmer, and the tide was rather slack at the time.

An overloaded ferryboat, in crossing the river, ran foul of a buoy and was capsized. There were about thirty passengers on board, all of whom, except a tailor, were picked up by the police and other boats near. The tailor was seen no more after the boat upset.

The engineer of the *Irrawaddie*, steamer, while examining some injury sustained by the engines of that vessel when engaged in towing the *Strath Eden* down the river, was struck by the paddle shaft on the head, and died in half an hour after receiving the blow.

An old woman named Sahib Jaun, was knocked down and killed by a brake on the 7th Sept.

Two women of easy virtue, were accidentally precipitated from the verandah of a two storied house on the 24th September, by the railings against which they were leaning, having suddenly broken: one of the woman died almost immediately from the effects of the fall; the other, though severely hurt, still lives.

On the 23rd Sept., while a superannuated Christian lady was passing the Dhurumtollah road, a buggy which had been left imprudently without any syce, ran over her. The unfortunate woman expired immediately.

From the effects of the heavy rain, on the 9th September, the roof of a house in the Burra Bazar fell in, and two persons were severely hurt by it.

THE SIR JOHN RAE REID.—The *Sir John Rae Reid*, which left this port a short time since for the Mauritius, with two hundred coolies on board, grounded on the 24th Sept., off Fulaah, and immediately went on her beam ends, in which position she remained about ten minutes. Thirty or forty coolies were washed overboard, of whom thirteen were unfortunately lost.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—The *Windsor* was wrecked on the 29th August, on the Gasper Sand. The ship and cargo were totally lost; but all the crew and passengers, except one woman servant, who was swamped in the stern boat, escaped and were brought to Calcutta on the *Asseerghur*, pilot vessel.

A thousand rupees was given to the midship-men of the *Windsor*, by Mr. Ellis, the Marine Pay Master.

PLUNDERING OF BOATS.—It is said that a set of fellows are stopping boats on the Hooghly, near Mirzapore Khal, on pretence of being Government peons, and have in this way succeeded in plundering several boats in broad day.

INDIGO SALE.—Messrs. Hickey, Thomas, and Co., have effected a *bond fide* sale of Kishnagur indigo, of the present season, at 230 sicca rupees per factory maund, no rejections, with the exception of dust and washings.

THE LAKH.—The Lakh was on the 31st August drawn to the ticket no. 3,812, the property of Mr. Caldecott, of the Madras presidency.

INUNDATION.—The rising of the Damooda river, and the bursting of the bunds, have, it is feared, occasioned considerable loss of life and property in Tanlook and the adjacent districts. Many dead bodies and much property has been observed floating down the stream.

INUNDATION.—A letter received on the 6th Sept. from Ghatal, mentions, that the district is all under water, and the silk factories in that neighbourhood will suffer greatly therefrom. The Dummooder, the Darikasur and the Ghatal, have overflowed and inundated the country.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—An attempt was made one night during the Jhoolun Jatra, by a party of ruffians armed with clubs, to rob a wealthy baboo of this presidency, as he was returning home in his carriage. The horses, however, being put to their utmost speed, dashed past the villains and thus frustrated their design.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BARTON.—Lieutenant-Colonel Barton has arrived at the presidency, to take charge of the duties of Quarter-Master-General during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—Dr. Pearson has been confirmed in the Secretaryship to the Medical Retiring Fund, by a majority of 80 to 29 votes polled by Mr. Hill.

BONDING WAREHOUSES.—It is said that a plan and estimate have been prepared by the Chamber of Commerce, on the suggestion of Government, and are now under consideration, for a bonding warehouse building, to run from Clive Street to the Strand Road—a parallelogram 556 feet long by 200 feet wide on the river face, divided length-wise into five ranges of godowns, each 43 feet wide, with two roads of communication within the building, and 19 feet high—over the whole, an upper story 24 feet high, supported by iron pillars and iron beams. The estimate rather exceeds four lakhs of rupees, and it is calculated there will be storage room for about 53,000 tons.

The Warehousing Act, it has been declared, is not to be passed into a law until the other presidencies shall have had time to make objections, and offer amendments, to any of the provisions it contains.

LABORATORY FOR PREPARING MEDICINE IN INDIA.—It is stated that Government have formed a committee, to ascertain what articles of materia medica are the produce of this country; and to consider for preparation of medicine what laboratory would be sufficiently large to make the supply equal to the demand that can be made upon it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The public have recently had two additions to their literary and scientific stock, viz., Principal Branley's Dictionary of Surgical terms, and a poem, entitled *Achæmendes*, by an anonymous author.

THE POST.—In consequence of a horse dak being laid between Poonah and Aurungabad, a whole day will be saved in the transit of mails between Calcutta and Bombay.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.—A petition to the Court of Directors is now in circulation throughout the Bengal Army, (and has already received the signatures of several hundred officers from the colonel to the subaltern) praying for a further reduction of three years in each grade from the period of actual service, which shall hereafter entitle them to pensions. Should the petitioners obtain their object, the regulation on this head will stand as follows:

After 20 years' service, incl. 3 for 1 fur.	Capt.'s pens.
After 25 ditto	ditto Major's ditto.
After 30 ditto	ditto Lt.-Col.'s ditto.
After 35 ditto	ditto Colonel's ditto.

DETECTION OF THIEVES.—A great many articles, of almost every description, among the rest some of the plates belonging to the Government House establishment, have been seized by the police officers, on suspicion of there having been stolen. Several of the things have been claimed by Dr. Thomson, Monteith and Co., Manton and Co., and several other individuals. The goods were found in the possession of a man named Mooreed, a petty trader to Delhi, who, it is suspected, has for a number of years been in the habit of purchasing stolen goods. Several of the thieves have

been apprehended through the information given by the receiver.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, embarked at about two o'clock on the 13th Sept., in the *Matubhanga*, with his family and suite, for Allahabad.

THE THEATRE.—There has been some discussion among the proprietors of the theatre, about one part of the alterations now making in the building; but the majority have determined that they should be completed according to the plan in course of execution. The innovation objected to, is the introduction of an upper tier of private boxes, raised about ten feet over the seats below—which boxes are already most of them bespoken, though an extra price will be charged for the private accommodation. The great elevation of the roof, by giving it the form of a dome, afforded opportunity to introduce this upper tier of seats, without interfering with the ventilation of the house; and there was, besides, this motive to add them for the accommodation of the audience, that a square space containing upwards of eighty seats behind the Governor General's box, is now cut off by the circular wall which supports the dome roof.

SALARIES OF THE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—There is a rumour abroad, that Government intend, from a definite date, to discontinue the practice of paying the salaries of their servants in arrears.

MURDER.—A man named Hollodur Ghose, was struck on the head with a club, by a Moosulman, on the 29th Sept., and expired from the effects of the blow on the following day. Two Moosulmans have been apprehended as being concerned in the murder.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A Hindoo youth named Mungul Churn Ash, the son of a respectable shop-keeper at Shoba Bazar, was brought to the Gurran Hutia dispensary on the 24th Sept., with two wounds on his person, the one on the back of the neck and the other on the left arm. They were stated to have been inflicted by a madman; but it is rumoured that on the 23rd September, Mungul Churn went to his father's garden at Paul Parah, in the suburbs, with a Brahmin of his acquaintance. The Brahmin, in the course of the day, contriving to send the gardener out of the way, attempted to murder the youth with a *dawa* for the purpose of possessing himself of his gold ornaments, consisting of a Trichinopoly neck chain and an armlet. The lad was falling at the time of the assault, and on receiving the first blow jumped into the tank, where he was followed by the murderous Brahmin, who gave the second blow in the water. A poor woman who resided in the next garden, happened at this epoch to come to the tank for water and saw what was going on. The Brahmin pursued her, threatening to kill her also; on which she gave the alarm, when others coming to her assistance, the Brahmin took to his heels and has not since been heard of.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—The Sir Archibald Campbell, which arrived on the 4th Sept., spoke the *Pimbum* off Acheen-head, bound to Madras, and learned from her, that the crew of the brig *Zoroaster*, of this port, had murdered her Master and officers, scuttled the vessel, and gone to Acheen in the boat.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—The boat of Mr. Jackman, of the 2nd Company Invalids, was attacked at night on its way up the river from Buxar, at a village named Gosapore, by a band of forty or fifty robbers. After a stubborn resistance, Mr. Jackman was obliged to jump overboard and swim across the river, leaving his wife and adopted son in the boat. Immediately after Mr. Jackman's flight the robbers boarded the boat and pushed Mrs. Jackman and the boy into the water. The former was drowned, but the latter clung to a rope hanging over the stern, and after the robbers had ransacked the craft and retired, managed to get into it. Mr. Jackman remained all night, with his boatmen, on the

opposite bank of the river. The next morning he returned, and found his son in the boat, and was by him informed of the tragical fate of his wife. The boy stated that he recognised in the crew of a native boat, which was moored near Mr. Jackman's, the ringleaders of the band that attacked them at night. The men have in consequence been apprehended and placed in custody.

A BRIGHT LOOK OUT ON THE RIVER.—Two palkees containing about five maunds of superior opium, were brought before Mr. Blacquiore on the 15th Sept. by Mirza Hossany, the thannader of Collingah, seized by him about 8 o'clock on the night of the 14th Sept., while in transit from Balooahat to Jaun-bazar. The eight carriers of this article are now in custody.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CERTIFICATES.—A circular has been sent from the Custom-house, to inform those who have procured certificates in exchange of rowannahs, that the certificates will only have currency till the 1st of April next, after which all goods will be subject to duty on exportation, according to the provisions of the Tariff Act.

RAJAH PERTAUB CHUND.—On the 14th Sept. a petition was presented to the Sudder on behalf of the putative Rajah Pertaub Chund, of Burdwan, complaining against the decision of the Magistrate at Hooghly, by which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and at the same time praying to be restored to the possession of his lands. The court did not see reason to entertain the complaint; and with respect to the question of the raj, it was intimated that the petitioner, in aggrieved, had his remedy in the civil courts, and must institute a suit in the usual way. A great crowd of natives accompanied the petition.

UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANTS' PENSION FUND.—The uncovenanted assistants who petitioned for the establishment of a Pension Fund for their service under the auspices and with the aid of Government, have just received an answer which has given them considerable gratification; since it not only encourages the project, but offers to allow six per cent. interest upon the subscriptions, and to recommend the request of a bonus from the Company to the favorable consideration of the Court of Directors.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—The English papers received during the week, bring the intelligence, that the duties on East and West India Sugar, have been equalized. This information has raised the price of sugar in the market about twenty-five per cent.

A deputation of merchants had an interview with Lord Auckland on the 22nd September, on the subject of the Sugar Bill, and an assurance was given them by this Lordship, that nothing would be neglected on the part of this Government to bring the Act into full operation at the earliest period, consistent with the provisions it should be found to contain when passed by the three branches of the legislature at home.

THE RIVER POLICE.—**BONDED WAREHOUSES.**—The Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to Government on the lamentable state of the river police, and has taken up a suggestion of Captain Biden recommending the special appointment of a Superintendent of River Police, with magisterial powers.

NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A society has been established at Tuntone College street for the purpose of promoting native education, under the name of "Gyan Chundro-doy." On the evening of the 19th Sept. it met for the first time, when by the unanimous consent of the members present, Sree Joot Mohes Chundro Surmuna was elected the President, and Sree Joot Radhanauth Gungooly, the Secretary of the Society. It was resolved also that the meetings of the society should be held every Sunday evening for a couple of hours.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—On the 12th Sept, the second examination of the pupils of the Calcutta Medical College took place. Several respectable persons were present, and among them Principal Bramley, Dr. Nicholson, Dr. Martin, Dr. Raleigh, Dr. Corby, Dr. Goodeve, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. David Hare. Four questions were proposed to the 18 candidates for prizes, and after an interval of 6 hours, at 4 p. m. their written answers were given, and the examination concluded. On the next day at 8 p. m. a committee was held at the Principal's house, and 6 prizes awarded, viz. —1 gold medal, 1 silver medal, and 650 Co.'s rupees, which last are to be divided into four portions, according to the merits of the students. The six successful candidates for prizes, are Nobinchunder Paul, Sitchander Curmocar, Shamchund Dutto, Mr. Foy, Mr. Simons and another, who is not yet named. The day for the distribution of prizes according to the merits of the students, is not yet fixed.

OPIUM SALES.—The Chamber of Commerce having been consulted by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, about the arrangements for the opium sales of next season, has recommended the whole quantity, estimated at 17,400 chests, to be distributed in four sales as follows :—

	Patna.	Benares.
4th January,.....	5,000	2,400
20th February,.....	1,500	1,000
30th March,.....	1,500	1,000
29th April,.....	3,000	2,000
	11,000	6,400

This arrangement has been approved by the Board, with the expression of some doubt, however, whether the large quantity assigned for the first sale will be available in Calcutta quite so soon as the 4th of January.

DEFALCATION IN THE MIDNAPORE TREASURY.—Another instance of defalcation in the Midnapore collector's treasury has been detected and the treasurer suspended in consequence.

RAPE.—A rape case had been under investigation before the Chief Magistrate since August last, and the necessary depositions having been taken, the accused, two Mo-ulmans, were committed on the 22d Sept., to take their trial at the next criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

REPORTED MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—It is rumoured that in consequence of certain renewed hostilities on the part of the Coles, the 81st N. I. and Ranghur Light Infantry battalion, have received orders to take the field early in November. It is also, understood that the 24th N. I. have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for the same duty. It is further said that the Political Agent in Cuttack has been permitted to indent for Bengal regiments to the extent of three, for certain operations in contemplation in the quarter, and that probably two of these will be taken from Barrackpore.

LANDED PROPERTY.—Landed property in Calcutta is increasing in value. Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co. sold, on the 24th September, four houses belonging to the estate of Baretto and Co., three in Clive Street, at 11,000, 13,000 and 14,000 each, and one in Baretto's lane for 16,000 rupees, all being sums considerably above the upset prices.

BLACK ACT.—The subscribers to the petition against the black act, amount now to eight hundred and twenty-eight.

BLACK ACT PETITION.—The subscriptions in support of the Black Act Petitions, amount to Co.'s rupees 20,489-7-10, very little of which has been subscribed by the Mofussilites. The secretary has published an appeal to them.

BLACK ACT PETITIONS.—The subscriptions in aid of the Black Act Petitions, amount now to 22,527-7-10 rupees. The petitions were withdrawn from the exchange on the 1st October and will be sent to Bombay to-day.

THE COINAGE AND THE SHROFFS.—In consequence of the scarcity of the copper coin in the market, the shroffs are again exacting as much as six pice for exchanging each rupee.

THE COPPER CURRENCY.—The shroffs are again at their tricks. They have given out in the bazaar, that the Government have refused to receive the old pice, and therefore will not give a rupee for less than eighteen annas of it, while they only give fifteen annas of the new pice in exchange for a rupee. It is but very recently that, by disparaging the new coin, they used to extort five gundas of cowries on each new pice tendered.

The scarcity of the new pice, which the Government cannot or will not supply, has greatly raised the value of this coin in the market, not more than thirteen annas and three pice being now procurable for a rupee in several places whilst seventy to seventy-five of the old sicca pice can be obtained. This last coin, despite the Government orders, will not pass current in the market.

THE COINAGE.—To check the extortions of the shroffs the Government have established shops for exchanging pice for rupees in different parts of Calcutta. The following are the notifications published.

GOVERNMENT MONEY CHANGERS.—Notice is hereby given, that Government exchange shops are opened for the exchange of silver and copper coin at the under-mentioned places within the city of Calcutta, at the rate of 64 pice per Company's rupee, for sums less than five rupees at a time: Bura Bazar, Lal Bazar, Muchwa Bazar, Cossinath Baboo's Bazar, Dhurumtola, Collinga, Bagh Bazar.

By Order of Government,

W. N. FORBES, *Mint Master.*

Calcutta Mint, 26th September, 1836."

"Notice is hereby given, that all pice coined at the Calcutta Mint, whether of the old or new device, are equally a legal tender for payment of any purchase amounting in value to less than one rupee. All kinds will be given or taken in exchange at the Government change houses at the rate of 64 pice per Company's rupee; and no seller or buyer is authorized to refuse payment or change tendered in any description of copper coin.

By authority,

D. McFARLAN, *Chief Magistrate.*

THE BLACK ACT, &c.—Mr. P. S. D'Rozario is about to publish the BLACK ACT, No. XI, of 1836, and all the discussions relative thereto, which may be deemed worth preserving. It is estimated that the work will make about two hundred octavo pages, and be published at the moderate price of three rupees per copy. The publication of the work, however, depends much on the number of subscribers.

SAVAGE DOGS.—An old woman, whose legs were greatly lacerated, appeared before the Chief Magistrate and stated, that she had been set on by some savage dogs belonging to a Mr. Dixon, which bit her in the legs and reduced them to the condition in which they then appeared, and that the dogs would have taken her life, if it had not been for the timely interposition of two carters who succeeded in rescuing her from their fangs. The woman's testimony being corroborated by the carters, and Mr. Dixon being reported sick, the Magistrate directed that he should be summoned to the Police as soon as he was able to appear, to show cause why he should not be fined. The Magistrate animadverted on the conduct of such individuals as kept savage dogs loose about their premises, and stated that they should

be rendered subject to the heaviest penalty the law in such cases would admit of.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The Chamber of Commerce recently applied to Government for information, whether the *Hugh Lindsay* would be employed, or what other arrangements would be made to keep up the communication with Suez. The answer given to the Chamber is, that Government have not at present made any arrangement, nor is it possible to state what arrangements will be made, for the transmission of mails by the route of the Red Sea in the ensuing season; but that, when any thing shall be settled on the subject, intimation thereof will be communicated to the public in every part of India.

TORTURE AND ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT.—One Hollar Mullick, in consequence of some person unknown having taken the gold bangles off the arms of his brother's child and substituted brass ones, sent for a conjurer to find out the thief. The conjurer pointed out one Kissub Barrick as the person who had stolen the bangles, but Kissub having persisted in denying the charge, was tied to a pillar, by the orders of Hollar Mullick, who, as well as his brother, beat Kissub with a whip and shoes. The middle fingers of Kissub's hands were next, by Hollar's directions, tied together, and wooden pegs driven in between them, by which he was put to the most excruciating torture, and had his fingers considerably lacerated. The above charges being preferred and proved before Mr. O'Hanlon, the Magistrate, Hollar was fined one hundred rupees, to be paid to the King.

FALL OF RAIN.—More than five inches of rain fell on the 29th Sept.

TWENTY-FOUR PURGUNNAHS COURT.

FOURDARRY.—An order was promulgated by tom-tomming on the 14th Sept., all over the twenty-four pergunnahs, that Company's and sicca rupees will in future be exchanged at the rate of sixty-six pice per rupee. The shroffs nevertheless gave no more than 60 pice per rupee at Kidderpore and 49 at Bantuly.

Sept. 16.—Before Mr. Justice J. H. Patton.—Mr. James Robertson, Mr. John Caird, and a Mr. Charles Joakim, were respectively bound in their own recognizances to keep the peace for 12 months towards all His Majesty's subjects, and particularly towards Mr. Roger Dias. The former parties and one or two more individuals cited were to appear on Tuesday the 20th Sept., to answer a serious charge laid against them by Mr. Dias on the 13th Sept.

Sept. 17.—The Barrackpore darogah reported that some mahajunny boats had foundered, and that four bales of cotton were seized by the burkundazes of the Paltah Powder Mills, and three bales by the burkundazes of his thanua.

A ghaut at Cossipore, appropriated to the burning of bodies, has been claimed by one Hugwan Chunder who has placed a *tehseldar* over it, and exacts three rupees per body from the *moordah furrashies*. Bykaut-naut Roy, a brother of Collynauth Roy, having obtained a *tehseldary* from the Collector of the 24-purgunnahs, has placed a *tehseldar* over Kootighutta, the property of Government, and exacts three rupees per body from the *moordah furrashies*. The above having been reported to Mr. Pigou, the Commissioner, the Magistrate is desirous to make immediate enquiry as to the imposition.

Not less than seventy-five petitions on 8 anna stamped paper were presented in the course of to-day and seven-eighths of them from the poorer classes. Among them it was curious to observe that several Mussulmans complained of their lawful wives having been forcibly taken away by individuals.

21st SEPT.—Mrs. Sarah Radcliff and Miss Sarah Radcliff versus George Henry Morris, clerk, Captain

Committee. The complainants charged the defendant with having on the 22d of August last, at about 5 p.m., jointly with fifteen dandies, made a forcible entry into their house situated in Seealdah, and with having been guilty of a gross riot and assault. The defendant, on the other hand, charged the complainants with having assaulted him with nine birjobassies, while in the execution of his public duties. It took several days to interrogate the witnesses of the respective parties as they were both loquacious and numerous, and the examination having closed, Mr. Morris, and Miss Radcliff, who it appeared had encouraged him to proceed as he had done, were each fined in the sum of ten rupees, and the poor warriors on both sides were fined five rupees each, or two months' imprisonment.

Mr. Roger Dias v. Mr. James Robertson and others.—Mr. Dias charged the defendants with having, on the evening of the 10th Sept., (with several sailors and other persons) committed a riot, assault, and felony on his premises, property, servants, and person, and with having by the means aforesaid forcibly taken away a buggy. The result was,—the felony not being proved,—that Mr. Robertson was fined in the sum of twenty-five rupees, which he paid.

23d SEPT.—*Thomas v. Bheeloo.*—The Rev. J. Thomas, Chaplain of Sulkea, complained that Bheeloo, a native Christian, a servant of his, who has latterly got much into his confidence, was employed in selling religious and other evangelical tracts; he suspected Bheeloo of having embezzled a large portion of the proceeds of his sales, and, on a correct account of his stewardship being required, Bheeloo decamped on Friday last. The Rev. gentleman estimated his loss at nearly three hundred rupees.

Morris v. Radcliff and others.—Mr. Morris appeared this day to inform the magistrate, that Mrs. Radcliff and a Mr. Gilles Morrel having assembled together a number of Boojpoory latials were waiting to assault and do him some personal harm; that Mr. Morris's duties carry him to Seealdah, and that, on the occasion referred to, he escaped her vengeance, having taken to his legs just in sufficient time. The magistrate said he had taken every precaution to prevent a second row by having bound Mrs. R. and Mr. M. in their recognizances, and that if any breach of the peace occurred, he would be obliged to demand from the party offending two hundred rupees, besides sentence them to at least three months' imprisonment.

Convict.—Ram Soowar, a Chuttra Brahmin by caste, and a ghaut in all respects, was sent up by Captain Fitzgerald for refusing to work, and for having struck Mr. Barnes, an executive officer. The convict had several marks on his back, and according to a circular order of Government, all executive officers are authorized to punish convicts for refusing to work, and as Ram Soowar had already been dealt with for that offence, the Magistrate has sent him for the present into solitary confinement at Allipore, and after representation, to the Nizamut Court, he will be tried for having struck Mr. Barnes.

Hurrie Pharee, also about 7 feet high, and rather handsome in appearance, was charged with using insolence and abuse to the jemadars of Sulkea guard. He was sentenced to receive thirty strokes of the rattan, and the sentence was put in force then and there.

24th.—Mr. Floyd, the Sulkea peace officer, reported that Muthoornauth Mullick on one side, and Juggernauth Persaud Mullick and Raja Rajnarsin on the other, had assembled together at a place called Andool, about 4 miles south-west of Sulkea, about five hundred fighting men; that he went to the place with a few burkundazes and was obliged to return. The magistrate ordered an immediate purwana on the darogah to collect all the force of the thanua and round guard

and to proceed forthwith with Mr. Floyd to Andool, and by all conciliating means to make the parties retire; if his efforts failed, to report from the spot without loss of time, and the magistrate with a military force will proceed to the place to apprehend all concerned.

28th.—Meajan was sentenced to six imprisonment, for having stolen a girl away from the house of her mother and having sold her.

Kurgussur Mundal, an old and frequent offender, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, for having fractured the head of a man named Ukoor, with an ebony club.

A writ was granted for the apprehension of Mr. James Frederick for theft and forgery.

Average of mortality among the convicts at the Allipore depot.—It was ascertained to-day that the average rate of mortality among the convicts received from the several stations at the Allipore depot is as follows:

In ten years out of 10,500 convicts received, 500 lapses have occurred. The average receipt per year is 1,050, and the average percent. of mortality is 5½ only.

INSOLVENT COURT.

10th September.—The court sat for a short time this day and disposed of three applications, *in forma pauperis*, for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, viz., Henry Jacob Tonson, Thomas Ford, and Peter Dunlop Trezvant. The two last mentioned were ordered to be discharged forthwith, and Mr. Tonson was declared entitled to his discharge on his satisfying the assignee that he had no legal interest in certain property alleged to be at the entire disposal of his wife by virtue of a marriage settlement.

September 24.—The following dividends were on Saturday declared in the Insolvent Court: Estates of J. C. C. Sutherland, 4 per cent.;—of N. Alexander 2½ per cent.; of R. E. Batley, 6 per cent.;—of N. H. Campbell, 2½ per cent.;—and of D. Wiggins, 7 per cent.

MOFUSSIL.

ALLAHABAD.—The Nak Punchoomes took place on the 17th of August, when the whole Hindoo population visited the temple on the bunds, to worship the great serpent. The place was crowded with Hindoo women dressed in the gayest colors, notwithstanding the rain which fell without interruption during the whole afternoon.

A fatal accident occurred recently, from the effects of venturing too soon into a recently opened grain golah. The owner, a poor woman, opened it and entered, and was immediately suffocated: her brother, who was in his field at a short distance, ran up and went into the pit, for the purpose of taking out the body of his sister,—he was immediately overpowered by the noxious vapour and fell. After some time two of the villagers ventured in, and brought out the bodies, but it was too late, they were both dead.

It is said that the subscriptions for the relief of the people of the village of Jhenlapore, which was consumed by fire last year, were so liberal, that all the losses have been made up, leaving a balance of about Rs. 130, which has been paid over to the Charitable Association.

The total number of funerals at Allahabad, from 1827 to 1835, is 248.

A case involving the right to five hundred villages in the Ghoruckpore territory, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, by the Sudder Adawlut, on the 23d August.

On the 23rd August the station of Allahabad was visited with a very severe gale, which commenced at sunset and lasted throughout the night, doing very great damage.

Dewan Mulkoor Saha, the proprietor of the Burryche village, in the Punnah state, has regained possession of it in the following manner. He proceeded to Calcutta to appeal to Sir C. T. Metcalfe on the subject of

his claim. He was referred to the Hon. Mr. Ross, then Governor of Agra, and then obtained a letter to the Agent of the Governor-General. The Agent advised him to let the Raja see the document he carried, which having done, the Raja interpreted it into a wish on the part of Government that the village should be restored to him. He accordingly obtained possession, after having been ousted for about two years.

The reply of the Government to the memorial of the uncovenanted servants, leaves them in exactly the same position as they were before they memorialized.

Success has begun to attend the formation of the Blind Asylum. Twenty-one pensioners have entered voluntarily, and express themselves quite satisfied with the provision made for them. The Leper Asylum is also in a very satisfactory condition. There are now 23 pensioners on the list, and all of them appear to be as comfortable as their unfortunate condition will permit.

The present promises to be the most productive season that has been known near Allahabad for the last 20 years. Prices, however, have not fallen.

The constant and heavy rain that has fallen has washed down many buildings in the city, and the loss to property is represented as very great. Fever is very prevalent in the city.

A body was lately taken out of a well at Ghurmucktasr, bearing evident marks of violence with the eyes and tongue protruding; leaving no doubt, that the murder had been committed by Thugs. It was examined by a Surgeon, who stated his belief that death had ensued from strangulation.

Three other cases are said to have occurred in the same neighbourhood, and little doubt is entertained of a gang of Thugs being in the place.

A murder committed in the Boolundshira zillah twelve months ago, was lately brought to light by Cornet Robinson, Superintendent of Thugges. One of the parties confessed having committed the murder, and the case is to be made over to the Sessions.

The new building for the Government school has been completed, and was to be occupied in a few days.

Orin.—A case, which has been a long time pending, between Bahadoor Jung Khan of Bahadoor Ghur, and his brother, involving the monthly pittance of the latter, has lately been brought to a successful termination by the Delhi Commissioner.

It is said that the thannadar, in whose *ilaqua* was recently committed a theft of an officer's petarah, has been dismissed.

On the morning of the 6th August, a faqueer was buried alive in the village of Nidrana, three coss S. E. of Jammul in the Buck meer States. He was put alive into the grave, but, died before the earth was thrown on him. His brother fanatics attended him in the tomb, but when he thought his time was come, he told them, in no very measured terms, to begone, hung his head a little, and the soul was released from its earthly tenement. Previous to his immolation, it is said, and believed by the natives, that he prophesied three years of plenty, after which a famine; and that the sword of strife would be drawn at Joudpore this year.

One of the Salateens of the palace was recently handed up to the court, upon a suspicion of having purchased a slave girl in the city; but it appeared from his own shewing, that the girl was only made over to him by her father, a Kullighur, as a pledge for the payment of 500 rupees, due by him to the Salateen, who stated he had only detained her a few days, and then sent her back to her father.

The thieves of the city find the Magistrate, Mr. Lawrence, a little *de trop* for them. A gang of eighteen was seized recently and among the number a *naik* of the sippers was found. This man procured a month's leave of absence with the intention, as he said, of returning home; but, instead of doing so, he connected himself with a gang of thieves in the city.

A further step towards the expulsion of Persians is about to be taken in the Civil Court of Delhi. The Courts have been given to understand that, in a short time, Persians will give place to the English character.

It is said that the Lieutenant-Governor is instituting enquiry into the claims and grievances of the Baiza Bees and her brother Maharajah Hindoo Rao.

It is asserted that the Beekaneer Rajah has lately made a terrible example of a fraternity of Charans at Soetal—a sect greatly revered by the Hindoos—owing to one of them having committed a rape on the daughter of a buncash. The Rajah is said to have enclosed them in a square encompassed by briars, which he set on fire, and burnt them all alive.

The chunkeys, a species of gad-fly, which generally infest the country about the breaking up of the rains, have already made their appearance on the banks of the Cugger, and have obliged the zemindars to send all their cattle to the southward.

A serious disturbance occurred recently in a village called Soorjipore, about ten coss from Delhi, when several people were killed and wounded.

Prince Mirza Selem, the fourth son of the King of Delhi, died in the Royal Palace on the 8th Sept., from the effects of an internal ulcer.

AGRA.—On the 23rd of August, a complaint or assault and false imprisonment, preferred by one Buhadar Singh, a travelling jeweller, against Mrs. Richards, a native lady of the Jat tribe and wife of General Richards, C. B., now residing at Agra, was heard before the Magistrate of Agra. It appeared from the proceedings that this jeweller, who transacted business on commission, had sold an infaid bangle value near 500 rupees, some six years ago to Mrs. Richards, and that some fault had been subsequently found with some of the stones. These were found to be or were regarded as being 30 or 40 Rs less in value than what had been represented at the time of sale. On the 18th of August, the jeweller was requested by Mrs. Richards to take back the bangle; this he declined. He was then placed under restraint till he would furnish security not to abscond. The man, however, either could or would not do this, and in the end, about half past 10 p. m., he was sent to the Kotwallee of Agra under a guard of sipahs of the 45th Native Infantry, to find security or be kept there during the night. The Kotwal refused, however, to detain the man unless a specific charge to be duly investigated and acted on were preferred. On this the jeweller, whose arms had been bound behind his back, to prevent his escape, by the native officer of the guard, on leaving the general's bungalow, was taken to the place from whence he came, and confined throughout the night and till the next day was well advanced, in the same quarters. Before noon his brother preferred a charge against Mrs. Richards before the Magistrate, and subsequently Buhadar Singh, who had been sent again into the city for security, induced the chuprassies placed over him to go to the court, where he was at once released.

The Magistrate sentenced Mrs. Richards to pay a fine to Government of 200 rupees, or to be imprisoned for six months in jail, and awarded 25 rupees costs of the prosecution to the prosecutor, leaving him to prosecute General Richards, if he chose, before a court-martial and to bring an action for civil damages before the court of request, or such civil tribunal as the amount sued for and the party made defendant might designate the proper jurisdiction.

A Rajput at Neeghev Khayra, a village on the bank of the Jumna, threw himself into the river on the 14th August, being weary of life from the infliction of incurable leprosy.

On the 7th of August, about midnight, one Hupsa, a Khakrob, died at Bisarna, a village a few miles from Agra on the right bank of the Jumna, when his wife, Tahsa, determined to make a suttee of herself. The

village police, however, interfered and the local authorities subsequently induced her to forego her intention. General Richards, it is said, has applied for the command of the Benares division.

Archdeacon Dealtry, it is stated, is to be stationed at Agra.

It is confidently rumoured that Sir C. Metcalfe will not leave Agra on any tour of inspection during the cold weather.

Mr. G. Blunt has been appointed Collector of Customs of the Agra division under the new system.

A woman threw herself into a well a short time since, in the Bazaar of Futtehpore: no other reason can be assigned for the rash act, except grief for the protracted absence of her husband at Kotah.

Capt. Terranean, Executive Engineer, has been invested with the charge of the roads and convicts in Agra.

HISSAR.—Sickness is much on the increase at Hissar, chiefly fevers, accompanied by bilious symptoms. The weather has been cool and cloudy with occasional showers. The crops are looking well, and grass and other fodder promise to be very abundant.

MEERUT.—Mr. Proby has withdrawn his refusal to perform divine service at sun-rise, which a common regard for the health of the European soldiery so imperatively called for. The reverend recusant intimated his compliance just as the case had been laid before the General.

The Invalids from Kurnaul arrived at Meerut on the 12th Sept. and the whole party are under orders for the Ghaut on the 17th.

The thieves are becoming daily more active and daring. The house of an officer of artillery was entered recently, and almost every moveable article carried off, even pictures from the wall.

On the 30th August, a soldier belonging to the Horse Artillery, at this station, was found quite dead, hanging by a temporary rope made out of his overalls, from one of the bars of the Congee house; he was of about 25 years of age and much given to intemperance.

It is said that an order is expected, for the immediate abolition of the Persian language in the records of the revenue department of Meerut. The language to be adopted is Hindosthani, but whether the character is to be English or Hindee, is not stated.

CHUNAR.—A melancholy event recently took place at this station. The wife of a sergeant of the Buxar pension establishment, proceeding up the river, was found with her head cut off on board of the boat. The husband endeavoured to make out that dacoits attacked the boat, in the night; but none of the dandies know any thing of dacoits or thieves having come into the boat, and none of the property is missing. It is believed that the European himself committed the deed. The wife some time previously to this was heard frequently to declare her belief that she would be found some day or other murdered by her husband, whose temper was tyrannical and brutal in the extreme.

A theft was committed in the magazine recently to the extent of Rs. 1837, the proceeds of sales of rejected stone. It is supposed that some of the khulassies secreted themselves and so were locked in, when the gates were closed in the evening. Several curious expedients were resorted to, to discover the thieves, but without success.

The road to the S. E. near the hill jungles, has for sometime been infested with a daring gang of dacoits. The scene of their depredations is about twenty-five miles from Chunar, and in one of their recent attacks on a party of merchants proceeding with their cattle, they murdered a man, whose body was found shockingly mutilated. His head and one of his legs were severed from his body, and across his chest were several sword cuts. The Magistrate took prompt measures for the apprehension of the gang, and succeeded in taking a

number, among whom are twelve old offenders. About 200 head of cattle have been recaptured and restored to the owners.

Cawnpore.—Lieutenant H. Halhed, a young officer much esteemed, attempted to commit suicide on the evening of the 4th of August. He was not discovered till several hours after, when it was found that he had cut his throat with two razors, which were found bloody. He was labouring under insanity caused by domestic affliction.

A medal has been presented to Lalah Tunttee Mull, of Cawnpore, by the Cawnpore Relief Society, for his praise-worthy exertions in affording relief to the destitute Boondelaha, who emigrated to Cawnpore during the famine of 1833-34. The medal was executed at the Calcutta Mint, and on one side bears a representation of a native distributing food to a hungry family, with the word charity; and on the reverse is inscribed "presented by the residents of Cawnpore to Baboo Jugunoth Tunttee Mull, for his exemplary aid in relieving the starving emigrants from Bundel Kund in 1834."

Rumour says that an officer of the Lancers who is proceeding to England, for the purpose of holding a sinecure appointment in the Admiralty, under his relation, intends to take with him a young gentleman of talent and ability, as his deputy, and that the captivating smiles of a certain fair one are no longer of any avail, as the fortunate Lancer is now determined to keep his heart and affections for some favorite spinster, in the fashionable circles of the West End.

CHAZELPORE.—Cholera has broken out in this district and is committing great ravages among the soldiers of H. M. 26th regiment stationed in it. Many have already fallen victims to the scourge.

BPNARS.—This station has been visited with very heavy rains and all the roads have been cut up; several houses fell and one large building was rent in several directions by lightning.

DHOULPORE.—The Dhoulpore Chief, Keruth Sing, has been urged to give up Dhoulpore and its dependencies, to our Government, and to accept in lieu thereof Mattrass and Mursan.

KURNAUL.—It is reported that a sepoy of the 61st regiment, has murdered another sepoy and a woman at this station.

HANSI.—Munsaram, a sepoy of the 27th regiment Native Infantry, who was tried for the wilful murder of a comrade in April last, at the July Sessions, suffered on the 8th August, at sunrise, the last sentence of the law: he was hung outside the fort, on a gallows erected for the purpose, in pursuance of sentence of the Nizamut Adawlut. The prisoner bore his fate with firmness to the last, and made no confession: he seemed to suffer no pain; the rope was silken, and did not, as so often happens, give way.

The canal water has almost entirely failed; the gardens even at Hisar, depend now more on wells than on the canal, which is sometimes nearly dry; and the cultivators are much distressed about it.

HURIANA.—Gangs of gypsies, it is said, are committing their depredations in the Huriana district, where they greatly abound.

SIMLA.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, amongst other works of public utility, of which His Lordship has been the promoter, is about to place the Simla Church Bungalow. Proposals had been made by the Bishop, to alter and add a spire to it, which were liberally met by subscriptions from the community to carry the measure into effect.

SAUGOR.—An extensive bed of coal has been recently discovered in this district, of a quality superior to any which has yet been found in India. The field is situated at the foot of the hills about twelve miles to the southward of Gorrawarra.

LANDOUR.—A lamentable accident occurred at Landour on the 15th of August. A small party of wilders were

engaged in widening the road to Conolly's estate on the side of the Landour hill, when a large portion of slate rock, under which they were working, suddenly fell down upon them, killed two men and badly wounded the others.

Another melancholy accident has happened at Landour; a part of the hill, overhanging a tailor's shop in the bazar, gave way on the 27th of August, about one o'clock in the morning, crushed in the house, and buried all the people under it. There were a tailor, his two sons, a green grocer, a mason, a journeyman tailor and a barber. Of these men the two old ones were taken out alive from the rubbish by the timely aid brought by the Station Staff, Lieutenant Cantly: Doctor Finch also kindly visited them soon after and rendered every assistance in his power. The other five men had all been killed. The old tailor often requested to be permitted to see his two sons whether dead or alive; his request was granted, and the moment he beheld their mangled bodies, he fell back senseless, and has not since recovered his reason.

JOONPORE.—Jugmohun Singh, the son of a very opulent zemindar of Oude, has been apprehended, and is in irons, though his trial has not yet taken place. The charge against him is dacoity, and in 1834 he gave great trouble, caused much official writing, and had the military out after him. His brother, Deigbejee Singh, accused him of being the ringleader of a troublesome gang, but as it appears the outrages were committed by Goordut Singh, it is likely he will get clear of his trial. Goordut Singh was convicted and sentenced by the Session Judge to ten years' imprisonment, which was however reduced to five years by the Nizamut Adawlut.

JULLALABAD.—Intelligence has been received of the murder of the Governor of this town by the husband and brothers of a woman to whom His Excellency had made love in the summary and natural fashion of eastern lovers.

BARFILLY.—A letter from Bareilly of the 13th Sept. says:—

"The rains here have been a succession of heavy showers at long intervals, so that, although during the last few days we have had a heavy and continued fall, the country does not shew the usual symptoms of the rainy season. It is pretty well saturated; but there is no surplus. The ryots appear to regard it with good hope."

PALLEE.—The plague is raging at Pallee, a place about seventy miles from Beawar, and many thousands of people have been carried off by it.

AZIMGURH.—A new judgeship is about to be created for this district, but the appointment has not yet been filled up.

FUTTEGURH.—Mr. John Kinloch has been removed from the situation of Collector of Customs which he so long filled, and is now out of employ. The grounds for the latter proceeding are stated to be Mr. Kinloch's being unequal to the discharge of public duty.

NATIVE STATES.

LUCKNOW.—His Majesty recently said to his Commander-in-Chief, "What do you think of introducing into our army those things called court martial which the feeringees have so much of?" The Commander-in-Chief replied that nothing could be better, and that the idea could only have emanated from so wise a prince as his Majesty. His capricious Majesty was, however, not in the humour to be pleased at this courtier-like conduct of his Excellency, to whom he said he would shew a much better system of punishment than courts-martial, and proceeded to illustrate the *modus operandi* by having his Excellency's moustachios cut off, his body bared, and in this state submitted to an act of great indignity. Now, said the humane King, when any officer or soldier commits a fault, just treat him as you have been treated.

Moove Khulleel Oodeen Khan, the vakeel who was employed to settle the claim of the English Government for the aggression committed in our territory a couple of years ago, has got into a scrape. A Lucknow beauty, who had for a length of time attached herself to him, was discovered to have favored another paramour. The pair were surprised one night at the fair one's residence, by a band of ruffians, by whom they were severely wounded with swords. They however got away, and the assassins escaped without recognition. Khulleel Oodeen immediately wrote a letter of condolence to the lady, expressing his horror at the attack on her life, and sent her several thousand rupees, and other handsome presents. He has, however, moved off to Cawnpore, as a place affording greater security.

LAHORE.—Dr. Harland has been taken into favour again, the success of an ointment he led to his recall. Monsieur le General Rheglini, late in the employ of the Begum Sonbhe, has been engaged by Ranjeet Singh, but the General considers the salary inadequate, being only 700 rupees.

The banditti which swarm throughout the Punjab, have become so daring that the Maharaja finds it difficult to suppress them, they commit the most frightful excesses, and Ranjeet has declared he will make a terrible example of any that may fall into his hands.

Ranjeet expresses great regret that he did not depute an abler politician and more staid person than Gobind Jai, to represent him in Calcutta, the Maharaja is not a little ashamed of the gray lotharism of his Ambassador and vows that his next choice shall be more prudent.

Khoya Mahomed, the son of Sultan Mahomed informed the Maharaja that an attempt had been made by Dost Mahomed to destroy his brother Sultan Mahomed, but that it had been frustrated by the active vigilance of Sultan Mahomed.

Hussowa Sing represented to Ranjeet Singh, that as a compensation for the troops he kept up for his Highness's service he should be permitted the possession of the jagheer of Nannk, but he was told, without a bonus of 50,000 rupees his wish could not be gratified.

Captain Wade's Moonshah had an hour's private audience with the Maharaja after the termination of which, orders were given to Huleem Azeemdeen to send two musketeers and two companies to the Dooib, as the Maharaja intended to avail himself of Captain Wade's valuable assistance to settle the disputes which have arisen there.

The Nani kasee has been established as the current coin of Dara Ismail Khan, Ranjeet's new acquisition.

Monsieur le General Rheglini, under the promise of returning again, has obtained the Maharaja's permission to visit Sirdhanaah. He was dismissed from the presence with great honour and handsome presents.

CABUL.—Dost Mahomed has given his sowars each 20 rupees, and told them to prepare for a dour upon Peshawar.

The tempting bait of recovering Shikarpore has been again thrown out to Shih Khoja oolooluck, but he is not now so eager to snap at it as formerly, even although the disagreement subsisting between Ranjeet and the Ameers of Scinde, would appear to offer a greater prospect of success.

Dost Mahomed appears to be at last serious in his views upon Peshawar and Jelalabad, for he is concentrating his forces on the side of Cabul, from whence he is expected to march almost immediately via Candahar, where he hopes to be joined by the Candahar Chiefs.

SEMPUR.—The verdict, passed upon Jootharam, Hookamchand and Futteh Jai, is guilty of being accomplices in the murder of Mr. Blake and the attack on Lieut. Col. Alves, and the sentence passed on Jootharam, and Hookamchand is death. Futteh Laal, son of Jootharam, has only been condemned to a few years' imprisonment, by reason of his nonage.

Takoor Chand Sing, the noted bandit chief of Sorut whose daring acts rendered him the terror of the Jeypore territory, has at last been apprehended and incarcerated. BHAUTPORE.—A dependant of the Bhutpore Rajah, who had made himself obnoxious to the ryots, was a short time ago seized and buried alive. An investigation into the circumstance was instituted, when two of the party concerned were hung and twenty two imprisoned.

MADRAS.

GOOMSUR.—It is said that two regiments of Native Infantry will be sent to Goomsur as soon as tonnage can be procured to convey them thither.

The troops are suffering much from sickness. Fever has become very prevalent, but it was hoped a change in the weather, which was looked forward to with much anxiety, would have a favourable effect.

The preparations in progress for carrying on the next campaign in Goomsur, are on a scale that cannot fail to secure a successful and speedy termination of the business. Two more native regiments are to be sent from Madras, and it is understood that a detachment of the 3d cavalry will proceed from Bellary in application has also been made to the Resident of Hyderabad, for the services of a part of a mesalah of the Nizam's cavalry, which has been promised, but it has been at the same time suggested to the Commis sioner that the required succour might be more conveniently obtained by a detachment of the Nipore Horse marching from Ryepore. Brigadier-General Taylor intends resuming the personal command of the force.

Three companies of the 44th Regiment, at Muz-zuliah, were relieved at Goomsur on the 6th. Just by one company of the same regiment—the only one fit for duty—and 150 matchlock men. Two hundred and fourteen went then on—25 have since died—the rest are generally improving. Out of the fresh company which was sent to Muzziguddah 55 fell sick. The company has consequently been withdrawn and the post left in charge of the matchlock-men. The rest of the troops in the vicinity of Goomsur are tolerably healthy. The 44th N.I. have lost upwards of 100 by deaths since last March. A troop of the 31 Light Cavalry are to proceed to Goomsur from Bellary. The 17th N.I. will most probably proceed to the Northern Division by Sea. The cholera had been raging in Goomsur.

The accounts from Goomsur respecting the 44th Regiment Native Infantry are very deplorable.

This regiment numbers only 20 men, and those too weak to bear arms. The following are the returns to the 5th Sept.

Dead 123

In Hospital, 450

Out of Hospital but unable to bear arms 20

Of the officers all are sick except two. Further medical aid has been applied for, as the troops, generally, are in a very sickly condition.

SHIPWRECK.—The French bark *L'Actif* has been wrecked at Coringa, having gone on shore there with all sails set. The cause leading to this has not transpired, but it is supposed that no lives have been lost.

The wreck of *L'Actif*, has been sold for rupees 1,500. Two days before the *Naturino* sailed from the Isle of France for Madras, a boat came in with the crew of a Liverpool ship bound to Calcutta, but which had foundered off Rodrigues.

SHIPWRECK.—The *Advar*, schooner, was unfortunately wrecked in the surf on the night of the 8th Sept.

THE BARK JANE.—The barque *Jane*, not being seaworthy, is abandoned by her Commander, and is laying in the river at Ganjam. Her cargo has been landed there, and housed under directions from the Collector.

SHIP FOR MADRAS.—It is stated that there is every probability of Madras being soon supplied with a steamer for the general purposes of Government. It

has been estimated that, independent of their immense advantages in cases of emergency, and their general convenience, for conveying troops, invalids, stores, &c., &c., Government will effect a considerable saving yearly by the substitution of steam for sailing vessels.

SHIP LAUNCH.—On the 30th of August, a new ship called the *Fatal Bhurry*, burthen 729 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, owned by Hadies Furay Been Fusar of Juddah, was launched at Cochia. She was constructed by the well known Master Builder, C. C. Poney Gueizelar, Esq., entirely of the best Malabar teak.

BLACK ACT PETITION.—The *Madras Gazette* says, that not a single name has been attached to the document against the Appeal Rescinding Act, which has been laying at the office of Messrs. Griffith and Co. for signature. It has, however, received upwards of sixty signatures.

THE LOST STEAMER.—A report prevails that the small steamer attached to the Euphrates Expedition, which was lost off Anna, has since been washed up on the sand bank, bottom up, and that efforts are being made to do something with her.

AN OBSERVATORY. Mr. Caldecott, the Resident at Travancore, has applied to Government for the use of the public buildings at Travandrum, for the purpose of erecting an observatory.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.—A medical school is to be instituted, as soon as Mr. Dalmahoy, who is now at Moulinein, returns to Travancore.

SIR FREDERICK ADAM.—It is asserted, that it is the intention of Sir Frederick Adam to remain on the Hills until the end of December, principally with the view of meeting Lord Elphinstone, who is expected via Bombay, and to whom Sir Frederick has written inviting him to take the Neilgherries en route to Madras.

Sir Frederick intends to depart for England from the Western Coast.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL ESTIMATES.—It is said that the office of Inspector General of Civil Estimates has been abolished, and that Major Ross is now attached to the Revenue Boards as Secretary in the Engineers Department.

NEW PAPER.—A new journal, the *Spectator*, has issued from the Madras press.

SUICIDE.—A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ashton and Co. committed suicide on the evening of the 8th Sept. by stabbing himself with a penknife. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of temporary insanity. No reason has been assigned for the fatal act.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.—It is said, that a court of enquiry had been ordered to assemble on the 1st of September, for the purpose of enquiring into sundry matter pending between Captains Osborne and Whistler, of which Colonel Sewell, Deputy Quarter-Master-General of H. M. Forces, is President, and Lieut.-Colonel Strahan, Major Kitson, Captain Eastment, 26th Regt. N. I., and Captain Pole, H. M. 63d, are Members.

THE BREAK-WATER.—It is said, that the Break-water committee have represented to Government that they will no longer require the services of the convicts placed at their disposal; and that the attempt to construct a break-water is to be abandoned, as all the funds have been expended.

RAIL ROAD.—A detachment of Sappers and Miners are to go from Coorg to construct a Rail-way from the Red Hills to Madras.

COLLECTOR'S ALLOWANCES.—It is said that Government, under orders from home, have commuted the variable commission which used to be drawn by Collectors for a permanent allowance.

ARRIVAL.—Brigadier-General John Doveton, C. B., Commanding the central division of the Army, reviewed the 17th Regt. N. I., on the morning of the 23d August. The Brigadier on coming on the parade ground, was accompanied with a salute of 11 guns from the garrison. That corps was employed in firing

ball, and was out in marching order for inspection on the 24th.

DEMISE OF THE STANDARD.—The *Madras Standard*, one of the best conducted papers of that presidency, has been obliged to merge into the *Spectator*, the newly established journal, in consequence of subscribers not paying up their subscriptions.

OPIMUM TRADE.—The merchants recently petitioned the Government to be admitted to a share of the opium trade. Government have refused to grant their prayer.

BOMBAY.

SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Hindoo*, bound from Liverpool to Bombay, was wrecked on the 8th August. The place where she struck is in the neighbourhood of a small village called Yeoor, in the territories of the Hubshie, about 35 miles to the southward. Mr. Brownrigge, his wife and five children, the only passengers, together with ten of the crew, were cast ashore in the ship's boat. The captain and the remainder of the crew remained on the wreck in a most perilous condition, and their safety was feared for, as communication with the ship, owing to the breakers, was next to impossible. Boats have been sent to their assistance, and the authorities have written to the Hubshie to protect the property, as he would be held responsible for any portion of it his people made away with.

The packets, passengers, and part of the crew of the *Hindoo*, have arrived at Bombay. The vessel appears to be a total wreck. Her upper deck was visible only at low water, and the cargo, therefore, must be nearly destroyed. The chief mate and a boy were drowned while trying to leave her.

THE HUGH LINDSAY.—The *Hugh Lindsay* left Bombay for Coroa on the 17th Sept. The packets from all the presidencies were uncommonly large.

PILOT VESSELS.—It is stated that these vessels are constructed with northern Malabar teak, which is considered to be the finest timber in the world, both as to growth and durability, for ship building.

STEAM PETITION.—The last overland packet brought the following letter from Sir John Hobhouse, in reply to the request of the Steam Meeting of the 14th of March last, that he would present their petition to Parliament.

India Board, June 28th, 1856.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 16th, in this year, and also of the Petition to which it refers.

"I will thank you to convey to the subscribers of that Petition the assurance of my intention to present that document without delay to the House of Commons; and I beg to add, that I shall be most happy at all times to promote, so far as circumstances may permit, the useful object which it tends to promote.

I remain, &c. JOHN HOBHOUSE."

"Sir Charles Malcolm, Bombay."

SUICIDE.—A soldier of His Majesty's 6th Regiment, named John Parry, shot himself on the 9th Sept. in a fit of jealousy. The object of his attachment it would appear was the wife of another man of the same regiment. So determined was the unfortunate man to prove the strength of his passion for her, that he placed his back against the door of her residence, put the muzzle of the musket in his mouth, pulled a string which he had previously tied to the trigger, with his foot, and thus sent the ball with which the musket had been loaded through his head. It came out towards the crown of his head, and lodged in a beam immediately above the door. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of *felix de se* returned.

THE WEATHER.—COTTON CROPS.—The following is a statement of the weather and cotton crops in the Deccan, &c.:—

"Deccan.—Since the date of my last report on the weather, a great deal of rain has fallen in the Deccan. It kept off so long in the neighbourhood of Nagpur, that

apprehensions were entertained for the crops; but as there have been favourable and continued falls during the past fortnight, I do not believe much mischief will come. The supply for water in the Indapoor talooka, (a flat country with few hills) is always precarious. For some time past rain there has been coming down plentifully, and the crops now look beautiful. Cultivation has greatly extended here this year."

In the Northern districts the rain had been too heavy, and as in low situations cotton is always exposed to injury from that cause, that important staple was thought by some to be in danger.

"**Surat.**—The fine fair weather, however, that followed has been highly favourable to the cotton cultivation, I find from a report of the principal collector, dated the 3d instant, that the weather had been fair for the last week, and that the sowing of cotton, jewaree, &c. is proceeding rapidly. The rice had all been planted out, and is very flourishing."

"**Broach.**—From this, by far our best cotton district, the last report is (30th July) also very satisfactory. The heavy rain had ceased, the weather was dry, and cultivation had commenced again. The sub-collector states that should the weather continue fine for a short time, the low lands will be again sown with cotton, &c."

ACCIDENT.—Two women in crossing a small but rapid-flowing nulla, on the 2nd August, where the water was only knee deep, were swept down the current and perished.

ROBBERIES.—Robberies of a very daring nature have greatly increased in Bombay. The following have very recently been perpetrated. Necessity having called an individual out of doors in Lovechall Street, some short distance from Washerman's Tank, about 12 o'clock at night, a ruffian came and attacked him, and having seized him by the throat, applied a weapon to the side of his neck and demanded a gold chain which he then wore about his neck, of the value of Rs. 160. Unnerved by fear and terror and being in the grasp of the villain, he without any resistance allowed it to be taken. Through the darkness of the night he did not see the bandit's face, but by the weapons glittering immediately knew it to be the bill-hook used by the Bhundares. About midnight a house in Wuttulwaddy on the Kalkadavee road was broken into by a gang of robbers, and a number of cooking pots, household implements, and a quantity of jewellery carried away. Two men were apprehended with a part of the property in their possession. A house within the Fort was entered and a man shortly afterwards apprehended with some of the property stolen from it in his possession. Property was carried away from a house near Mombadavie, valued at about 700 rupees, during the absence of the owner at Walkeshwar. No trace of the offenders nor their booty has as yet been discovered. A house near Sadok was broken into by two men, who were seized on the premises by the police peons.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—A letter from Baroda states, that a Sowar named Govardhun, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the ruling authorities, was peremptorily seized on the night of the 2nd September and immediately carried to the Adawlut and threatened with sticks and other degrading punishment, unless he paid down a sum of 20,000 Rs.; nor was he released, until two wealthy bankers of Baroda offered to pay the demanded sum. The same letter mentions that one or two persons, natives of the Company's districts, were banished the next day from the city for mal-practices.

The Dewan has lately become more cautious for the security of his person. Instead of going out, as before, with a moderate retinue, he is now constantly attended by two or three hundred Arabs with lighted matches and a large number of persons, even when he goes every day to his master.

REVENUE MEASUREMENT.—Arrangements have recently been adopted at Bombay for more correctly computing the measure of goods.

MOTICHUND AMIRCHUND.—A splendid legacy of seven lakhs of rupees, has been left by the late Motichund Amirchand, for the liberation of prisoners confined for debt in the Bombay jails.

SLAVERY IN MOCHA.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mocha:

"The slavery carried on at this port has lately astonished me. It is encouraged by the Egyptian authorities, owing to the duty of 2 dollars levied on each slave passing through the Custom House.

"I have ascertained that within the last 10 days, near 700 women, or rather girls, from 10 to 16 and 18 years of age, have been imported.

"They look wretchedly from starvation, receiving but just food enough to keep them alive.

"The Pasha is hourly expected, and I have heard he is likely to make some stay. I understand he is a young man about 25 years of age, and a grandson of Mahomed Ali. They seem determined to carry on the war in Yemen with vigor."

AN ENORMOUS SWORD FISH.—On the morning of 28th August, a sword fish was caught near the ferry at Colaba, of the following extraordinary dimensions, viz. length from the extremity of the tail to the commencement of the protection of the sword, 18 feet 9 inches, and circumference 4 feet 5 inches. Each fin measured 1 foot 3 inches. The sword was five feet long.

SUPREME COURT.—On the 25th of August, the 3d term was opened before a full bench, and adjourned from want of counsel, the only two barristers being the Advocate-General and the Master in Equity.

MESSES CAMPBELL AND HOWARD.—Mr. Campbell, the gentleman who conducted the defence of the late Soobahoyah upon his court-martial at Bangalore, arrived here from Madras on 27th August, and having taken the customary oaths before a full Bench in the Supreme Court on the 29th, was admitted to practise at the Bombay Bar.

By the *Walmer Castle*, which came into port on the 29th August, the gentlemen of the long robe received another addition to their numbers in Mr. Howard, who has not as yet applied for leave to practise.

CAPTURE OF CHAMP RAJ.—The following is an extract of a letter received from the Kattywar country:—

"There is nothing in the shape of news here, excepting that the Political Agent has got hold of (by stratagem) the celebrated freebooter Champ Raj. The man I believe has been guilty of great cruelties, and was in command of the party that shot Ensign Robertson of the 15th regiment sometime back. He is in irons in the jail here, and will be brought to trial."

RETURN OF DINSHAW FURDONJEE.—Dinshaw Furdonjee, the young Parsee who was sent to England about four years ago, has returned to Bombay, much improved in intellect and manners.

PENANG.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND OPIUM.—A seizure, by order of the Government, was made on board the bark *Resource*, on the 23rd of July, of eleven or twelve chests of opium, upon information given of its being contraband, not having been purchased originally at the Company's sales, and having been smuggled on board and out of the port of Calcutta. A warrant had been also subsequently issued at the instance of the opium farmer, against the nacoda of the bark, to answer a charge of having imported, among the above, half a chest of opium in contravention of a clause in the farm regulations, which prohibits importation of any quantity less than a chest, under penalty of the forfeiture of the opium so imported and a fine of ten times its value. It appears further, that the shippers of the contraband opium have had to deal with adepts in their trade; part of it having been tested, proves to be balls of leaves and other trash rolled over a very small quantity of Benares opium, which forms the centre. The Government retain the opium; but nothing has transpired with respect to their intention as to the ship

or the nacada; who, however, is not to be found. The European commander of the bark goes unmolested. It is believed the case will be referred to Calcutta.

DRAINING A SWAMP.—The swamp between the old Government house and the Golundause lines, is being drained off by sinking two large tanks, which will, no doubt, effectually put a stop to the constant illness that the owners and tenants of the dwellings in the immediate neighbourhood have long complained of.

THE ANDROMACHE.—H. M. ship *Andromache*, having on board Mr. Bonham, Joint-Commissioner with Captain Chads, for the suppression of piracy, arrived on the 5th August at Penang to land her wounded men, having attacked and destroyed a large piratical force in one of their strong holds at Silak near Selengore. One of the pirates went below and blew up his prize just as the English took possession of her, by the explosion of which one of the sailors was killed and 7 badly wounded. Captain Chads has taken several prisoners, who are landed at Penang, but will be brought shortly to Calcutta in the *Andromache*, with living witnesses of their piratical conduct, to prevent the ends of justice being defeated, as they have so often been by sending pirates from the Straits to Calcutta for trial without the means of convicting them.

SHIPPING.—The French ship *Alexandre*, which put into Penang on the 10th of August on account of damages suffered in the late tempestuous weather in the Bay of Bengal, has been abandoned to the underwriters, not being thought worth the great expense that would attend her heaving down and repairing at Penang under the uncertainty, from her peculiar construction, that she might be found efficient for her intended voyage after undergoing so expensive a process of repair. She was sold at auction on the 6th of August, for Sp. Drs. 6,700.

The ship *William Wilson*, Captain Miller, bound to the Mauritius, put into Penang on the 6th of August for the purpose of repairing damages, sustained in the Bay of Bengal from violent gales and a heavy sea, in which she sprung her fore-yard and mizen-mast, and laboured so excessively and made so much water, that it was considered necessary for the safety of the vessel to heave overboard part of her cargo, consisting of grain; and afterwards from the state of her leak and other damages to make for the most convenient port to caulk and make good her defects before endeavouring to complete her voyage.

CEYLON.

SIR ROBERT WM. HORTON.—It is currently reported that Sir Robert Wm. Horton will shortly return to England.

MAIL COACH.—A mail coach has been running between Colombo and Kandy for the last four years, in which people can travel seventy-two miles for two pounds ten shillings.

PERSIA.

A report is current in the Gulf, that the town of Bushier, the principal sea port of Persia, is to be transferred to the Iman of Muscat by the King of Persia for the annual tribute of twenty-six thousand tomanas. Persia remained tranquil.

An officer of the *Tyrris* was to be left at Amman in the hopes of finding the wreck of that steam vessel when the river fell; the rest of the officers and crew were to proceed to England.

CHINA.

THE WATER WITCH IN A TYPHOON.—The *Water Witch*, on her passage from Singapore to China, encountered a very severe typhoon about 50 miles to the south-south-east of the Paracela Shoals, on the 22d June. It came on very suddenly, the barometer giving but little warning. It increased from midnight of the 21st till 4 A.M. when it was blowing very hard at east, and obliged the vessel to bear up before it. It lulled for twenty minutes about 4, and then increased till 8-20, when a sudden shift brought the ship to the wind and she was laid on her beam ends. The main-top-mast-back-stays were cut in hopes of easing her; but the mast would not go, and as the ship appeared to settle deeper down, the main and mizen masts were cut away, the ship then righted and as it lulled a little the wreck was cleared away, without doing any injury: it then came on to blow stronger than ever, and seemed to increase till 6 P.M., when it lulled and cleared away and the breakers of the Discovery Reef were seen to lee-ward. The wind now allowed the vessel to haul up 4 points for a short time, when it came on again to blow as strong as ever and compelled her to bear away before the blast, and she cleared the shoal and ran to the north-west all night. It moderated about mid-night. The ship was then three days becalmed near Hainan, and all hands were employed in putting her to rights in the best manner they could. She reached China on the 28th of June under jurmasts.

SINGAPORE.

The papers received during the week from Singapore, bring very little additional intelligence to that which was given in the last number of this paper. The *Andromache* had gone up the Straits of Malacca; was to search for the pirates along the west coast of the Peninsula, and then pass over to the coast of Sumatra, and the *Raleigh* had followed her. The Dutch authorities at Rho had received Capt. Quin, of the *Raleigh*, very coolly, and the Resident had avoided a second conference with him on the subject of suppressing the pirates.

The inhabitants of Singapore contemplated buying the machinery of the steamer *Jardine*, and building a suitable vessel to put it into, which should ply in the Straits.

Singapore papers to the 1st of September were received on the 1st October. They furnish the intelligence, that the boats of the *Andromache* had encountered six more pirate prahus, containing about a hundred and eighty men, which they had destroyed, with the loss of one man, and several wounded. Captain Byden, of the *Victory*, had arrived at Singapore, and had placed one hundred and fifty dollars at the disposal of Captain Chads, to be distributed among the wounded seamen.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From Kuhn's Monthly Price Current, September 30, 1836.)

INDIGO.—The manufacturing in the lower districts is now drawing to a close, and the planters are generally getting as much produce as they expected some 2 months ago. The following estimate has been circulated, but we should deem the figures capable of augmentation to at least 110,000 mds.

Jessore,.....	10,000
Burdwan and Hooghly,.....	5,000
Kajeshy and Moorsshedabad,.....	14,000
Dacca, Rungpore, &c.,.....	10,000
Baugleore, Purneah, &c.,.....	11,000
Tirhoot,.....	25,000
Western Provinces,.....	15,000

Total 100,000

The indigo of the Sooksagur factory is also on the sale list at Co's. Rs. 235 per factory md., and about 500 mds. of good Jessore's produce on same terms, 12 chests Puttyghur native produce obtained Sa. Rs. 157-8, without rejections, for the American market.

Dealers continue anxious for purchases at delivery, but offers are rejected, the planters preferring to wait the arrivals from the interior.

OPIUM.—The stock in the Hon'ble Company's godowns is nearly exhausted; prices have declined since our last.

The distribution of the Hon'ble Company's sale for the ensuing season, is expected to be as follows.

	Patna Benares Total.		
1st Sale of 4th Jan....	chs. 5000	2400	7400
2d do. 20th Feb..	1500	1000	2500
3d do. 30th March ..	1500	1000	2500
4th do. 29th April ..	3000	2000	5000
	Chests 11000	6400	17400

RAW SILK.—The market is well supported, especially since the July overland dispatch arrived, they had previously declined upon the news of a fall in the Italian and China filatures. The silk now arriving is generally inferior, as is customary at this season of the year. There is no available stock in the market at present.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—The orders in town are so considerable as to render their execution a matter of extreme difficulty, especially for Corahs. Prices, which were on the decline at the beginning of the month, have resumed their former quotation since the arrival of the July overland dispatch, and are likely to be maintained.

RAW COTTON.—The market is rather depressed at the present, the season for shipment to China being on its close. Exportation to England is restrained by the high rates of freight.

SALTPETRE.—Large purchases have been made for the English market and prices are on the advance. The good and fine qualities are very scarce, but expected to arrive freely in the course of the next and following month.

SUGAR.—Immediately after the arrival of the July overland dispatch, nearly all the available Sugar was eagerly bought up, under the impression, that the relief by the equalization of the duty at home, would be extended to the shipment made from hence from the present time. Prices advanced in some instances to Sa. Rs. 11-12, per maund. A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Governor-General to request his sanctioning a certificate which would carry into effect, although owing to the abolition of the inland duties and the cessation of all the registers and attendant officers, not in the strict form, meet the spirit and intention of the act. The result of this interview has been, the establishment of the following certificate to be given by the Collector of the Sea Customs here.

"Pending final arrangements consequent upon the equalization of the duty upon East and West India Sugar, I am authorised by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, to certify, and I do hereby certify, that that no Sugar has been imported into Calcutta by Sea for the last 5 years excepting China Sugar-candy, and double refined Loaf Sugar from Europe."

It is to be hoped that at home the act, which is intended as remedial, will be liberally construed, the more so as it is a matter of notoriety, that no Raw Sugar is brought higher from other ports, but that on the contrary, this Presidency supplies largely Bombay and the

Persian Gulf in addition to the principal Exports to England. The non-existence of the evil, guarded against by the provision of the Bill, viz. the abuse of the relief by importing into Calcutta the Sugar of other ports, for the purpose of re-exportation to England, being proved, the authorities at home will doubtless not withhold the benefit upon mere points of form, especially when all the objects of the bill are fully and substantially attained. Previously to the arrival of the news, all the fine Benares sugar had disappeared from the market, and good to middling whites were the best that could be obtained. The Arab ships have not yet arrived, and when they do, prices must necessarily advance, as the quantity required for their return cargo will be considerable.

LAC DYE & SHELL LAC.—The former is in good demand for England, and prices are well supported. Good marks are very scarce. Shell Lac rather dull, and excepting for the American and French market, scarcely any business has been done.

RICE.—The fine Table Rice has almost disappeared; the new crop will begin to arrive in November. Shipments to Mauritius of Monghy Rice have been considerable.

HIDES.—Continue depressed and stock increasing.

LINSEED.—It is now confirmed by all the letters received from the provinces, that the crop is not above one half of the amount of the last season, our prices have consequently advanced.

SPICES, DRUGS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.—Business to some extent have been transacted for articles under this head.

METALS.—Copper.—The prices have fluctuated a good deal since our last. The last sale of 14 lb. Tile we have heard of was at Sa. Rs. 37 per fy. md. The stock in importer's hand on the 1st September was estimated as follows:

Sheathing.....	fy. mds.	14609
Brazier.....	"	2819
Tile.....	"	16812
Bolt.....	"	811
Ingot.....	"	726
Nails.....	"	974
Peruvian Slab.....	"	90

Total 36841

It will be perceived that our market is particularly bare of Peruvian Copper.

Iron.—Is also advancing, but more slowly; there is a large stock here of flat, square and round, and the movement in the market is wholly attributable to the great rise in England.

TWIST.—The arrivals having been moderate. Our prices have advanced as will be seen by the quotations. Our stock in native hands is almost exhausted and the general position of the article is very healthy.

COLORLED TWIST.—Turkey Red, some business has been done in the numbers under 40 for Madras, the higher numbers are in very moderate demand. The transactions in Orange appear to be very large, but prices cannot be quoted higher.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Shirtings looking up at present, large sales of Book Muslins have been made, and in Jaconets and Mull Mulls a great deal will be done before the Holidays (15th to 22d instant.) Printed Calicoes are in good demand, especially Bengal stripes.

WOOLLENS.—Low Woollens are much in demand, and as the arrivals are moderate and our stock much reduced, prices which have begun to advance will no doubt be maintained, and even advance, should the future supplies not exceed the average. In Town and Felisse Cloths occasional sales are made, at fair prices, but the market is rather over supplied with these.

THE JETPOOR TRIAL

TRIAL OF HOOKUM CHUND, JOTHA RAM AND PUTH LAL.

Letters selected from the Deosa and Agru correspondence. Most of the notes were attached to one of the original translations, found at Deosa.

No. 5.—A Letter from Juepor.

The Brahman has brought the message and I have made the business sure, by writing or verbally. Afterwards they said—"Show some document from the Malik, (master or head) that we may fix the hour for the nuptial ceremony, and all the attendants may be present." The Brahman (Duyaram Butcher) gathers them together daily, and then postpones matters. He now says—"get the signatures of those who are to take part in the ceremony upon a sheet of paper, and then I will shew the Poorja (note or memorandum)"—but who can be such a fool as to declare himself one of the wedding party without the previous settlement of necessary preliminaries? Either the manner of performing the business must be speedily devised, or, if there be delay, and the other bridegroom should gain intelligence, it is impossible to foresee the result. When all is fixed you shall have the requisite information. The man of the garden, (the Agent to Governor General) and the man of business (the Rawul) are on the best of terms—what one says the other does. Regarding the four persons; he (the Rawul) has prompted reporting to the Sahib, that the executive officer (the Rawul himself) is not guilty, and that the Buneas (the Sravijee's Buneas) are at the bottom of the affair; that this is proved, and these people ought to be punished. Matters are in progress for writing according to the above tenor, and should the report go, then there are these four, and the two bearing the name (probably Bhukshee Moonna Lal and Deewan Moonna Lal), whose fate will be decided. We shall see what will be their end, but may God avert it! They (the Agent to Governor General and the Rawul) have made up their minds as I have stated.

Preparations were made for confining the Poorhee Wala (this must be Moonna Lal Darogha) when leaving his meal, he ran inside, and thus the matter has been postponed; but it is vain for the mother to pray for the welfare of her kid. Khindjoko (Sumpat Ram, Revenue Officer) is engaged in the business of the Moamula, (the tribute due to the British Government) but the arrangement for the Hoondies is not completed: the Seth has been written to, and his answer will determine the question. The Gungwal (Sipu Lal, an assistant of Sumpat Ram, Revenue Officer) is in office. What shall I say of him! He slanders every one openly. It is true (by befriending this man when you were in office) you have thrown away your money and favor.

[The next paragraph is very obscure and may not be of much importance.]

The two (the Agent to Governor General and Rawul) look out sharply for the man (the ex-minister of Deosa), but the affair is out of their power: only the Sudur can do any thing, so make your arrangements with confidence. Delay may be the cause of their (Deewan Umur Chund, &c.) destruction; and thus, what can be done, when you shall stand alone?

Manik Chund has arrived from Uhwat, and has been to the Garden, whence he was sent into the city. There are wooden fetters upon his legs; and they question him and urge him to confess:—what will be the result!

The Brahman will give the message to the Sahib. Deosa was visited by the Sahib, fourteen, in August, 1835. He said, Chundhoo, Buneas, and others, were summoned, and held to debate, with a view of deliberation on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the Chaitra Mander. (The all the matters were recorded.) "If any of us were particularly in a situation, and they shall be made, please, as you please." They were then dismissed, and having taken security for Deosa, released. There is abundance of calamity, and the Ramayun's detail similar to the story of the Ramayun of this place could be endless. I have over the next two months may be said to have a new life. May Thakoorjee interpose sooner, and save the future will be known by the end of that month.

No. 6.—Letter from Puth Lal, the Ex-Minister of Agru—found at Deosa.

Accept my respectful salutation:—The letter brought your letter and I have perused it. The letter is not yet arrived. I have given the note to Sahib, who has been with me from the day I saw you. Gyan (Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund) has been secretly from Juepor: he first went to Mathura, where Muni Ram told him he should not remain in his house, and had better go to Bindrabun; consequently, he went to Bindrabun and repaired to Bindrabun. We have heard the Khureetu of Budarun, also those of the Khureetu of Bindrabun, but you convey the Khureetu of this to them, so that in case of copies of these Khureetu being transmitted to Alves Sahib, and his questions them on the subject, they may be prepared to answer that they sent them. If you wish, I will send you copies of them. I have read those three notes, but write and let us know if a Khureetu from the Interior without a seal can be despatched.

What you have written regarding Bhuttachari (Deewan Ram) is correct; but a Brahman here says, that, within twenty-one days, he can either render the Rawul dead or cause death; according as he may be instructed, as if you desire me I will send for this man and set him to work. I wrote to you respecting Gwalior and Sahib, who appears that the man who told me this story deceived us and framed a falsehood. I have heard but once, for he came not near us again.

The troops are preparing to take the field, and the requisite orders have arrived: we shall see about the time of the Dusera.

We are very anxious about your health, therefore write us word that it is perfectly restored, and mention whether those four persons are gone or are still at Deosa.

Date, Bhodon, Budi 5, or August 1st, 1835.

No. 9.—A letter found at Deosa, written at Juepor, by Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund.

Accept my respects. Your letter, having received, and all are delighted with the personal of your letter. Regarding the Budaran (Roo) of Deosa, she says—"I cannot believe in the Khureetu forwarded to me; shall we remain as we are, or be completely discomfited? and in how long will the matter be accomplished?"

* All this must refer to some victims of the violence and treachery of the Royalist.

* At this time, it would appear, that Hookum Chund was not to act in the matter of the destruction of the British Government as from the Deosa. This relates to the destruction of the British Government as from the Deosa.

Write a few lines of explanation and assurance, exhibiting the autograph of the Master,* that the full belief and confidence of the person (Roopa) in the garden may be obtained. There is grief of mind and body from over anxiety.

The Rawul seized the town's people and confined them in the Antash Court, and tried to ascertain who were concerned in the death of Mr. Blake. The British gave him thousands of maledictions, and he was vexed and ashamed, and liberated the prisoners.

The Rahu (some Lady connected with the family) gained access to the interior, and reports that the Majee remains of the same mind: she is not reconciled to the present state of things and exhibits elation on her confidence, though being a Rajamother, she possesses the power of controlling her feelings. All the other Dowagers, Ranees (Majees) are on one side, and the Chundra-wutjee (mother of the young Raj) stands alone. Ram Koonwar will communicate with you verbally. Send an account of the things you receive. To your master (Jotha Ram) say Juc-Sree-Jee, (respectful salutations) with expressions of esteem and affection. This time your enemies are the whole world, so you must perform some master act.

Send for Budaranjee (Roopa) a note or document exhibiting the identical handwriting (that of the ex-Minister) then she will have faith, and distinguish truth from falsehood. Forward it without fail: and Poorohitjee, (Mangeea Poorohit, Secretary of Jotha Ram) your and my Ram Govind (Supreme Being) are one and the same, therefore, I charge you, continue to write and transmit correct intelligence. Send letters constantly, and commission whatever things you may want from this. You have written thus,—"It appears probable that he (Jotha Ram) will come to Juepoor before me." Should it fall out so, this will be better than all; therefore, write explanation, to this effect, or communicate the matter to Ram Koonwar: I urge you solemnly to do this. You have written regarding Poorohitjee (a place of pilgrimage) now, trusting in you, I remain here; otherwise I should deprecate a further residence at this place, for I cannot bear to hear from every one upbraiding and reproachful words. Give the earnest blessing of Dardjee Sahib (father Deewan Umur Chund) You wrote something about the Dukhashjee (probably Bukehee Moonna Lal) —now, I tell you, do not place a single grain of trust in that man: when Sreejee (the Almighty) bring us together, I will explain to you my meaning.

Date Bhadon, 14th Soodi, 6th September, 1835.

Ganesh's elder brother's wife is in every respect well.

P. S. Do not forget the note for Budaranjee (Roopa); be sure to get it written, and to forward it.

No. 17.—Translation of a note found at Deesa.

Read my benediction, and make yourself acquainted with the following intelligence. At present, there is disorder and confusion for want of the autograph document. If the other business is in a fair train all is right: everything that rested with me (or us) is settled, and should cause you pleasure; I will send you the details. When the Rajas of the Dhane, (the master) addressed to all the Rajas and Captains, (the Nagus and Commandants of Battalions) shall come, you will see what shall take place on the morrow.

All the labour is undertaken for the principal (or principals). I (or we) rendered the whole of the work sure. I went from house to house myself, for the purpose of giving instructions.

The principal (or principals) has full confidence in me. Let there be no delay. Date the present hour.

* As this letter was written to Deesa, the master cannot but be Ram.

No. 17, of date 17th of May, 1835; in the handwriting of Mangeea Poorohit, servant of Sunghes Jotha Ram at Deesa, employed as Secretary to Hookum Chund.

Read my blessing: your letters have arrived; Vishnoo-Ugurwala brought the first, then came the one entrusted to Dano, and afterwards, on the fourth, arrived the Qasid. I have read to him, Jotha Ram * all that you have written regarding the Governor Sahib, the Major Sahib and Metcalfe Sahib, and respecting Banglee Dhor, &c.

A letter from the Rura Sahib at the Bagh has arrived, desiring that Vishnoo and another respectable trustworthy man should be sent to him, as he wishes to put some questions to them. Accordingly, I have ordered Vishnoo, Nund Lal Kutaryo, and Dhun Singh, to be prepared to go, and they will set out on the morning of Saturday the fifth: we shall see what he has to ask them, as soon as I learn; I will write it to you.

The Rawul has drawn over to his cause, as he thinks, Malée Ram Darogha, and has given him an appointment. I have also heard that the Rawul has promised the Sahib that in fifteen days he will satisfy the Majee, and reconcile her to the present system; in consequence, I have sent a man to Juepoor, and have directed him to say to Sivu Laljee, Malée Ram and Moona Laljee Daro (Darogha)—"Take care to keep steadfast the purpose of the interior: add strength to it, so that her foot may remain firm, and she may not, on any ground whatever, fail in resolution. I am doing my best, situated as I am, here; let her exert herself there, night and day to attain our object. Say to her from me—Be assured that I neglect not any means available. Tell the Firungee that you will not consent to manage the public affairs through him, (the Rawul:) that if he has received instructions for pursuing this course, they may even take the Raj and give you permission to depart. Say, (the following words are put into the mouth of the Majee)—"If you are determined to ruin the Raj at his (the Rawul's) bidding, do so!—Why do you keep him there; (Sunghes Jotha Ram at Deesa,) either give him leave to go to Agra, or take him by the hand and reinstate him; when he will furnish bondes for the payment of your money, and the Raj will flourish. Or, if you will not restore him, then let me employ whom I please as Minister." To ensure all this, I have now despatched a messenger, and I had written to the same purport previously.

Sivudas is still under restraint. Krishn Lal resides at the Bagh at night, and comes to the Deewan-khanu during the day. It is said that he entertains some suspicion.

The Sahib has given an order for embanking the bed of the stream: the propitious hour was duly fixed; sweetmeats were distributed, and all the beldars of the Battalions go to work.

Date Jeth, Budi 5th, 1892. (May 17th 1835.)

I will send further intelligence hereafter.

P. S. Where are Qasim Ulee, and myself, and those five: these are all present (or ready). &c.

* It may be remarked that Mangeea occasionally puts in a few words or lines applicable to himself, but such incongruity is common, even where there is no intention to be ambiguous, in Hindee letters written at the desire of others.

† This is a strange passage and must assuredly contain an occult meaning. The Sahib cannot be the Agent to the Governor-General nor the stream one in nature, nor the beldars common workmen.

‡ The object of this remark is as incomprehensible as the above passage. The ex-Minister, if he acknowledged the letters now under translation at all, may say that he desired the Poorohit to write and tell his brother that he was in good health, &c.; but that he cannot answer for what the man has said in his folly: or if he undertook to explain, might declare that it was reported the Sahib had desired, that some dyke or mound should be constructed; that the hour to commence the work was fixed astrologically to please the Hindoos, and sweetmeats were given as matter of course, &c., but such explanations under the actual circumstances cannot have any weight in solving the ambiguity. It will be noticed that this letter was written on the 17th of the month preceding the out-break of the 6th of June.

N B. The above notes were attached at the time that the letter was translated, to them may now be added that Hookum Chund in his written defence, says that, by the "Sahib" was meant the Rawul, who had given some order for embanking a stream, &c., but the Rawul is nowhere else termed Sahib in the Deosa and Agr papers, and no plan for executing any such work was under consideration even, much less were orders actually given on the subject. The only probable conjecture to be formed is, that the Sahib was the ex-Minister himself, and the embanking a stream, a metaphorical allusion to the execution of the scheme which had been decided on by the conspirators.

No 39.—In handwriting of Mangeen—to Hookum Chund

Information has been received that the Budarunge (Roopa) is ailing, which is a source of anxiety to me. All the intelligence that comes, represents him (the Rawul) as being at a low ebb, but there is nothing so pleasantly turning up for us, when such event does occur we may hear and believe. You also have done what lay in your power to aid our cause, and will be still at work may Purneshwar prosper our affairs, and then we shall meet again.† Here, I am under restraint in all things when at liberty every kind of exertion shall be made. I know not wherefore Purneshwar is so much disliked with us! I have not yet ascertained the intentions of this Sahib or what he is after, but this I do know, that the star of my existence is bright, for they say the present period is fortunate the fifth month (of the Nakal year), also, is said to be favorable in this month therefore, all will be accomplished. I have despatched Vishnuo Qad, and with him I sent another man for the purpose of bringing things from Jaipoor, therefore, do not be imprudent and uneasy.

Send a small Dues and a lot of string for Tukshmun Chuprasee (Chuprasee of the 1st C) Do not forward any more things, as they (both Ram himself) will not be required here. If wanted you shall be informed.

The Sardar is quite well. I have introduced the person to him. Be easy, and apprehend nothing. Purneshwar will prosper us. Have we not our destiny? Every thing has befallen us that was to happen.

Give my blessing to Kunwaranjee (wife of Kunwar Juthi Lal, son of Iotha Ram.) The Sudar (Jotha Ram) is as he should be. My poor services are at his disposal without reserve, so be easy.

Give my blessing to Deewanjee (Budhee Chund), Tukshmunjee, Hoorahjee, Ubbhee Chundjee, Lowree, Ubbhee Chundjee, Singhee, Sivujee, Hoorahjee, Hoorahjee, and Govindo.

Date, Tuth, Budh 5th, 1892 (17th May 1835)

No. 4.—In the handwriting of Guran Chund, son of Deveen Umui Chund.

Now peruse the following intelligence. All the things you wrote for I have forwarded. The Majee has sent from the interior, through Ke-ur (a female attendant),—"what benefit will result from bringing matters to termination when Ma's will be no more? My language is of the same tenor, and my determination is as strong as formerly, therefore make your arrangements with the Sudar (British Government) speedily, for our antagonist (the Rawul) is acquiring strength."

All the Nagus here, the Battalions, Hunwunt Singh and Bhatt Singhee, and those likewise who were with us

before, have been engaged to fidelity in our cause, though Bhuttacharjee Mahara (Dura Ram.) Ten thousand rupees will be required for expenses, as I told you before, write what your pleasure is in this matter.

It was settled with the Majee Sahib that we should without fail, seize the adversary (Rawul), and put him to death, but the Majee says—"If Babajee (Jotha Ram) has arranged with the Sudar, let him write me truly to that effect." If therefore you have accomplished this object, write the fact in few words, that we may communicate the information (to the Majee), and convey the Budarun from the garden into the interior. On the foregoing subject your honor wrote formerly to Dadajee (my father), telling him that the arrangement was effected, and giving him encouragement and confidence, and he sent the paper for the perusal of the Deelan (Majee), who derived consolation and assurance therefrom.

After destroying the adversary, answer may be made that the order was given by our chief authority, therefore it was obeyed.

To the English it will be appropriate to say, "you do what you are ordered by your Government, and we also are servants."

There will be no expenditure of our money until the business is completed, therefore your cash will not be wasted.

You sent a verbal message by Sivujee that you are ready to join in my primary outlay, with reference to Calcutta or even to London, but you do not understand how to make an advantageous compromise. Lakhs of rupees are lying here abroad, surely the obtaining the favor of the Government in order to recover these sums would be a profitable transaction the adversary has included all this money in the account for handies (in liquidation of the amount of tribute due to the British Government).

It is my (or our) advice that we destroy all those who have combined against us, but whatever you may recommend, with reference to the Sudar, shall be represented to the Majee. Your reply, comprised in a written note, will obtain attention and respect.

No 35.—In the handwriting of Dura Ram Bhuttacharjee.

Read my blessing.—Your letter has come and I have perused its contents. Who is there that does not look to his own interest? The way to effect both works is in progress of completion, and you may be at ease with respect to both the Raj and me. The actors will now soon be at work, and I feel assured that you will have no reason to complain, but the consummation depends upon the pleasure of Hun (Tushnoo).

Date, Sudr 9, 1891, † (the month is not given).

(Upon the outside of the paper when folded up, is the name "Singhleejee," forming part of the address, the remainder of which was written upon a separate piece of paper that enveloped the centre of the note, according to custom, and is not forthcoming).

No 8 In the handwriting of Juvahir Singh, son of Himun Singh, who is related legitimately to Thakoor Hunwunt Singh.

Read my salutation.—I despatched my foster brother to you with intelligence yesterday and conclude that he

* He is frequently denoted as follows.

Ra. The Kamkuta Modhee and He in its several cases.

† Where? The answer is obvious at Jaipoor. To a person unacquainted with the circumstances of the parties, it may appear to be tolerably clear that a common meeting is not meant, from the tenor of the succeeding lines.

‡ Roopa termed Ma, in former letters written in the palace, or it may be when I shall be no more.

* That allusion is here made to the identical paper upon which the ex-Minister, found amongst the papers of Deewan Umui Chund, in the house of a Meenra woman, is an obvious conjecture.

† The year begins either with the month Chinet, or on the 2d Bhatoon Sudr. According to the latter mode of computation, which is most frequently used, the month June was included in 1891.

has arrived. Yesterday, when about one and a half p.m. of the day had passed, the following events occurred. Three wounds were given with a sword to the Majee Sahib, Alves Sahib, as he was mounting his elephant at the Surulkee Deorhee, two of them through his hat, the third, which was light, on the forehead he got into a palkee and went away. Mr Blake seized the man who had made use of his sword, and, having tied his hands behind him and thrown him upon a charpae, was taking him to the Garden, (*Residency*) when a crowd collecting, effected his release, and gathered round Mr. Blake, who fled to the Mundur of the Poorahjee, which he would have entered at once, but the door of it being shut, he brought his elephant alongside of a balcony, and then, with the aid of one of the pillars, leaped inside.

The mob had thrown spears and stones upon the road and now they breached the wall and got into the Mundur, where they killed the Sahib and his umbrella bearer, two eunuchs and a spearman were killed in the Buzi, so that five lives were lost, and the Burah Sahib went away wounded, as well as two or three men more. Intelligences of a sword having been used went to them (the Thakoor who had remained after the Durbar broke up) in the Sookhni-vas, and suspicion and distrust arose among them — thus Panneshur ordered all for the best. Immediately that information of what had occurred was received, Rawuljee ran out and he had got as far as the brazen (a door in the wall between the Palace and the Surbutha Court) door, when word was brought that the uppour* had ceased and all was quiet, on which he turned into the Surbutha (Dewan Khannah) and facing the Surulkee Deorhee. All hurried away excepting the Moorahib (Members of the Council) who remained alone — our Rao, (Hunwant Singh), the Thakoor of Oompjara and the son of the Thakoor of Tulae, &c., in all six, stayed.

On hearing that a sword had been used, I left my house with two hundred men, and causing the outer gate to be opened, proceeded to the Potteenlee Deorhee (Gateway between the Lypol en and Surulkee Deorhee). Rawuljee was informed that the son of Chimmun Singh with three hundred men had arrived, and that they were breaking open the gate, upon which he sent this message to our own (Hunwant Singh) — "The are all your adherents who are facing the gate, forbid them, or as a consequence of this disturbance, the plunder of the town will very probably ensue." Then Bhueroojee and Sidhmool were sent to the Poorahjee Deorhee, and they told me that they were directed to deliver the following message (by Rao Hunwant Singh) — "I am perfectly at my ease here, take all your men away and sit down near the new Mun'im." He has spoken these words, and charged you most solemnly to obey his orders, they will do so and sit down at the appointed place. About the third p.m., he (Rao Hunwant Singh) came to me and asking me I had on my feet, told me to mount his horse and go away, I accordingly came home, and when five o'clock of the night were gone, dined.

Now, all is up here, within a short time, some other minister event must occur for the sound to be heard and a general commotion will ensue.

Another noteworthy event occurred yesterday — All the Majees had assembled in the Sookhni-vas, and after the Lungees had gone away, the others fell upon and beat the Majee Sahib, who received a great many blows on the face; but by the blessing of Panneshur her life was spared, and fortunately the Moorah (the young Raja) was not in the Sookhni-vas, but in his mother's

apartment. Fomentations and other remedies were applied, and they have effected a cure.

They questioned the man (that wounded the Agent to the Governor-General,) who told them that he was a Pawai (name of a tribe of Rajpoots) by caste, of the district Jeeloo, but that his ancestors, five generations back, had quitted that part of the country, and his own home was at Mularna Kunee-reepoor, that formerly he was in service at Runthumbar, and at present remained with Deewan Umur Chund. He was then asked at whose bidding he had acted thus, and at first he said that he had done it of his own accord, but when pressed for his motive, he answered — "the Sahib went into the Sookhni-vas, on which account the Sravugees used to stay among themselves in the Mundur, that the honor of the Kuchwah was gone, that was my reason for doing it. But why do you ask these questions of me? All the Sravugees and all the men of the Sardars were my abettors, only they all hung back at the moment of action, and of my own party of four, I alone was left." The act was done at the instigation of others, measures of another kind were tried first, and at last this was resorted to. He merely repeats what he has been told. Among other things he said — "If I had done this deed Rawuljee would have been sacrificed."

Ditt, Jeth Soodt 9, 1892, (5th June, 1835)

P. S 1st. There is much strictness observed with regard to letters and papers of all kinds at the gate and elsewhere, therefore when you write make use of the inverse character.

Do not forget this injunction.

Megh Singh is not yet arrived

P. S 2d. They gave me leave to depart five days ago, but I managed by some means or other to stay here — first, on account of its being Wednesday, and then because I wanted camels. Now, I will say distinctly — I shall not go at present willingly, though if you insist on my going, whether I will or not, I can't help myself."

No 43.—In the handwriting of Chimmun Singh, father of Juvahir Singh.

Receive my salutation, — your letter has arrived and I have perused its contents. You say that whatever there was to write you have communicated, keeping nothing back, that you have forwarded the several despatches to Megh Singh and the other gentlemen, also to Alves Sahib, and that you think instructions of a favorable nature will now come, likewise that he (the Agent to the Governor-General) will soon speak to this purpose. That you have spared no labour, and have resorted to every possible means, though the result must rest with Panneshur. The latter is true, but exertion well directed gives success, therefore be not wanting in this essential.

You request that communication may be made to the interior — there is as much vigilance preserved in that quarter as ever, but there is no flinching off to the firmness of the Majee Sahib, she had rather die than depart from her word. The wretch (the Rawul) is doing his utmost to vex and annoy her, and to lead astray and separate from her all the other Ranees, but she possesses strength of mind and is resolute.

Six or seven days ago the Sahib came to the Sookhni-vas, sent every one away, and conversed with the Majee during four ghurees (an hour and half),* an account of this, and of the Rawul's success, after the departure

* The commotion that took place in the first instance, when Alves was wounded, and that gentleman and Mr. Blake after left the Surulkee Deorhee

* The writer must have known this to be false, because stigmatized readers it impossible

of the Sahib, in deceiving all the other Majees—Dewareeje, Chawureeje, &c.; of the closing the Deorhee as far as the outer large door, and afterwards the approach of certain Sirdars, and what was then said on both sides;—came written at length from Juepoor* and was sent on to you immediately; therefore, from the perusal of that paper you will be aware of the whole. The Sahib and Majee Sahib conversed on the best of terms; and the former said, in substance—'You are mistress here; whatever it may be your pleasure to order will be done, and instructions to this effect have been received from the Sudurr. The Rawul was exceedingly displeased with this result, imagining that it was all over with his designs.

On Wednesday the 6th, the Sahib came again to the Sookniwas, and the Majee Sahib and other Majees were all present. The Sahib, they say, made this visit for the purpose of settling the previous dispute which has been alluded to. Blake Sahib accompanied the Bura Sahib; and the four Moosahibs, and all the other Sirdars, also, came to the Sookniwas on this occasion. When the day had risen a pihur and quarter (about 9 o'clock) the Sahib, taking his departure, went out by the Surdkee Door, and was standing by his elephant that was kneeling, when he suddenly received three sword-wounds, two of them through the hat, and one, which was slight, upon the forehead. A letter giving an account of this event, with the murder of Blake Sahib, and the death of a yeoman, three chuprases and an umbrella-bearer, has come from thence and is sent for your perusal. A city mob surrounded and killed the gentleman, Blake Sahib, and all those men. The Bura Sahib was wounded at the Deorhee, and from that place the cry issued—kill, (or strike) don't let go away; upon which the people in the streets, including even Bruhmans † acted as they did. At the very moment the Bura Sahib was wounded, accordingly as it had been previously concerted, the cry was raised in the way proposed.‡

All the other Ranees had assembled in the Sookniwas, where they beat the Majee soundly. The latter was a good deal hurt, but fomentations were applied and her life was saved. This act appears plainly to have been brought about by that Burun Sunkur (the Rawul, that worthless man); Huti knows if it be so.

This is an atrocious affair! That the Agent should be thus wounded in front of the Deorhee, and that he (the Rawul) should have dishonored the Majee, the mother of the son, through the agency of others: such offences, sufficient to cause the loss of the Raj and the expulsion of the Kuchwahs and Mootusahs, will have proceeded from him (the Rawul). It seems to me that now, the English will be disgusted with him, therefore whatever you have to write to Metcalfe Sahib regarding the late events, be sure to write and despatch speedily, and as Alves Sahib has survived here, write to him what there is to be said. Write in such a strain that the atrocities shall be attributed directly to him (the Rawul), and that such instructions on the report of this affair may be received from the Sudur, that the wretch may, this time, be utterly ruined when all obstacles will be removed to you. But if, when all this blood has been shed, he should still keep his place, he will then be firmly fixed, do not therefore falter in your exertions to convey full impressions to the Sahib-log and the Sudur.

* In a letter from Chimun Singh's son, Juvahir Singh, found at Agra, but not translated.

† This is directly the reverse of fact.

‡ Bruhmans are here specified because they were the enemies of Jotha Ram, as if to show what excellent management there had been.

§ The precise origin of the preconcerted cry is not described, but it must have proceeded from the conspirators, and the writer of this letter appears to have known well that it had been planned, and that those to whom he was writing would know by whom.

With regard to what you write about the cash, valigies, &c. the adage concerning fortune is doubtless true—fortune will do what an enemy can not effect; but you will see that if Purneshurjee is favourably disposed, and this wretch gets his face blackened, all the property will be forthcoming from the various places of deposit. By the assistance of Purneshurjee every thing becomes practicable, therefore be easy in your mind. (Four lines are here torn off.)

P. S. Give my blessing to Chiranjee (Futih Lal). You will learn what has been done from these letters; do not be troubled in mind, but remain collected, for with the help of Purneshurjee every thing is feasible.

No. 31. Marked 31 at Agra.

You will have heard the Jy—news. The business has been only half effected, but the Ka—will be utterly ruined.

Date, Jeth Soodi 10, 1891, (6th June, 1895.)

No. 19.—In the handwriting of Manjess Poorokis at Deosa.

* May the blessing of their well wisher Manjee Ram Poorokit attend Rao Buhadoorjee, Sree Sanghee, Hookum Chundjee, Dewanjee Sahib, Bridhee Chundjee, Kunwarjee, Sahib Futih Laljee, Kufwurjee Sahib, Lukshmunjee, and Heeralaljee. Read the following intelligence. Three sword wounds were inflicted on the Bura Sahib at the Deorhee, close to the jasmine bush; and the assistant Sahib was killed before the Poorokis Temple: the mob killed him, Blake Sahib, with his umbrella-bearer. Three or four chuprases were wounded and three killed: all this you will have learned at length.* Soon after the news arrived here, a message came for all the Suwars to go in: they went off; and the Risaldar on arriving will have reported every thing.† He made over charge of me (Jotha Ram) to Chand Singa (Thakoor Chand Singa), before starting. After an interval of about eight days I sent Dhun Singa (Chopdar), who made his report to the Sahib. The messenger was well received: he (the Sahib) gave many assurances and has sent back the Risala. Know this! he gave a great many assurances: so then, in eight or ten days I shall receive a message to attend him, and, by the blessing of Purneshurjee, I will not fail to send for you all, immediately on arriving; be assured of that. All now will prosper for us!

The Suwars of the Rawul took up the ground that had been occupied by the Risala in the absence of the latter; but when this returned, each went to its former spot of encampment.

The Sahib's kindness and good will towards me are unqualified, so you may be satisfied and happy.

Respecting the occurrences at Juepoor, you must know that, at first, he (Futih Singh the assailant of the Agent to the Governor General) took the names of eleven persons, including Thakoors, as instigators; now, he says that the Sravugees caused the attempt to be made. The Sahib has undersoot the matter well, and fixed it upon the Rawul. Anarchy and confusion prevail in the city, and the Majee is satisfied; her confidence and resolution are now fixed. She is in the Sookniwas.

The Malic (young Rajah) is quite well. The young Bhuteanereeje (one of the Ranees in the pulace) died four days ago, after an illness of two months.

I will send further intelligence hereafter. The persecution ‡ in the interior is not at all diminished, but she

* From the letters of Juvahir Singh and Chimun Singh, which passed through Deosa.

† Reported what? Probably, that I. J. R., am so closely watched, it is impossible I could have been implicated in this affair.

‡ The precautionary measures against the alleged designs of the Mihaljes.

is not so easily subdued, being as resolved on carrying the point as ever.

Our good fortune has now approached us! I have been in a state of trouble and perplexity, so that I could not write to you before.

If you should be intimate with any of the Sahib-log who will come from Agra with the Regiments of Foot and Cavalry, take an opportunity to send in his suite an intelligent trust worthy man; and tell the Sahib, that, if he will take him under his protection, the person will make him acquainted with all that has been going on (at Juepoor.)

Date, Usrah Badi 2d, 1891 (12th June 1835.)

(Upon a slip of paper † attached to this letter, but written apparently in a different hand.)

Megh Sing has arrived, now it is necessary that one of you should come.

No. 27.—Document marked No. 27 at Agra, with the remark upon it in red ink—"Re-produced by Hookum Chund and Ubhuu Chund from the Rudee papers"—or papers that had been cast aside. It purports to be a letter written by Hookum Chund to his brother Jotha Ram, not many days after the events of the 4th of June last, though it has no date.

I have received and read your letter in which you have written as follows: "In the middle of last night, a Suwar arrived suddenly, and told the Risala that was stationed here with me on the part of the Sahib, to mount and be off, the whole of the men put their saddles upon their horses, and made ready to depart. When he (the Risaldar) came to take leave of me, I asked him what had occurred that he was going away; he then told me that swords had been going at the Deorhee in Juepoor, that the Bura Sahib had been wounded and Blake Sahib killed, and that there was a great tumult in the city. All the Sirdars, Thakoor and others were at the Deorhee on the occasion. When the Risaldar imparted this information, I said to him, you are going away, who will be my protector? Then he told the Suwars and Sipahcees of Rawuljee who are here, to take care that no harm came to any of us on the peril of their lives. Having given this injunction, he mounted his horse and all went off. I passed the night in tribulation and fear. In the morning, more detailed intelligence came. It is reported that Alves Sahib had received three sword wounds, that the assassin was seized, and that Blake Sahib was assaulted, beyond all bound, as he was going away; on reaching the Bazar he was assailed with stones, and surrounded by a mob; he fled and got into the Poorohit's Mundur, from which he was dragged forth. This is what has occurred, as I have heard; but I have not yet learned who the assassin is, nor how many were engaged in the affair. They have dared to commit this deed in the day time, openly, and amidst thousands of men! Without investigators they never would have ventured to attack those people (the English party) at all! It is a most deplorable business! But, as it is said the assassin has been secured, all will come out. Without the connivance of the Minister such a thing could not have happened at the Deorhee. In this business, it is evident that the few individuals who are dissatisfied with the course of affairs, have perpetrated the deed. But I am now in great fear as to my personal safety: he (the

Rawul) and I are mortal enemies, and when he holds not back from the Sahib-log even, what hope can I have, should he be determined to injure me? Assuredly there is great cause for anxiety! There is one thing occurs to me, which is, that it may serve me to have ten or twenty trust-worthy Sipahcees near my person: they may remain separate from me, to be sent for in case of need."

This plan is by no means advisable. It is a critical period, but the step you propose is far more expedient. You need not be alarmed; he (the Rawul), will not attempt just at this time to injure you; for it is manifest to the understanding that he will practise many deceptions with respect to what has taken place; he being the personification of delusion itself and the very image of guile; and should he hurt you just now, it would be brought home to him that he performed the other act in order to have an opportunity of effecting this: at present, therefore, he will not harm you, and for the future there is Bhugwan.

Moreover, if ten or twenty men are sent, what can they do when your adversary has hundreds at command? Again, to have acted thus towards the English, he must be very desperate; since their rule extends over all India, and there is no one really possesses the power to treat them thus—as it were in defiance; yet he has done it! how then could you expect to find safety from a small number of armed men?

You also write, that you desired complete security from the presence of the Sahib's Suwars, who were very vigilant, but that now you are helpless: what you have decided on with respect to sending Dhun Singh Chobdar † to the Bura Sahib at Juepoor is perfectly right; so send him. But the Bura Sahib is himself a sufferer at this time, and can hardly be expected to turn his attention to business just now, when his own life is in jeopardy. May Bhugwan grant that his life be spared! then, as all this has occurred before himself, he will take measures for exacting complete satisfaction. But his frame is feeble and may not enable him to sustain the loss of blood: if, however, the wounds are slight, he will recover and do all.

This man (the Rawul) has committed so black a deed that he must be extirpated root and branch; for, though he has once or twice before been guilty of similar crimes and escaped detection, yet this affair concerns the English, who will doubtless after a full investigation inflict exemplary punishment. The Rawul has been guilty beyond measure, but here it will all end, as he will not be able to avoid the consequences of this act.

The following appears to be the state of the case.† Intelligence was received here lately, that for some days past the Bura Sahib had entered into conversation with the Majee; had given her assurances of support, and told the Rawuljee that he must act according to the pleasure of the Majee, whose orders were to be obeyed. That intimation will have offended and irritated him, and in consequence, he has formed the design of perpetrating this act. Supposing that, as he had been long intimately connected with, and was supported by the English, they would never think of suspecting him. But the period was adverse to him; the assassin has been secured, and now concealment is impossible; had this man been killed, he might have succeeded in merging all vestiges of the act in the ocean.

It appears to me, likewise, that Lukshmun Singh Bhueroo Singh of Burnala, Nuwul Singh and others, are decidedly malcontents; but when correct and full

* Our cause.—This is the restoration of the Sunghes.

† This paper probably went from Juepoor to Jotha Ram and Hookum Chund.

‡ This letter affords a specimen of refined cunning and hypocrisy. Had it been found at Deor, and so other documents of different tendency, or calculated to impeach the honesty of this, and be brought to light, it might have served its purpose in part.

* All the foregoing is feigned to be an extract from Jotha Ram's own letter.

† In No. 19, a letter from the ex-minister, dated 12th June, Jotha Ram mentions that the Chobdar had been sent, &c.

‡ It will have been noticed, that it has always been deemed necessary to find cause of dissatisfaction for the Minister. The reason here given is utterly without foundation.

information arrives, this will be known to a certainty. Intelligence from Juepoor does not come to me direct; but the merchants here had runners who come in ten pihurs (a day and quarter), and the news arrived first in this way.

Write again * when Dhan Singh shall return from the Bura Sahib, and communicate every thing connected with his mission: and be easy in your mind; for you have nothing to apprehend. What he has done is of the blackest dye, for the Raj itself may be compromised by it—which Bhugwan grant may not be the case! Be assured that this crime will be brought home to him, and that it will be the end of his career. He has fixed a groundless accusation † upon us, and effected our ruin: but there is justice in the house of Bhugwan. Had he not committed his last act, retribution would not have overtaken him. As a person acts so shall he be rewarded: what one hand sows the other shall reap.

I have made some inquiry here respecting our own affairs, and have been told that the settlement of them must now be postponed, as this important event which has occurred will be taken up and decided on first.

No. 5.—A letter marked No. 5, at Agra, in handwriting of Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund, Jat vepoor, to Sunghee Jothu Ram at Deosa.

The following is a summary of the contents of the Khurectus:—"Sambhur, Shekawatee and Torawatee are restored, and you may make your collections there as you please, but our people also shall remain. You must adopt proper measures for putting a stop to thieving and robbery, and if this cannot be effected by you, these districts will be attached again, for the purpose of being retained under the Company's Government. The sacrifice of five Meenas for the murder of Mr. Blake is not sufficient atonement for what has passed; point out the person in whose service was formerly the man that first used a sword, or no more khurectus will be written. Whoever shall hold the office of minister must afford satisfaction on this point; the affair did not originate with Bunceas." This, the purport of a khurectus that has come, you must forward to Agra, and give the following advice:—"Tell the Sahibs at Agra, that the man who assaulted the Bura Sahib with his sword is and has been from the first an inhabitant of Burnala; he is in reality a servant of Bhueroo Singh (Thakoor) of Burnala, though he was in the service of the Deewanjee (Deewan Umur Chund) during one year, at the end of which he took this discharge, and Lukshmun Singh, through the medium of Bhueroo Singh, the immediate instigator, caused the blow to be struck. Dadajee (Deewan Umur Chund) Sahib is ready to vouch for the truth of this assertion, he says, if any one will take him by the hand and ask him. These two persons may declare they did not conspire the murders, but is there not proof of their guilt in Bhueroo Singh himself going to the Poorohit's Munder with a battalion, and under a pledge of safety inducing him (Mr. Blake) to come out, and then causing him to be killed. Several chuprassees, who were with him (Mr. Blake), are ready to prove all that is advanced, but they are silent because they see that the Bura Sahib is disposed to protect the Rawul. Goolleo

Darogha also caused the body of the gentleman to be dragged forth and thrown down at the Police station, where he kept it four hours in the sun.

Moreover when Mr. Blake got out, accompanied by the chuprassee, upon which the assassin was secured, and his elephant had reached the pukka canal, by whose order did Gunga Vishu Dhathee send the chuprassee and taken it away? The authority of the Bunceas is not recognizable in that proceeding; and again the gates were closed by him against Mr. Blake, in which matter the Bunceas could have given no order. He (Mr. Blake) took an interest in the affairs of the Bunceas of this city, and used to listen to all that they had to say, on which very account he was murdered, as may be proved by persons ready to give evidence to that effect. Be sure you send these instructions to Agra. The Majee sends this message:—"Babajee, grudge not the expenditure of money, but by whatever means it may be practicable, arrange so as to come back to your place at Juepoor."

The two Siras send the offering of their blessing.

* P. S. Some one is coming to question you respecting jewels, and they are disputing with the Buderunjee (Roopa) on the same subject.

No. 33.—Translation of some passages in paper marked 33 at Agra. A letter from Jothu Ram to Hookum Chund, in the handwriting of Mungeen Poorohit.

Receive the benediction of your well wisher. Govind hurkaru will have arrived, be sure to send the tent I wrote for.

The other Ranees and Lukshmun Singh had in vain attempted to procure the expulsion of the two Siras, when the Rawul sent Bukhsheejee Moonna Lal to the palace on the same errand.

The Bukhsheejee spoke freely and said, he will send you (the Majee) to a Fort and expell the Siras. You do not attend to what the Rawul suggests; this will never answer. At length, the Bukhsheejee pressing the matter very hard, the Majee exclaimed, Bravo! this will become the son of Ranea hundjee. Good! the honor of this act will accrue to you. The Bukhshee was not to be put off his purpose, and at last the Majee said—give me your solemn promise, and I will make them over to your special charge. The Bukhsheejee pledged himself, and then she gave the Siras to him, saying, let them not be disgraced in any way. The Bukhsheejee gave a promise to that effect. In this manner the Bukhsheejee brought away both the Siras; whether he afterwards kept them in his own house or forwarded them to their homes, I do not know; but they both sent Sivu Chunder Bruhmun to Sivu Majee, with a message purporting that the Majee was firm of purpose up to that time; but that as they had been removed, they were deprived of all power and could no longer exert any influence over her. She is not likely to be induced to change her present sentiments, they added, but until now we were about her person.

The Bukhsheejee has attired himself altogether in the livery of the Rawul. He had carried on altercations with the Majee Sahib before, and now he forces her to give up the two Siras.

There are now with the Majee kesur, the two Nazirs and the Jyotishshejee's Baee, for getting out all of whom plans are being devised.

The following four or five Thakoors are in the opposition, people say: Jewas Singhjee, Man Singhjee, Hanwant Singhjee, Rawul Dhoolleeka, Man Singhjee, and Indut Singhjee; and Nawal Singhjee, Ruhadur Singh and Bhueroo Singh, are with the Rawul. What in the world can the Bukhsheejee be thinking of!

* In the centre of the street that passes the palace of the Trepoia is an aqueduct.

* It would not be easy to assign a date to this letter. In No. 19, Jothu Ram gives a reason for not having written before, yet the result of Dhan Singh's mission was then known, and the long extract above given could not have been taken from that letter.

† In allusion to the charge of poisoning their late Prince Jue Singh, as if that accusation had originated with the Rawul.

‡ Supposed to be addressed to the Raj by the Governor-General in Council, or a despatch from the Government to the Agent to the Governor-General, the purport of which was to be communicated to the Raj authorities.

§ Here commence instructions as to the language that should be held in conversation at Agra.

On the 12th or 13th I wrote and despatched a letter to ~~Munshi~~. I have also written other letters, both to the interior and to Sivu Laljee, but have not sent them, because of the dread that they might fall into the hands of some one, when I (or we) should assuredly suffer death. There is great cause for apprehension in the existence of his Honor's handwriting; wherefore, Nana's letter was forwarded to Sivu Laljee, and the others were not sent. Sivu Laljee gave the letter to Nanda, and he read it, and made the contents known in the Interior. The Mijee asked who had brought the letter, and said,—"Let the person who brought it carry back the following message, —we shall all die in waiting for the Sahib to act in our favor, there will be an end of you, we and the Budarun what have you being doing there? As yet you have executed no plan for our success, and the Raj is lost. At Agra, he (Hookum Chund) is not under any restraint, yet what has he done? Nothing has been effected by either of you. Tell the man who brought this letter to say to him, —either devise some plan of operation that shall be successful, or go all and drown your head in the Jumna. A very long interval has elapsed, and yet you have absolutely done nothing."

All this came from the Interior and was repeated to me. She is in great affliction during several days she abstained entirely from food, so deep was her grief.

Are you doing any thing or not? There are no symptoms as yet of your having exerted yourself in any way, are you, therefore, sitting idle or are you doing something?

I hear that you have reduced the allowance of the elephant* and are starving the animal, also that the bullocks are ready to die from inanition. What have they accompanied you merely to die thus? It seems as if you passed the time in superintending these matters, for no other work whatever has been done by you. Were it left to me as you are, it would be as what could be effected by this time, but I am altogether unable to do there are no intelligent men near me, I cannot move hand or foot, being in the power of others, my mistress is in trouble, and Budarun is in confinement, this is my situation.

You will comprehend all that I have written.

Date—Usrah Sooh 6th, 1391, (2d July 1835)

No. 23.—Paper mailed 23 at Agra & letter from Jethu Ram to Hookum Chund in handwriting of Secretary Menyesa Poorohit

Receive my blessing. Intelligence has been received from Juefore, that on the 13th Sooh Siwaan (8th July) So—(Sivu Lal Sahib), U De—(Imam Chund Deewan), Gya—(Gyanjee Gungah), Rajor (Rajoo Lal & Houdkhar,) these four in his house were placed in confinement, and guns were pointed at their houses. In the afternoon, Iha—(the *thaloor* or *lawar*) assembled every one, and sending for the government men persons told them through Mouna Lal, that they were all four prisoners, that such was the order of the Mijee. Having said this he confined them. What they wish or without an order to that effect, he knows, who is it to ask her (the Mijee). I am not aware that he has consulted the Sahib, but it is like that he has. It has been told to me that twenty-seven persons are to be confined, as connected with the Juti and Chhijoo J. Kaeth,—some will make their escape, others will be taken. This is the course of counteraction that he has adopted, and I know not what may be in the contemplation of the Sahib to divine this is beyond my reach.

People say that both (the *Agent to the Governor-General* and the *Rawal*) are one—that they are of the same mind; and word was brought to me before, from the Interior, that such was the case, of which I sent you notice. If the Sahib and the Rawul be thus united what hope can we have in the former? When matters are following this course, where is the anchor of our expectations to be found?

I am quite at a loss to know why the Sahib is apparently so inactive, no single point respecting him can be ascertained. He (the *Rawal*) is vexing, and harassing every one. He himself (the *Agent to the Governor-General*) was wounded, and another gentleman killed; yet, even with all this, no retribution has followed. I have not heard if any instructions have come from the Sudur, should they have arrived, they have not been made public. What can be the meaning of his silence? Something at least might be expected to transpire, whereas, not a whit regarding either the Rawul, us, or the Raj, is made known in any way. He (the *Rawal*) is enacting a *Pruluyu* (a general destruction), and messages are brought from the Interior, that we must treat in Calcutta, as there can be no doubt that he (the *Agent to the Governor-General*) has gone over, but of this I have advised you before, communicating the very words that were used, for your perusal.

Do you write what you are doing for us. I have not heard from you for sometime, and am uneasy on that account. Three men have been sent by me—Umroor, Govindo and Sodhi, and I have not as yet been informed of the arrival of one of them, consequently, I am anxious for intelligence of some kind. I also wrote for a tent which is not yet come. The tent I have, is torn in many places, and patching, cannot be made to last much longer.

I have been told the astounding news, that to-day fifty of the Rawul's, Swais, and yesterday one hundred, with a detachment from the Sahib, set off for the purpose of burning over the elder Singhee (Hookum Chund). This report has reached to my former business, but there is one source of consolation to the mind, which is, that he is not under the authority of the Rawul and the Sahib, and if the Swais do go, will not obey the commands. I was in the power of others, but he is not subject to those two.

Write what is going on—am you in treaty with any one or not? Has any answer been received to the communication forwarded to Calcutta? What are you doing there? There is nothing, it would appear to be expected from you, what is the cause of this? After the extraordinary outrage committed, do you hear nothing of an Army, or Regiment of Sahibs coming and going? Or have you heard that after the expiration of the four rainy months, an act will be done, or that no such delay will precede action? By the time the rainy season is over, he (the *Rawal*) will have told our people all down. There is no knowing when the Sudur will interfere, and before that comes to pass he will leave nothing undone. No *Ranjra* Rajoot in the country possesses the least spark of valor. I have heard a great deal about their pretended opposition, but courage, moral and physical has abandoned the whole of them. Not one of them has any true virtue remaining.

I am now thinking of sending Dhun Singh to the Sahib again, on Monday the 3d. I shall write and forward a letter by him. Whatever may transpire in consequence, I will communicate, but really there is no getting to the bottom of his duplicity or the contrary.

Do all that you can, for there is no longer any trust to be put in the Sahib. Neglect no quarter where it is possible to do something. Avail yourself of every thing that may turn up.

* The elephant and bullocks here alluded to are the property of the Emperor Raj though with Hookum Chund.

May you be happy. Delay not to send some kind of intelligence.

P. S. Neither will the Darogha (Moonna Lal) be suffered to escape nor the Bukh-sherjee; he (the Rawul) will get them all into his clutches.

Date, Usrah Budi 1st, 1891, Saturday.

N. B. The month given in this date is evidently erroneous, for as the four individuals detained in the commencement of the letter, were not placed in durance until the 13th of the second half of Usrah, or 13th Soodi; it is impossible that information of their confinement could have been received in the beginning of the month; nor did the 1st of Budi Usrah fall on a Saturday but on a Thursday. The true date should be, Siawun Budi 1st 1891,—Saturday—or, Saturday 11th July 1835, when the letter will have been written three days after Deewun Umur Chund, &c. were placed in confinement.

No. 13.—In the handwriting of Munjea Poorohit.

After offering my benediction: Vishnoo Muhajun has arrived here and I have read your letter. You write that you have forwarded (to Calcutta) a complete statement; in this you have done well. You also say that you did not send any document in *her name* (the Majee's) because you had no formule and scale—very good, but now write again—making use of her name, to this effect,—that it was said by the Majee Sahib, and conveyed to you from Jeupoor, that,—“so and so is the case with reference to the Sahib, and so and so respecting the Rawul; and that such and such disorders and irregularities prevail, which the gentlemen of the Sudur know nothing of. I (the Majee) am kept in durance in this and that way. The Sahib listens to no one but the Rawul, and he acts according to the suggestions of the Rawul; therefore pray send all this intelligence to the Sudur, where justice will be done, for there is no such thing as injustice known to the Company: up to this day, no act contrary to justice has been done by their Government anywhere. This Raj is of a thousand or twelve hundred years standing, and to the present time it has never occurred that a traitorous servant brought dishonor upon the Sovereign. If such treatment as this be deemed consonant with justice by the Company, still, why should a servant be permitted to inflict it. The Raj is entirely at your disposal!”

You have written all this before, but now write again, in the name of the Majee, in this manner, when there will be no need of formule or scale.

You say that you have asked one or two gentlemen there (at Agra), respecting the prospect of an answer: never mind about an answer! Do you do your best by writing, and no doubt what is despatched will arrive. With reference to a reply, you yourself write that the Sahib *log*, there, give the same answer as I have done; and doubtless, it is the correct one. Respecting what you say on the probability of an army assembling; we shall know more on that subject a month hence.

Fatih Laljee (the ex-Minister's son) is very silly, do you therefore keep him in order, and be careful that he does not mention any thing that should be kept private, before any one, and especially in the presence of those not connected with us. At this period no one can be trusted; when we hear of the proceedings of those who owe every thing to us, and enjoyed, through our means, hundreds and thousands of rupees, how can we distinguish between friends and foes?

The intelligence from Jeupoor, is, that Moonna Laljee (Deorhes Darogha), having obtained leave to perform a pilgrimage to Sookharjee, quitted the city, accompanied by his family, on Thursday. He then went to Bursaran, in which is his home, and thence to Dhoola. Bijoo Lal (brother of Moonna Lal) and Heera Lal remained at Jeupoor, but all the females came away with Moonna Lal. A camel messenger followed and called

Moonna Lal back to Jeupoor, he left his family at Dhoola and returned alone. I am at a loss to know why he came away, and why he went back. He ought not to have left Jeupoor, in the first instance; but, having come away, it was not prudent to return. I have sent for information in the matter, and will write you the result.

Lukshman Sing (Thakoor of Ghoomin, son of the Rawul) came to the Baradars, and, sending for Gyanjee and Rajoo Lal (two of the associates of Deewun Umur Chund) said to them,—“confess that you caused the Sahib to be attacked or take leave of your families, for you shall be put to death.” They answered, “we were not privy to the assault, therefore, why should we record such thing? It is in your power to put us to death or let us live; we have no means of opposition, but you can give us life if so disposed.”

The Rawul has sent for his family, ostensibly on account of the celebration of the Salgirah.

In regard to what is written in the former part of this letter; the language used in the interior was brought here and has been inserted.

Get correct and faithful intelligence from some Sahib.

Date, Bhador Budi, 1st 1891, (9th August 1835.)

P. S. Send word that you are well again and I shall be rejoiced. Purnmeshurjee! That will be a golden and silvery hour in which I shall once more meet you.

No. 11.—In the handwriting of Munjea Poorohit.

Receive my blessing—and peruse the following matter. You write, respecting the Sahib *log*, that there is no Sahib who will undertake our cause, now all that is required is, that some one should agree to put us in the right road to arrive at our goal.

You have done well in making the despatch in the name of the Majee, but you should continue to follow that up with other addresses, every third or fourth day. I have forwarded to you the written injunction which have come from the interior (of the palace of Jeupoor,) and you are aware that she relies upon your exerting yourself, yet in the course of five months you have done absolutely nothing; whilst, depending upon you, the delay cost the beforementioned all her power and consequence. We have hardly lost office, and there is no want of money or adherents; in short, there is no serious obstacle to our success whatever. See! Gyanjee, the Deewanjee's son, and Kaloo Ram, Siva Laljee's brother,—I hear that it is said they are both gone to Calcutta. Now, did they see you before starting, or did they proceed without coming near you? At the latter, you are to blame; for you ought to have sent for them, and given them encouragement, telling them that if they required money or servants you would supply them; and you should have ascertained many things from them, and told them much in return.

Has any intelligence been received from Lukshmee Narayun? and where is he? If he has written, let me know what he has said. Through whom are your petitions and communications forwarded from Agra? and to whom are they given there (in Calcutta)? write whether it be to a Gentleman, a Moonshiee, or a Baboo; and be careful to despatch a statement every second or third day.

At Jeupoor, up to the present time, there is no sort of union between the Sahib and the Rawul; and unless it is manifest that there does exist a coolness between them, no conjecture can be formed as to what may occur.

Moonna Laljee (the Deorhes Darogha) first obtained leave to depart, and was then sent for back from Dhoola. His family is still at Dhoola, and Moonna

The police and nine bearers arrived at Deewun's house after the visit made there by Captain Ludlow and Company, and in the palace were found four letters, including the answer to this

Lajee himself remains in the Deewan Khanu, under surveillance, though he is permitted to go to your Chowkee Khanu, at the Deorhee of Govindjee, to take his meals. In all other respects matters at Juepoor are such as they were. Will you purchase a good Peenu (Palkee) for about fifty rupees and send it to me; and hire for me nine bearers—men from the eastern provinces who are in every respect qualified for service.

I hear it is reported that the Lord Sahib from London has arrived in Calcutta, and that Metcalfe Sahib is preparing to leave that city. but I wish you would write me a faithful account of what is going on in that quarter.

Remember to send me the Palkee and bearers—and give good tidings of yourself.

Date, Bhadon Soodi 11th 1892, or 3d September 1835.

Copies of Translations of some of the other papers found at Deora.

From Hookum Chund to Jotha Ram apparently in answer to No. 11 of Agra papers.

Your letter has reached me and I have perused its contents. You have written that "the mluk (the Majeer) thinks and trusts that he (Hookum Chund) will do something." Now the following is the state of matters here: I have tried every one, and asked counsel of all, and as the advice given agreed with my own sentiments, I have written and despatched to Calcutta, a copious statement, entirely in accordance with our object and views, and calculated to promote them. Thus, all will be known there, and though no answer is yet arrived, yet be satisfied that I have transmitted the whole account as it ought to reach their ears. I am also preparing to write more. I wished to go to Calcutta myself, but my advisers told me that, suspicions (with reference to the death of the late Raja) attaching to us relatively to the late Maharaj, if I went I should be liable to be utterly disgraced. It likewise appeared to me that it would be better to allow this event to be forgotten, and the stigma to die away quietly; when the consequent difficulties and troubles would no longer clog and annoy us. I should never have been permitted to travel the road to Agra, but for the presence of troops of the English. It was not so much in the Juepoor Territory that the excitement existed as in the districts of the Jats and English, where thousands pressed round at every village I passed through, and uttered abuse of all kinds openly. Had there not been a Sahib of considerable influence in company, I should never have got to Agra. Here, also, it is only now that the people begin to allow me to rest.

You ask what news there is of Lukshmee Narayun. Five days ago, his brother came here, and I obtained full information from him. Lukshmee Narayun is in Calcutta. The brother has been three months on the road thence. He remains concealed here, and his much test Ra (the Raunt) should hear that he is come from Calcutta, and cause his brother (another brother at Juepoor) trouble.

I have questioned him as to what he has been about all this time, he says, "he was unable to effect anything." That they went to Allahabad, where Metcalfe Sahib did not send for or see them; but they had an interview with a Sahib attached to Mr. Metcalfe, who told them to go to Calcutta, whither they went.* That the gentlemen they met on the way asked them whence they came, and when they answered from Juepoor, the gentlemen desired to know if they had been sent by the Maha Raj (the Raja Jue Ram or Jutha Ram) or the Mookhtar. If they took the name of the Mookhtar, the gentlemen replied, he is a hura bud-kwah, a great enemy of the British Sirkar, and his name should never be pronounced. (Ayes Sahib will have written to that

effect; and, no doubt, all the Residents, and other English gentlemen who have been at Ajmere, have reported our inimical feelings, and the Rawul's good will.)

They met two gentlemen on this side of Calcutta, who asked them whence they came, and told them that their Raja was dead, and the Minister had done so and so (that is, caused his death.)

Arrived in Calcutta, we exerted ourselves to the utmost, but could not obtain an interview with any one possessed of influence. Even a single conversation there is valued at lakhs of rupees. On my asking him the meaning of this, he replied—"You can get no one to notice you there. However, we managed to prepare the way for discussing the affairs of the Chhota Sirdar (Jutha Ram, who is younger brother of Hookum Chund) and it will cost four lakhs of rupees to procure his release from Deora." I desired him to tell me with whom he had talked on the subject. He named the gentleman, saying, write fully to that person, and cause the statement to be placed before him with the Sahookar's promissory note. To this I answered that if such was the cause their mission (that of the two brothers) had come to nothing. that your situation was not of a nature to require so heavy an expenditure, as you would certainly obtain freedom soon, without any great effort. If you have done aught else, said I, mention it. He then told me that it had been in contemplation to send a gentleman to Juepoor from Calcutta, and that some Sahib had recommended him and his brother to the favor and protection of the individual to be appointed: a towards, the disturbance and misunderstanding with the Sahib-log at Juepoor taking place, his brother desired him to return, as affairs were an altered aspect, and to take all the suite with him. Accordingly, he came away, leaving Lukshmee Narayun there (in Calcutta,) with only one servant. I represented to him that they had been absent a long time I ought to have effected something, that if nothing was to be done through Travelyan Sahib they should have a direct Metcalfe Sahib. He made many excuses, adding that, after intelligence of the disturbance at Juepoor had arrived, no one would listen to anything that was said.

The foregoing is the information obtained from the brother of Lukshmee Narayun. I have written there (to Calcutta), desiring the latter to devise some method of proceeding, and to remain where he is. when he sends any intelligence I will forward it.

The Bura Sahib at Juepoor keeps his own counsel and is slow of action, but he will do it (destroy the Raunt and all his friends) surely in the end. He (the Rawul) pines the time tremblingly.

Meer Yar Ulee came here three days ago, and brought a letter to me from Megh Singh. He remains here, and Megh Singh, in his letter, desired me to consult with him. He was formerly at Juepoor and was turned away in the time of Sahib Raper and Low; formerly he resisted in throwing dust upon the Rawul. There are means enough employed already, but I will not thin person to work also. He says that the General of the Meeruth Division will have the command at Juepoor, that he has already had some correspondence with this Sahib, and will continue the intercourse, that he will go to Meeruth and write us information thence. I mentioned to him that money for expenses should be forthcoming. A letter has been despatched to Megh Singh; when he sends me an answer I will direct Meer Yar Ulee to proceed, in the meantime he will remain here.

You will have heard the news from Juepoor. The Sahib-log treat him (the Rawul) with hardness and severity, causing him to wail. He gathered the whole Bazar into the Atash-Court, to inquire who killed the gentleman. Thus he does foolish things and fails to obtain any favorable result. Such is his depth of wisdom!—And the Sahib-log all believe firmly that the

* This journey to Calcutta was postponed many months ago, when the late Raja was living.

Rawul is criminal, but at present, because there is not a sufficient force collected, they do not declare their intentions openly.

What you have written regarding Moonna Lal is correct. The khureetu in the name of Ma (the Majee) has been despatched to Catrutia; it contained all that it was desirable to write. May all be well with you.

Date, Usoj Budi 4th 1892—11th September, 1835.

P. S. The Peenus (palkee) you have sent for, shall be forwarded, hereafter, by the bearers you wish to retain in service.

2d P. S. Since writing the above, I have purchased a new Peenus, which is despatched without loss of time. The coat, including every thing, is 60 Rs., and it is both strong and of good appearance. The bearers have received two rupees each. Date 5th, Saturday.

Extracts from No. 1.—A letter in the handwriting of Sughree Hookum Chand, dated 1st August 1835.

I have sent the paper to Calcutta in my own name; in it was stated, the cause of those four, on account of the Hoondees and other property, with the matter of your liberation from Deosa: the attack made upon the European gentlemen, and the concern in it of the Rawul and others, are also fully detailed. The whole is so told that it must obtain attention and credit. Here, I hold intercourse with all the gentlemen, and have learned that in the month Usoj (September and the early days of October), the course of action determined on, will be made evident. This business (the affair of 4th June at Jeupoor) cannot be passed over without producing results of importance.

The Petitions of Budarunjee and those four persons are ready, but in consequence of indisposition I have not yet forwarded them. The other papers were all finished and despatched first, and that will go off to-morrow.

P. S. These English have not been dealt with in such manner that the affair should be allowed to pass off. If such treatment be not repented, how can their Raj continue to exist within the range of a thou- and know! Every one would be following the example. But they resemble a slow fire and will do all, gradually.

No. 8.—In the handwriting of Futih Lal.

Receive my respects. Your letter to me has arrived and I have read it. I have also perused your letter to Babajee. (Father's elder brother, Hookum Chand.)

The Urzee in the name of the Majee Sahib has been forwarded, and you shall have a copy of it sent, hereafter.

I and Babajee sat down together, and composed a most admirable address. It was I who actually wrote the original draught, which shall be forwarded to you. It has been transmitted in English, Hindee and Persian; and a request has been made that the answer may be sent to Hindee in order that,—"I may read it myself," (the Majee,) as the document is written in her name.

An army will assemble at Jeupoor after the Dusera; be sure of that. At this place, all the English of rank whom I visit, say, that a force will certainly proceed against Jeupoor, and that its equipment is in progress.

Moonna Lal Darogha has obtained permission to depart with his family; this information has been received in writing.

May you enjoy health and happiness. In the month of Kartik (November) the business of Jeupoor will be

done effectually—(or the phrase used may mean, according to the intention of the writer. You will certainly become again administrator of affairs at Jeupoor).

Date, Bhadon Suddi 6th or 20th October.

No. 12.—Receive my reverential salutation. The original (in Hindee) of the English Khureetu forwarded to Calcutta, in the name of the Majee is sent; read it; and arrange for having it conveyed into the interior, (of the Palace.)

Address to the Governor-General in Council.

The following is the state of affairs here. The Maharaja Sahib is gone to dwell in heaven, as is well known to your Honor: this happened according to the pleasure of Narayun, and no mortal possessed the power of averting his decree, but since my husband is no more, I stand in need of the favor and protection of the Supreme Power of India.

The young Prince being in his infancy, it is proper that he should be fostered and brought up under the superintendence of the British Government, until he attain to manhood and acquire discretion; and that during the period of his minority all the affairs of the Raj should be conducted according to my will and pleasure; but thus it is not, and a very different state of things has turned up; for Rawul Buere Sal, who has been long a treacherous enemy, and nourishes hatred against the servants of the Raj; with whom the late Maharaj Sahib, now dwelling in heaven, was ever heartily displeased in his lifetime—knowing well that he was an ungrateful, bad subject, and that he obtained footing in the Council Chamber, or were allowed, in any sort, to interfere in matters of state, the Raj would be ruined; this man, by what means I know not, but entirely without my desire or consent, has risen to be at the head of affairs, and in that situation has been guilty of various nefarious acts, of which the following is a detail. Exalting his head, he formed the design of putting me under restraint, and for this purpose he brought guns and planted them around the female apartments of the palace, thus cutting off all supplies of food and water during five days, to the infinite distress of the inmates, including even the Maharaj. I feel incompetent to describe all that took place, but of this I am convinced, that such tyranny and dishonor have never been known in any other Raj of Rajwara, either in former or present times.

Roopa Budarun is talented and intelligent; she was respected and honored by my late mother-in-law, and to me she stood in the place of a mother-in-law; yet she has been decoyed from the female quarter of the palace by solemn vows and promises, and after being ill-treated confined in the Garden at the Ghāt.

Being perfectly helpless, I expected nothing less than that general ruin must ensue. At that time, Major Alves and Mr. Blake came to have an interview with me, and in private I made known to them all that was passing. Both gentlemen told me that no one possessed the power to act in any way that could annoy or distress me, and desired me to send them word when there was any thing they could do for me, and it should be done immediately. The Rawul was displeased at hearing what had passed at this visit, and commenced a course which caused me more vexation than ever. I was constrained to convey intelligence of his ill-treatment to the two gentlemen, who came again to visit me, and administered comfort to me, saying—"Your Highness is mistress of the Raj; whatever you wish shall be done; and no one shall be permitted to act in any way without your pleasure having been first consulted." When they had thus spoken they went away. Rawul Buere Sal, hearing that the two gentlemen had visited

* Moonna Lal did obtain this permission to go away on a pilgrimage, but was subsequently recalled and placed in confinement.

* The whole of this statement is false.

upon me, brought several other Thakoor with him to the Durbar; and when the Resident Sahib appeared from the inner apartments he stood up and said,—"What have you decided on regarding me?" Mr. Blake answered,—"the Majee is mistress, and the office of minister remains with you; be attentive to your duties; but remember that the wishes of the Majee are to be consulted on all occasions." After this was said the gentlemen proceeded, and Lukshmun Singh,* Bueeree Sal's son, accompanied them to the Deorhee, whence he returned.

As the gentlemen were preparing to mount their several conveyances, a man who was an old servant of Bueeroo Singh of Burnala, having been instructed by his master and Lukshmun Singh, son of Bueeree Sal, assaulted the person of the Resident with a drawn sword, and inflicted three wounds; that he did not succeed in killing him was not from want of intention, but because it was decreed that the Resident should not lose his life on this occasion.

After being wounded, the Resident got into a palkee and departed for the place where he enjourns; and Mr. Blake made over charge of the assailant, whom he had previously seized with his naked sword in his hand, to his own servants. He then went inside and said to the Rawul,—"you have caused to be done this deed, which is altogether unworthy of you; but you will receive due punishment for this act." When he had spoken thus, he came out again and mounted his elephant. The Rawul, in consequence of what he had heard from Mr. Blake, gave orders to his servants to release forcibly the man who has made the assault, and not to permit the gentleman to go away alive: these people ran and liberated the prisoner, and commenced throwing stones at the gentleman's elephant; they also gave a signal to the Bazar people, who joined them in throwing stones; and several men wounded the elephant with their swords.

The gentleman, seeing what was going on, became alarmed, and put his elephant to its speed, in order to make the best of his way home; but when he arrived at the gateway of the City, those who were attached to it, having received a secret order from the Rawul, closed the gate, and he turned back in despair. He then went to the Munder of Manjee Das, distant about two hundred paces from the Kucheree, and would have gone inside it, but the door had been shut at the instigation of Bueeree Sal: the elephant was afterwards brought up close to the wall, which enabled him to effect his entrance of the Munder by a window. The Rawul's men who were following, then broke through the wall, got inside, and seizing hold of the gentleman killed him. How can I describe all the particulars! But this is obvious, that, without the connivance of the Rawul, this event could not have occurred, for the whole affair occupied some four or five ghurees.† At the time it took place the Rawul was present in Kucheree, attended by numbers of people, and the place was near.‡ Had he wished, he could have gone himself, or might have sent some one to restore order: moreover, the gates could not have been shut, except at his instigation.

For two days the Rawul kept the man who had wounded the Resident near himself, in order to instruct him thoroughly; and then, placing other men about him, sent him to the Sahib. About that time, becoming very much

alarmed, he thought over various schemes and plans; afterwards, recovering presence of mind and confidence, he bound up his lips with the determination to annoy and persecute the subjects and servants of the Raj; and seizing old hereditary officers, who have held high appointments, he placed them in confinement. He had also removed from office men who were perfectly free from the shadow of culpability, and replaced them from among his own friends and followers.

The characteristic deceit and falsehood of the Rawul is so well known to your honor that there can be no necessity to dilate on the subject: to do so would be supererogatory. Of his own accord and without warrant, he has caused men to be hanged, and he has placed me under restraint, so that no one can approach me; while he has forcibly separated from me, and put out of the palace, an old woman (*Raspa*) who had served me faithfully since the time of my mother-in-law, working for me day and night.

Though the falsehood of the Rawul is known to all, yet they do, I know not how or wherefore, place confidence in him, and cultivate a good understanding with him; and in conformity with his will, the affairs of the Raj are transacted. As long as Mr. Blake was alive, the Rawul, fearing him, could not commit acts of oppression and violence; because that gentleman, seeing how he was inclined, put Krishna Lal in office as his own agent; and this person took cognizance of every thing, and permitted no one to oppress the leige subjects; the Rawul even was kept in awe by his vigilance: but on the death of Mr. Blake, Krishna Lal was struck with fear, thinking that, as they had not hesitated to destroy the gentleman, there was no safety for him, and quitting this place he went to Dhiblee. From the day of his departure, the Rawul has been full of confidence, as his proceedings have shown. Actuated by the spirit of rapacity, he has oppressed and rendered miserable the lives of inhabitants of Juepoor; a great many respectable persons have fled, and it is my conviction that should this system continue some days longer, Juepoor will become wholly depopulated. Our ancestors, in long course of time, at the expense of much labor and pains, and the cost of thousands of rupees, having invited men of rank and merchants from all quarters, rendered this city flourishing and populous, like unto a second Benkoonth (*a second heaven*), and this place, the foul tyrant, to satisfy his cupidity, is totally ruining: the people are crying out for mercy, but no one heeds them.

When a man commits murder, it is usual to inquire into the affair immediately, and punish the guilty person without loss of time; but Mr. Blake had been killed wantonly, and Alvee Sahib has been wounded, yet up to this time the affair has not been cleared up, nor has there been any efficient investigation. The real criminal in these proceedings lives free from anxiety and quite unconcerned; he visits the Resident continually, fears no one, and transacts business perfectly at this ease. Formerly, when I made a request of the Resident, and Mr. Blake in private, it was complied with instantly; but now, if through distress I am compelled to prefer an application of any kind, it immediately becomes known to the Rawul, and the result is that he augments his persecutions of me.

In past time, on several occasions, it has occurred that the Rawul has been, though fraud and treachery, the secret cause of the death of many persons, contriving to escape himself without retribution; and he is so habituated to this mode of conduct, that he has at length acted in a similar manner towards even the Sahib-log.

The necessity of punishing continually so great a criminal is manifest; should delay be admitted, and from the representation of any one, the affair be eventually suffered to pass off quietly, without punishment being inflicted, how are the gentlemen, who are Residents in

* This Thakoor was not at the Durbar on the 6th of June, having remained at home from indisposition; but hearing that there was a disturbance in the City and receiving a message from his father, he repaired to the wall, and took the command of the Troops that had been summoned from the Camp outside the City walls.

† It is entirely necessary to observe that Mr. Blake never proceeded beyond the Munder.

‡ It took, from first to last, not more than half an hour at the most.

§ The distance is about half a mile.

off the different Rajes, and have but few troops about them for protection, likely to fare ? The ignorant and foolish moreover will every where acquire arrogance and pride.

There are hundreds of hereditary Thakoors in the Raj of Jeonoor on an equality with Buees Sal, these seeing the traitorous and tyrannical conduct of the latter, whom they were unable to oppose from fear of offending the British Sirkar, are gone to their homes in despair. Sivu Lal, Deewan Umar Chund, Gyan Chund and Rajoo Lal, by caste Buneas, and highly respectable, who were public servants, holding high appointments; these individuals, on account of an ancient grudge, he has falsely accused and confined, although they are scrupulous in their conduct, that to the best of their power they even avoid treating upon and giving pain to ants and flies when they move about, with how little reason therefore he thought capable of originating or abetting in any way such a transaction!

Again Sunghsee Jotha Ramjee performed the chief business of the state for a good long period, and was entirely guiltless of any offence, but the Rawul managed to bring him into difficulties, and ultimately to ruin.

The Almighty has made your honor lord of the whole country, and the fountain of justice, as was Noarsheewan in his time. Your honor is gifted with high intelligence, and acquainted with all that passes. When any one free from bias, and disposed to do justice, shall be appointed to investigate and ascertain the truth, all past and present occurrences will be fully elucidated, and deceit and falsehood will avail no one.

I have been under personal restraint from the very day the Rawul came here, and all the servants of the Raj, and the subjects of Jeupoor, are wretched and miserable, but I indulge the hope that the old officers, who have been imprisoned by the Rawul to gratify private animosity, will be liberated and restored to their former situations: then having chosen from among the individuals who have been long in employ the one who appears to me the best qualified by his talents and general intelligence for the office of Minister, and appointed him to that high situation, I will through him adopt measures for paying the sums due to the British Government.

Allow me to solicit from your honor's kindness an answer to this communication, to be written in Hin lawce that I may read it myself. By all means let a reply be forwarded.

No. 14. *In the hand-writing of Hasmund Chund.*

I have received and perused your letter, and have made myself acquainted with all your have-written regarding Jeupoor.

The account (statement written for the Supreme Government) has been written at length, but how can a document in the name of the Deelam (the Major) be drawn up, when there is no copy of the exact form of address forthcoming? For all the others I have written Urcees, in which there was no difficulty. I wrote them for those (Deewan Umar Chund, &c.) who are in confinement, and also, for the one (Rampal) at the Ghat; and, in the latter, I inserted all that we could wish to be urged. All that you have said respecting the Deelam (the Major) and Jeupoor will be known (from these Urcees); but nothing has been written in her name, as direct from herself; because, as there is here no copy of the prescribed mode of address, and no seal, I know not how to write. Should any thing that is contrary to form go, and the irregularity be noticed by the people (Members of Government, &c.) there, cause for apprehension on our part would arise. For the rest, in our memorial I mentioned fully all matters relating to Deosa and our property, and gave a complete detail of the treachery that had been practised towards the English. I had

also prepared another statement to forward, but before despatching it I consulted the Sahib-log of this place, who said don't be uneasy respecting an answer, what you have written will certainly be received by the Governor General and Members of Council; who will cause translations to be made, and become thoroughly acquainted with the contents—apprehend nothing and continue to write: accordingly, I acted as I had proposed.

Alves Sahib appears still to behave with courtesy towards the Rawul, which I do not at all comprehend.

You write that Futh Lal (son of Jotha Ram) says so and so, and ask if it be correct: the truth is, that he writes about many matters without due consideration, and it frequently turns out, afterwards, that there was in reality nothing in what he had so eagerly taken up. I have adopted precautions to get at the truth of what I have told you in this letter on his authority; and a great deal that he mentioned which appeared to be exaggeration, I have not inserted.

I am aware that he writes to you many rumours and hearsay-stories, which do not contain a particle of truth; and what you write to this place he takes care to make known, saying,—"it is contained in a letter which arrived to-day." Let me do all I can to stop him, such is his temperament that he is unable to rest until he has spoken out.

Date, 10th Budi Bhaloon 1891—19th August, 1893.

No. 15.—*In the handwriting of Futh Lal.*

Receive my respectful salutation. I have perused the contents of your letter:—you tell me to beware of strangers. Be at ease on this point; to the best of my judgment I will never make an imprudent disclosure, but for the will of God there is no help. In the letter to my uncle you have written in the same strain; there was no call for this! but if you really think me so very indiscreet and foolish, what can I say that may avail me.

You write for the khureetu,* by this time the copy of it will have reached you.

Orders have been received for the march of the army, and it will move on the 21 of Sawli Usoj (24th of September). Preparations are making for its march upon Jeupoor. The Lord Sahib has arrived in Calcutta.

Baldock Sahib is the Bura Sahib here: he says that he will effect the liberation of Sunghsee (Sunghsee Jotha Ram), who will return to his former situation; that he will write a letter to Major Alves, and that we must send a Vakeel and he will despatch his own servant. The two men on the way will call upon you; they are Bunees Dhur, on our part, and Hur Lal from the gentleman. The sum that shall be fixed & they will make known to you as they pass. If Purneshurjee is favourable, all will succeed.

A gentleman also said,—all the Thakoors will be dismissed to their homes, and Major Alves will affect to make a great deal of the Rawul, gratifying him in all things; but, eventually he will, without the slightest warning, seize and imprison him. The foregoing course of proceeding on the part of the Bura Sahib is confidently anticipated here.—Be happy!

* The address in the name of the Major to the Governor General in Council.

† For your liberation and restoration to power. The government to believe that money will effect the attainment of the object stated at evinced in many of these letters may, appear absurd; but the belief, such as it is, is very general in many if not most parts of India.

I have entered into an agreement with a Brahmin, and sealed * him for the space of sixty-four days.

Date Bhadon Soodi 12th 1892, or 4th September, 1835.

P S If it be the pleasure of Sreejee we shall soon meet again. Write to me, without fail, all that occurs. Our affairs will prosper now without doubt.

No 24—*Draught of a petition to the Governor General in Council in the name of Roopa Budarun.*

The petition of Roopa Budarun. Throughout Rajasthan there are Budaruns, and in our Raj for many generations past, they have been inmates of the Palace (these vacant space intervene, which it was perhaps intended to fill up subsequently). The Princes in addressing the Budaruns designate them "Jee Jee (sister)," and all the Thakoor of rank and the Moosahibs (Ministers) treat them with respect and courtesy. Such has been the observance with reference to females of this description here, and until the present period no Budarun has ever suffered degradation or dishonor. It pleased God to take away my master's since which, my enemies, availing themselves of their opportunity, have ill-treated me in various ways. Three months ago I was made a prisoner at the Ghri—and up to this time have not obtained my liberty; whereas, the former Budaruns of Maharaj Pratap Singhjee and Jugut Singhjee, reside in the royal female apartments, in the enjoyment of the allowances fixed for them, and are more honored and respected than ever. We Budaruns partake of the royal food that is prepared for the Palace, night and day we remain in attendance on our superiors, and are perpetually in their immediate presence. They have treated me in the unbecoming manner represented, and it is incumbent on your Honor to interfere in my favor, and as my enemies have calumniated and maligned me falsely, to award them suitable punishment. Your Honor will have come acquainted with all their insidious and fraudulent conduct; when they have gone so far as to place in confinement the Royal Mistress of the Raj, their treatment of me sinks to nothing! but your Honor's power and influence are mighty and extensive, and you will assuredly put an end to this injustice. If you make the order I shall obtain my liberty! and my prayer is, that I may be taken back to the presence of my Royal Mistress, or conveyed to Bindrabun.

Until this period no one has ever brought disgrace upon the female apartments of the Palace by turning guns against it, as has been done lately.

No 25.—*A letter from Jotha Ram to Haulum (hund in handwriting of Mungee Pooohit*

You have written that both the Urzees (for Calcutta) have been despatched this is as it should be. Write another petition, including a statement as from the Major Sahib, and fail not to transmit it. I send you matter for it in detail by the hands of Vishnoo Muhojun and Jotha harkari read all that I have written, and after due consideration, compose what is to be sent. Kunwurtjee (both Lal, Jotha Ram's son,) writes to ask how a khureetu can be forwarded without the seal of the Major Sahib; but there is no occasion for a khureetu, as a petition embodying a relation of occurrences, &c., which does not require a seal, will answer the purpose.

Letter has arrived from Juepoor and I send you the letter to read. Regarding what you wrote as to an error in writing, ascertain the fact beyond doubt, and let me know the truth.

My answers to the four persons, i. e. who came here direct and decisive, and I put them to a nonplus. Their report went to Juepoor, from whence the very

same questions were returned, they were again brought to me and I settled the matter in the same manner as before. I have already sent you an abstract of the contents of these queries, which you will have perused. Jutun Singh Rajawut was then sent by the officers to Juepoor, and if he brings an answer thence, and puts any more questions, I will write you the account hereafter.

You must write again (to Calcutta) in the name of the Budarunjee. You mention that I am about to be liberated, but I heard nothing of it. This Sahib is without doubt a second Rawul, and with regard to the latter, he creates disturbance and uproar in the city according to his will. He forges letters and khureetues, and then reads them to the Major Sahib and others. Whatever he does is replete and deceit, and from the day he arrived (at Juepoor) events prognosticating evil have been perpetually occurring. He had an elephant killed, on which occasion some five or six men were killed. Again, the Rawul visited the temple of Luit Kishor to have a Rakhee (bracelet) put round his wrist, when a bull gored his horse so that his entrails came out and he died. Many similar occurrences of evil portent have taken place.

Make an arrangement with some Sahib for the purpose of sending your petitions and narratives, in English and Persian through him, or else make use of the press in such manner that they may be sure of arriving there (in Calcutta) and may produce the desired impressions.

Date, Bhadon Budi 9th, 1891—(17th August, 1835)

Preliminary Examination of Sunghree Jotha Ram on various papers seized at Deora and Agia.

Deora, Thursday, 3rd December, 1835—Present Officially, Major Alves, Agent to the Governor General, Captain Thorsby Political Agent Shikhiwatee, and Captain Ludlow, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General Thakoor Chund Singh, Ruhmut Oollu Khan, Vukeel, and two Pundits.

The letter of Hookum (hund to Jotha Ram found at Deora, marked No 1, is shown to Jotha Ram and he is asked if he knows the handwriting.

A—It appears to me to have been written at Agra.

Q—From what do you judge? The word Agia is not in the letter, how then do you know that it was written there?

A—I am not acquainted with the letter, but on looking at it I say so, the certainty may be obtained from my servant. I do not know where it was written or what it came.

Q—Did you never see this letter before, or hear the contents of it read?

A.—I have never seen it or read it, nor has it ever been read to me.

Q.—In that case how do you know that it is from Agra?

(To the foregoing question no answer to the purpose can be obtained.)

Q—You declare that you have not seen this letter before or heard it read, how then can you say that you are not aware of the contents, as you have not now read it?

A—I say so conjecturally. It may have come from Agra, but I know nothing of it.

Q—How often have you written to Agra?

A.—I wrote one letter by the officer (who escorted him to Deora), and another letter when I wanted a

* In allusion to the inquiry that had taken place respecting embezzlements.

Tent; and when my family went to Agra I wrote four letters in my Tent at the Bagh near Deosa.

Q.—Did you cause those letters to be written or write them yourself?

A.—I wrote them myself.

Q.—Did you write them all with your own hand, including the one for the Tent?

A.—I wrote the others with my own hand, but Mangeea, or some one else, may have written the one for the Tent—I am not certain.

Q.—Have you not caused any other letters to be written?

(A sign of negation made, but no denial given in words.)

Q.—When was Mangeea entertained by you as a servant?

A.—He has been eight or ten years in my service, but in this interval I had discharged him, and he was re-entertained five or six months before I came to Deosa.

Q.—Are you not acquainted with the handwriting of your brother?

A.—I am in doubt whether it was written by himself, or by one of his servants.

Q.—Cannot you speak positively as to your brother's style of writing?

A.—The writing is inverted, therefore I am not sure whether it be that of Hookum Chund or one of his servants. It is addressed to Majeea.

Q.—Did he always write in this manner?

A.—He did not—I have never seen this mode of writing in the letters I have received from him.

Q.—What was the cause of this letter being written inversely?

A.—People write so all over the world, and they also use numerical characters.

Letter No. 15, of Deosa papers, from Futih Lal at Agra, is put into the hands of Jotha Ram.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this letter?

A.—This appears to have been written by Futih Lal to Mangeea. He has used the word "Dunduo," (respectful salutation) from which I judge that it was written to Mangeea (who is a Brahmun).

Q.—(When the letter has been read). For whose information was all this intelligence written? And why is it said—"I have perused the contents of your letter"—what letter is alluded to?

A.—He has written the intelligence for Mangeea, and the letter will have been received by Mangeea. I know nothing about it, those men must be questioned.

Q.—When did the khureetu spoken of in the letter reach you or Mangeea?

A.—It did not come—I know not, but if it came to Mangeea he will know.

Q.—What is the meaning of the passage in this letter—"You tell me to beware of strangers?"

A.—When Futih Lal, Hookum Chund and others went from hence and arrived at Agra, they commenced cooking and eating separately, wherefore I wrote from this, telling them that at this period of distress it was not right to make their meals in that divided manner; on this account the passage respecting strangers was written.

Letter No. 16.—This letter is in the handwriting of Mangeea Porohit.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this letter?

A.—I do not know it.

Q.—(The letter is read through.) Who wrote this, and to whom was it addressed?

A.—I do not know. I am ignorant of all about it.

Q.—This letter appears to be in answer to the one you have just seen, and stated to have been written by Futih Lal?

A.—I am not acquainted with the matter: I know nothing about it.

Original of No. 12.—Copy of khureetu said to have been transmitted to the Governor General in Council.

Q.—Whose handwriting is this?

A.—I do not know. That Mangeea and others come, and ask them.

Q.—Do you recognize the writing? Have you seen the paper before or heard it read?

A.—I am not acquainted with the writing. I do not know the paper: never heard it read or saw it.

Q.—How can you know without reading it, that you have not seen the paper before or heard the contents of it?

A.—I said so on merely looking at the paper.

Q.—Futih Lal wrote in No. 15 that the copy of the khureetu would have been received; what khureetu did he refer to?

A.—It is all false; and if I have written letter or note to the Majee Sahib, or the Budarun, or to any other person in Juepour, since I have been here, I am a liar. Inquire into the matter.

Original of No. 3.—Given to Jotha Ram.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this paper?

A.—It has been written by Hookum Chundjee, and came to Mangeea and others.

Q.—Did it come to you or to Mangeea?

A.—It came to Mangeea and others: he has written a blessing for me upon the top of the letter. Dhunjee Chubdar was his servant, and he will have written for intelligence respecting a statement of property.

Q.—Do you know the handwriting? Has the whole, including the superscription, been written by Rao Buhadoor (Hookum Chund,) or is there a difference in the hand?

A.—The writing is that of Rao Buhadoor; though the superscription is in a larger hand, the style is uniform.

Q.—(After the letter has been read.) It is written here,—"I have sent the paper to Calcutta in my own name, and it stated the cause of those four," who are the four to whom the allusion is made?

A.—You must ask them; I do not know. You must ask them this question. Ask those who wrote the letter.

Q.—Though you may not know to a certainty, say who you think the four may be?

A.—I do not know at all who the four are. The writer will know; or as the letter came to Mangeea and others, they will know.

Original of No. 5.—Shown to Jotha Ram.—The letter was written by some one at Juepour.

Q.—Whose handwriting is this?

A.—I am not acquainted with it.

Q.—(The letter having been read.) Is this, there is mention made of the four persons: who are four? and who are "the two bearing the same name"? This letter was found with your servants who were your person.

A.—I am not acquainted with this paper; question those servants as to who wrote it, and to whom it was written. Ask them, for I know nothing about it.

Paper No. 17.—Is shown to Jotha Ram.

Q.—What letter is this, and in whose handwriting is it?

A.—I do not know it.

Q.—(When the letter has been read.) This was found amongst your papers; how is it that you know nothing of it?

A.—I know it not. Ask the servants with whom it was found; I have never perused or heard it read; therefore what should I know about it?

Original of No. 8 of Agra papers (a letter written from Juepoor by Juwahir Singh, son of Chumun Singh) put into the hands of Jotha Ram.

Q.—Whose handwriting is this?

A.—I do not know—Mangeea and others will know.

Q.—(The letter having been read.) Have you heard the contents of this letter before? Did Mangeea never make mention of them to you?

A.—I never heard this letter read, nor saw it: I know nothing of it. Sentries were about my person. How can I know what paper it is? If it be in the writing of the son of Chumun Singh, I am not acquainted with it.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the handwriting of Chumun Singh?

A.—I have not seen it for nine months past, having had no intercourse with him; but I have seen it in former times, when I transacted business.

Q.—Do you know the handwriting of his son Juwahir Singh?

A.—I do not know it.

The original letter of Chumun Singh, No. 43 of Agra Papers.

Q.—Who is the Buru-Sunkur spoken of in this letter? Also, after examination, say whether you are acquainted with the handwriting?

A.—I know nothing of this letter.

Q.—Does it appear to be from Chumun Singh or not?

A.—A suspicion arises in my mind, (that it is from him.)

Q.—If it be from Chumun Singh, to whom will he have written it? Who is the person termed Buru-Sunkur, and for whom is it said,—"By the assistance of Purmes-har every thing becomes practicable, therefore do not perplex and harass yourself!"

A.—How should I know to whom he wrote it.

Q.—If it be really Chumun Singh's letter, for whom will he have written,—"that the wretch may this time be utterly ruined, when all obstacles will be removed to you?"

A.—The person who wrote the words, and the receiver of the letter, will have understood the hidden meaning. I do not know; and, not knowing, how can I answer the question.

Original of No. 4, (letter from Gyan Chund) put into the hands of Jotha Ram.

Q.—Whose writing is this? Look at it attentively.

A.—I never read this letter and know nothing about it; I never saw this handwriting; ascertain of those whom it came whole it is; I do not know whose it is.

Q.—This letter was found among the papers of your elder brother Hookum Chund, at Agra, and you have heard the contents read; say to whom and what do these relate?

A.—I know not what they signify. Ask the question where the letter was found. How should I know whose it is.

Q.—In this letter it is written—"Our antagonist is acquiring strength," and "all the Nagas here, the Battalions, Hunwant Singh, Bhurt Singhjee, and those who were with us before, have been engaged to fidelity in our cause through Bhuttacharj Muharaj." What do these passages signify?

A.—How should I know? Ask this of Bhuttacharj, whose name is mentioned. I know nothing about the matter; interrogate those to whom the letter went.

Q.—It is also written here—"It was settled with the Majee Sahib that we should without fail seize the adversary and put him to death; but the Majee says—"If Bahajee has arranged with the Sudur, let him write truly to that purport." In this passage three persons spoken of, the Majee Sahib, the adversary, and Bahajee. Who are the three?

A.—The writer will know who is the Majee, who the adversary, and who the Bahajee; how should I know? Or the Agra man will know who wrote it.

Q.—Again, it is written—"Your Honor wrote formerly to Dadajee, telling him that the arrangement was effected, and giving him encouragement and confidence, and he sent the paper for the perusal of the Deelau, who derived consolation and assurance therefrom." Now, this letter is in the handwriting of Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund, and in it is written—"Your Honor wrote formerly to Dadajee," &c.; Dadajee, or Umur Chund is the writer's father; and a note bearing your handwriting was found among the papers of Deewan Umur Chund, the same which was shown to you by Captains Ludlow and Conolly; this note appears to be the one alluded to in the letter of Gyan Chund, as the description given of that agrees with the purport of this?

A.—The note bearing my handwriting, which you say was found among the papers of Umur Chund, is a forged and false document, and my autograph is not in it.

Q.—Deewan Umur Chund has said that, "this will be a note of Sunghee Jotha Ram which Rawuljee seized at the Ghaut;" and Rajoo Lal has declared, positively, that it bears the handwriting of Sunghee Jotha Ram; moreover all readers of Hinduee who compare the handwriting of Sunghejee upon this and other papers, must acknowledge that this superscription is the writing of Sunghejee; therefore it cannot be considered in the light of a forgery. You are at liberty now to offer any explanation as to the purport or meaning of this document, but if you decline to avail yourself of the opportunity, it will be concluded to refer to the events of the 4th of June at Juepoor?

A.—If I have written it, and it is my note, then deem me guilty in respect of those events.

Q.—The connection of Deewan Umur Chund and Siyu Lal with the criminal occurrences of the 4th of June last is considered to be proved; and this paper, with your handwriting upon it, was found among other papers belonging to Deewan Umur Chund; the letter of Gyan Chund, also, was found at Agra among the papers of Hookum Chund; and the latter appears to acknowledge the receipt of the former, as the tenor of a communication therein stated to have been received, agrees with the purport of this note. If, therefore you can benefit yourself by offering any explanation touching this note, do so unreservedly!

A.—Ascertain the point in any manner you please. Interrogate the whole of Juepoor. This is not my note, nor is this my handwriting. It is assuredly a forgery.

(To be continued.)

MEETING OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

A meeting was held on the 10th October, at the Town Hall, by the Uncovenanted Servants of Government for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan for a Widow's Pension Fund, which had been prepared by a Committee, and to a certain extent approved by the Government. On the motion of Mr. Oxborough, Mr. FRANCIS took the chair a little before eleven.

After a few words from the chair declaring the object of the Meeting, and a remark from Mr. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. CROW,—the gentleman who had acted as Secretary to the Committee read the resolutions of the Meeting in February last year, and the proceedings of the subsequent Meeting on the 25th July following,—the opinion of Captain HENDERSON upon the two schemes of Mr. CARR and Mr. PETERS, the latter of which (that which was now offered to the Meeting) he preferred as being based on scientific principles of calculation,—the subsequent proceedings of the Committee,—and lastly, then report. As the latter will be published immediately, we shall for the present merely state, that the scheme contemplates only a provision for widows; but the calculations being made upon the supposition that 4 per cent. would be the rate of interest on the accumulating capital, the offer of Government to allow 6 per cent. interest will, it is expected, create a considerable surplus available as a provision for children, upon the proposed rates of subscription; enough, it is hoped, to allow half the amount of the widow's pension to her children under age after her death. Persons losing their situations are to be allowed to continue their subscriptions to the Fund except in case of dismissal for misconduct, in which case the sums already contributed by them are to be returned and their names struck off; but if they get restored to public employment, they are to be allowed to come upon the Fund again at their former rates of subscription, on paying up arrears.

Mr. CROW expressed the obligations of the Meeting to the Committee for the attention they had bestowed upon the subject, and was sure that the scheme must be entitled to their confidence, since Government had not thought it necessary to have it even revised before giving it their sanction. He therefore moved the following Resolution, seconded by Mr. STACY,

Resolved.—That the Report of the Committee just read be published for general information— which resolution was carried *nem. con.*

In answer to a question put by Mr. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SMITH explained that, though the table was calculated only for lives up to sixty, there was no intention to exclude older lives it offered, at proportionate rates of subscription.

The second Resolution was proposed by Mr. RYLAND and seconded by Mr. CARR, namely:

Resolved.—“That the Widows' Pension Scheme submitted by the Committee be adopted, it having received the countenance of Government, and that the Fund be opened on the 1st January 1837.”

Mr. RYLAND emphatically urged that it was essential to adopt the measure in its present shape; they might extend the principle hereafter, but if they hesitated to adopt this scheme and to accept the liberality of Government now tendered to them, they would find it very

difficult to get up another fund, and he should despair of their having any fund at all.

Mr. CARR observed that the principle assumed in the calculations was to give every subscriber the full value of his subscription for his widow; that a provision for children had not been taken into account, but the question would be considered between this and the 1st January, how far the difference in the rate of interest between four and six per cent might be made to go towards their benefit. It was intended to reserve the whole of that difference for the children.

Mr. PETERS, in an animated speech, insisted that it would be a disgrace to them not to include the families of subscribers in the scheme, and that subscription should be made compulsory as in the Pilot's and other Funds supported by Government.

Mr. WILCH expressed his general concurrence in the remarks of Mr. PETERS, and thought the Committee's report and table of rates ought to have been previously published, for at present there were few who knew any thing about the principles on which the scheme was formed. He therefore moved the following amendment:

Resolved.—That a lithographed copy of the table of subscriptions and of the rules just read, embodied in a pamphlet, explanatory of the principles of calculation observed in drawing up the scheme proposed for our adoption, be circulated to every office at the Presidency and in the Mofussil for the more particular information of the Service at large, and with the view of ascertaining whether the majority are in favor of making it a compulsory one.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK seconded the amendment, and a great deal of animated discussion ensued for which we have no room, except to mention that the principal speakers were Mr. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. PETERS. The amendment being put to the vote, was carried by a majority of 57 to 33.

This result was considered by many as a rejection of the Fund altogether. However, the apprehended evils of delay and conflicting opinions in consequence of the reference, were happily neutralised by a Resolution proposed by Mr. GARDNER, and seconded by Mr. OXBOROUGH.

Resolved.—“That the proposed Fund be established on the 1st January 1837, subject to such modifications as may hereafter appear expedient, consequent to the intended circulation of the pamphlet referred to in Mr. WILCH's amendment.”

A good deal of discussion arose upon this, which we have no time to report, and an amendment was proposed by Mr. PETERS, which was lost, the above resolution being carried by a majority of 23 to 11.

Thanks were then voted to Lord AUCKLAND, on the motion of Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. OXBOROUGH, for the liberality with which he had dealt with their Petition;—and after the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up at half past one. There was upwards of a hundred persons present in the early part of the proceedings.—*Calcutta Courier.*

MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MADRAS CLUB.

Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Subscribers to the Madras Club, held on the 28th September, 1836, under Rule XI. Para. 2.

PRESENT.

Brig. Genl. Doveton c. e.	Doctor Buck,
Colonel G. Waugh, Vice.	P. B. Smollett, Esq.
Lieut. Colonel Walpole a.	Lieut. Col. Frith,
Captain Snow,	Major Derville,
Captain Otter,	Captain Philpot,
W. Hart, Esq.	Æ. R. Macdonnell, Esq.,
W. Speid, Esq.	Major A. Kerr,
G. F. Fischer, Esq.	Lieut. Mackenzie,
Captain Power,	C. S. Shubrick, Esq.
Major Wallace,	Captain Wynch,
Colonel Hanson,	O. Viveash, Esq.
Captain Poole,	Lieut. Mackenzie,
Lieut. Stewart,	Captain Consideine,
Lieut. Haynes,	J. Scott, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Logan,	Captain Macdonald,
Captain Forster,	Lieut. Gordon,
Captain Lindesay,	Cornet Mills,
A. D. Campbell, Esq.	Doctor Wills,
President.	J. C. Wroughton, Esq.
J. Pough, Esq.	J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
S. Crawford, Esq.	Lieut. Lavie,
Doctor Middlemass,	Major Watson.
Doctor Mackintosh,	

After opening the meeting, the President requests that the Subscribers will proceed to the election of a Chairman, and it is accordingly proposed by Colonel Hanson and seconded by Major Wallace that Brigadier General Doveton be requested to take the Chair. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Campbell and seconded by Major Wallace.

That Para. 8, of Rule VII. be rescinded.

Not having been carried by a majority of two-thirds, the proposition is lost.

Proposed by Mr. Campbell and seconded by Mr. Macdonnell.

That Donation and Subscription be for the future payment to the Secretary of the Club. Negatived by a majority.

Proposed by Col. Hanson and seconded by Mr. Macdonnell.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Brigadier General Doveton for his conduct in the Chair.

JOHN DOVETON, Chairman.

Club House, 28th September, 1836.—*Madras Herald*.

CIVIL FUND MEETING.

At a General Quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, holden at the Town Hall on Monday the 31st October, 1836.

The Hon'ble W. MELVILLE, in the Chair.

1.—Read the following letter from Mrs. Armstrong, widow of the late Mr. James Armstrong, of the Civil Service, dated the 16th April, 1836, with its enclosure, claiming the benefits of the Institution for herself and six children; also correspondence with Mr. Bushby relative thereto.

Resolved unanimously—That the construction put by the Managers on Article 46 in reply to the reference of Mr. Bushby on behalf of Mrs. Armstrong, be confirmed. That interest being fixed at 5 per cent. by Article 46, no alteration can be allowed thereon—That the present income being calculated independent of the Opium Commission of 1834-5, but including that 1833-4—also exclusive of a probable asset of 10 000 Rs. from insolvent Agency Houses, and also an exact account value of property not at Goruckpore, to be hereafter realized

2.—Read the following letter, dated the 11th May, 1836, with its enclosure, from Mrs. Boddam, widow of the late Mr. Rawson H. Boddam, of the Civil Service, claiming the benefits of the Institution for herself and six children.

Resolved.—That the application of Mrs. R. H. Boddam for admission to the benefits of the Fund, be transmitted by the Managers to the Agents in England, and they be empowered to grant her the usual allowance on receiving the prescribed affidavit and account of the Estate.

3.—Read the following letter from Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, dated the 8th October, 1836, with its enclosure,

claiming the benefits of the Institution for the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Louis, of the Civil Service, and his three children.

Resolved.—That Mrs. Louis be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, subject to the prescribed ascertainment of property.

4.—Read the following letter from the Messrs. Codd, dated the 29th April, 1836, forwarding a letter from Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Henry Smith, of the Civil Service, on the subject of his future subscriptions to the Funds of the Institution.

Resolved unanimously.—That Mrs. H. Smith is entitled under the Rules in force to claim an interest in the Fund contingent on Mr. Smith's demise, without any contribution from the Pension granted by the Hon. Court to Mr. Smith.

5.—Read a letter from Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, requesting to be excused, on account of his numerous pressing duties, from serving as a Manager of the Fund.

Proposed by Mr. Macfarlan, seconded by Mr. Millett, and *Resolved unanimously*—That Mr. George Uday be elected in Mr. Macnaghten's place.

6.—Certain Resolutions communicated from Allahabad being then taken into consideration, it was, upon the motion of Mr. J. R. Colvin, seconded by Mr. Reid—

Resolved.—That this Meeting be adjourned to Saturday the 3d December, and that the papers and propositions laid before it be referred to a Sub-committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. H. T. Prinssep, F. Millett, J. P. Grant, and Hy. Torrens, and that they be requested to assist the Chairman in classifying the same and preparing a report thereon, to be laid before

the said Meeting : which report to be previously printed and circulated.

As an amendment to the above, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. J. P. Grant :

That the proposed new Rules be sent back to the Committee of Revision, with directions to consider them in connexion with the opinions this day submitted to the Chairman of the Meeting, to remodel the said Rules if they shall see fit, to publish a draft of the Rules so remodelled six weeks before the next Quarterly Meeting

with their remarks thereon, and that the Committee be authorised to add to their numbers.

That the Rules so remodelled be considered at the next General Meeting.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost, and the original Resolution was carried by a considerable majority.]

The Meeting then broke up, with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.—*Calcutta Courier*.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The fourth Quarterly General Meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, was held at the house of the Secretary, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1836, when Dr. Savers was called to the chair, and the following report read :—

“ Since the last Quarterly Meeting the Committee of Management have been anxiously employed in carrying the resolutions then passed into effect. In conformity with those resolutions the subscribers to the Fund have been called upon to pay up the arrears of their donation and subscription, within 12 months, from the 31st day of August last ; a circular address to non-subscribers, inviting them to join the Fund before the 31st day of the present month, has been drawn up and circulated, together with a power of attorney for signing the Fund Deed, to each member of the service.

The Fund Deed is now ready for signature. It was thought proper to have one, to prevent the disputes and misconceptions and probably litigation, which more or less happen in all such institutions, whose regulations are not drawn up in a legal form. Great care has been taken, and great attention paid to have it strictly in accordance with the regulations ; it is in fact the code of regulations itself, and as such will be printed, and a copy sent to each subscriber.

The powers of attorney for signing the Deed were sent to the service during the first week of August. Owing to the nature of this document, and that of the Deed not having been fully understood, some parties have held back from returning it duly executed to this office ; 140, however, has already come in ; and an explanatory notice having been inserted in the newspapers, it is hoped the remainder, or at any rate a great majority of them, will arrive before the period for joining the Fund shall have expired.

With reference to the payment of arrears, a memorandum has been made out, and sent to each subscriber, of the sum due by him on that head to the Fund. This has been a work of much difficulty and delay ; owing partly to the number of these accounts, but chiefly to the want of documents in the office from which to make them out ; for in consequence of the inadequate allowance granted to the late secretary during the time the Fund was in abeyance, the records could not be kept up ; and some statements of recoveries have not yet been rendered. Each account, therefore, has been made out from the statements of payments furnished by the Accountant General ; every item of payment having been separately examined. From these causes, and from the hurry in which the accounts have been prepared, error in some instances have been unavoidable ; but the Committee trust they are but few in number ; while they are certainly such as must be detected, either by the

subscribers themselves or by the Committee, when time shall have allowed the ledger to be duly posted up.

A vacancy having occurred in the management, by the election of Mr. Assistant-Surgeon J. T. Pearson to the office of Secretary ; the votes, collected in anticipation of the possibility of such an event were examined, and a majority was found to be in favor of Mr. Surgeon H. S. Mercer, who was accordingly declared duly elected, and has accepted the office.

Mr. Assistant-Surgeon G. N. Cheek being not satisfied with the decision of the Committee and of the quarterly meeting, relative to his desire to become a member of the Fund, he having declined promotion some years before it was formed, and thus, as they think, placed himself out of its pale, has submitted his case to the subscribers ; and as two other gentlemen are in the same situation with regard to having so given up promotion, the question has been made a general one. This, and the modification of the regulations required by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, are now before the subscribers.

Several propositions for altering the rates of subscription have been submitted to the management. Some parties think the rates press heavily upon the junior branches of the service ; while others, on the contrary, think the seniors pay too much, the Committee have carefully considered these propositions, but have declined circulating them to the subscribers in the present state of the Fund. When it is fairly brought into operation, any defects in its regulations will become apparent, and must be met by amendments ; but until then the Committee are convinced any alterations are likely to do more harm than good. And this opinion is justified by the consideration that the Agra Committee, who framed these regulations, consulted the laws and rates of subscription of the similar Indian institutions, and adopted such only, as had been proved by experience to work well. They are now upon their trial, if any be found based upon erroneous principles, they will be immediately submitted by the Committee for amendment : but until they are thus proved, it is on every account advisable that they should be suffered to remain undisturbed.

A proposition has been made by two subscribers, Assistant Surgeons H. Taylor and D. Woodburn, to suspend the operation of the Fund, until the decision of the Hon'ble Court of Directors shall have been received upon the memorial praying that the boon lately granted to the rest of the army may be extended to the Medical branch of the military service. After mature consideration the Committee were compelled to decline circulating this proposition, for the reasons given in their letter in reply to the proposers which was published in the newspapers. They are happy to find that their decision

has given very general satisfaction ; only one subscriber having expressed himself as desirous that the proposition should be circulated ; while a considerable number have protested strongly against it. Messrs. Taylor and Woodburn, however, have again pressed the managers to comply with their request, but have again been refused ; nor can the Committee consent to it consistently with duty ; which, they conceive, as imperatively binds them to reject an injurious proposal, as to adopt a good one. If those gentlemen are still dissatisfied, they have the power, in accordance with the 11th regulation of section 4, to submit it for approval to the next quarterly meeting, when, if it be adopted, or they be dissatisfied with the decision of that meeting, the Committee of Managers will submit it to the service, in obedience to the regulation quoted above.

The majority of the letters received during the quarter relate to various questions upon the subject of the regulations, and the accounts of the individuals who wrote them. As was anticipated, some parties have declared themselves unable to pay up the arrears of subscription within the period stipulated ; and to them the Committee, on their own responsibility have granted an extension of time. But some have already paid up the whole of their arrears ; and the great majority have made arrangements for doing so.

An idea having gone abroad that statements regarding the Fund, which appeared in some of the public prints, are to a certain extent authorized by the committee ; having in fact a demi-official authority ; the Committee take this opportunity of declaring that every thing relating to the Fund, which may appear in any publication, un-issued by themselves, or by their secretary, is written and published without their sanction.

By a resolution of the last meeting, the Committee were empowered to offer three annuities, when a majority of signatures should have been obtained to the Deed ; and others as the requisite funds are collected. Three annuities are accordingly declared, and others will be offered as the arrears come in. The Committee might, indeed, at this time, have offered another, the collections not officially reported, being such as to allow of their doing so with safety, but as the regulations strictly provide for a surplus sum of 30,000 rupees to meet contingencies, they do not feel themselves warranted in a measure which would reduce the funds, even to the smallest extent, below it.

In the last report the number of members amounted to 175 ; of these, none have signified their intention to withdraw ; and as most of them have paid up either the whole, or part of their arrears of subscription, it is not expected that any will do so. While there have been 60 new subscribers during the quarter, and 4 who formerly withdrew before the court's sanction was obtained, have again joined the fund.

At the last Quarterly Meeting the recoveries on account of the Fund in the Civil and Military departments had been rendered up to the 30th of April last, shewing an amount, (without interest,) of sicca rupees 78,612-6-7 : to this sum there is now to be added net recoveries in the Military Department for May, June, and July as far as the paymasters' and other accounts have been received, Co.'s rupees 653-4-7 or Sicca rupees 612-7-4 ditto Civil Department (Revenue) Co.'s rupees 80, Sicca Rupees 75—total Sicca Rupees 687-7-4.

In the Agra Presidency Receipts and Disbursements for 1834-35, amount credited is Company's rupees 2054-15-3, or sicca rupees 1966-6-0, making a total of sicca rupees 81,256-3-11. The expenditure during the

quarter has been, for the office expenses Company's rupees 750-0-0, or sicca rupees 703-2-0, for printing circular, &c. Company's rupees 36-0-0, or sicca rupees 33-12-0—total sicca rupees 736-14-0, leaving a balance in favor of the Fund of sicca rupees 805,19-5-11.

No statement of recoveries in the Agra presidency for 1835-36, nor paymaster's accounts for four divisions ; nor treasury accounts from several districts, have been received : nor have any collections by collectors in the north-western provinces been reported.

Therefore, besides the above sum of sicca rupees 81,256-3-11, there is in the General Treasury due to the Fund, the whole interest upon the collections of the respective years, from 1st January 1833 to the present date, and the recoveries for May, June, and July, of which the accounts have not been rendered, together with the subscriptions for August, and September last, the latter now in course of payment.

Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart, and Co. have been appointed agents to the Fund in England.

Much inconvenience having been caused by the accounts being kept in sicca rupees while all other public institutions have theirs in Company's rupees, the Committee have determined to adopt the latter ; an equivalent amount being charged ; viz. Company's rupees 106-10-8 for 100 sicca rupees. In this currency, therefore, and at this, the real exchange, the subscriptions, &c. will for the future be calculated. For the present and past years, the rates having been fixed on the lower scale, the following are the sums to be paid in Company's rupees monthly, by the respective ranks.

San. Rs. Co's Rs.

Members of Med. Board,....	120	128	0	0
Superintending Surgeons....	80	85	5	4
Surgeons.....	28	29	13	10
Assist. Surgeons, 1st class..	16	17	1	1
Do. do. 2d class.....	10	10	10	8
Do. do. 3d do	6	6	6	5

The Committee are highly gratified by the manner in which the call for the payment of arrears has been met ; and by the general support they have experienced. As they anticipated, difficulties have arisen in their way, and still exist, but they daily decrease in magnitude ; and the vigorous operation of the Fund, will soon convince all parties of its utility and success.

The following resolution was moved by H. H. Goodeve, M. D., seconded by W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D., and carried unanimously.

That the report now read be confirmed and adopted ; and that this meeting do more especially approve of that paragraph wherein the Committee state that they have used a discretionary power to permit an additional extension of time to those members, who have proved themselves unable to liquidate their arrears, within the specified period.

The Fund Deed was then signed by all present ; and also for 140 members by their constituted attorney.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the chairman.

J. T. PEARSON,

Sec. Medical Retiring Fund.

Hurkaru.]

STEAM FUND.

The steam committee, it will be observed, after having retained the fund placed at their disposal for upwards of three years have come to the resolution of returning it, under certain circumstances, to the contributors. The reasons which have induced them to take this step will be seen by their minute. We shall therefore merely add, that they have acted in accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted some months since, and say a few words with regard to the protest which two of the members have now recorded against the document.

The objection to the distribution of the fund rests upon the assumption that it may, and probably will, be wanted for the object for which it was originally collected. Had this been well founded we confess we should have considered it conclusive; but it will be observed that the committee have met it with the assertion that no prospect whatever exists of their being able to fulfil the design with the execution of which they were entrusted. It remained, therefore, for the opposite party to prove that such a prospect did exist, or abandon this portion of their objections. But they have declined to do so. It is true they assert, in vague terms, that some possible contingency may arise in which the fund will be wanted; but even if this point should be conceded, to what does it amount? Is a large sum of money to be locked up from year to year without any defined object, merely because the chapter of accidents may point out some use for it? At this rate the subscribers should at once give up all hopes of benefiting by their property. Many of them are leaving the country; many have left; and not a few have been swept by death. Among the Committee even the rapid change which society undergoes here is strikingly shown; for of the 21 members who once composed that body, death and other causes have left only 9. A proposition, therefore for the retention of the fund, until it is wanted, or even for a year or two longer, is tantamount to one for its abandonment by the subscribers, not a title of whom can be expected to be forthcoming a few years hence. Besides, as the committee show, the question of Steam Navigation now depends in a great measure upon the public authorities; and if they decide in its favor, as we think they eventually must, even if they have not already done so, the Steam Fund can be of no further use; for it is not to be supposed for an instant that two such Governments as those of Great Britain and India should be swayed in the course they pursue on such a subject by the paltry consideration of £10,000.

The next objection of the dissentients is, that the distribution of the Fund may counteract the impression which the Petition sent home in favor of Steam Navigation are calculated to produce. All those petitions, however, will have been received at least 8 months before the distribution can be known at home; and if any thing was to be done in consequence, it would be in progress. Nothing further, therefore, need be said as to this portion of the protest. Nor need we dwell upon the inconsistency of the concluding assertion, that the course pursued by the Committee shows they consider Steam Navigation hopeless with their minute, which expressly declares the contrary, and proves that they look upon its success as nearly certain.

But besides the fact which the Committee adduce in support of this favorable view of the subject, there are others, with which it is to be presumed they were acquainted, not less conclusive; the first and most important of which are preparation actually making by Government to keep up the communication with Egypt by steam;—in proof of which we need only refer to the unusually large shipments that are about to be made of coal to the Red Sea. To say, therefore, that the Committee despair, or any thing like it, is contrary to fact; for the Committee do nothing of the kind. They merely see no further service that they can perform; and are

evidently anxious that the trust reposed in them with so much confidence should be executed with equal good faith.

We have only to add, that one or two schemes for the appropriation of the Fund have lately been started, one of which has met with extensive support.

With regard to these abstractedly, but one opinion, we presume, can be entertained. Originating, as they all do, in the firm conviction, becoming more and more prevalent, of the vital importance of improving the internal communication of the country, the object they have in view is of the most laudable kind. We trust, therefore, they may meet with as much legitimate support as possible. When it was seriously proposed, however, to the Steam Committee to expend the whole of their funds in the construction of a road to Agra, a great deal too much was asked of them. The Committee, we look upon it, have only two courses to pursue;—either to proceed with some plan for securing a steam communication between Europe and India, or to return their funds to the contributors. To do any thing else with them would be a misappropriation. In deciding, therefore, against the Agra road, they have merely acted up to a rigid interpretation of the extent of their own powers, and ought not by any means to be considered hostile to the improvement.

The question of appropriation, however, now rests with the subscribers at large, and we can only say that we shall be delighted to see it decided in favor of any object of general utility.

MINUTE BY THE BOMBAY STEAM COMMITTEE.

(At a meeting held on the 20th October, 1836.)

The events of the last three years, connected with overland communication with Europe, have been such, that the Bombay Steam Committee are induced to examine the circumstances in which they are placed, with a view to the adoption of measures for the future disposal of the Steam Fund.

They find in the first place, that little or no prospect now exists of their being able to carry the plan into execution (even were it desirable to do so,) with which they first commenced operations, as the funds in their possession are by no means adequate for the purpose, and by the slow accumulation of interest are not likely to become so within any reasonable time.

The object for which they were constituted appears, at the same time, to be in a considerable degree accomplished: for it is to be observed that they merely contemplate re-opening the communication with Suez by steam as an experiment, to show the advantages it was capable of affording, and furnish data for others to act upon. In short, to ascertain whether the communication which had been abandoned by the Court of Directors after a few imperfect experiments, might not be kept up with advantage to the public.

All these points have been placed, by subsequent events, in a clear and satisfactory light. Four trips to Suez and back by the *Hugh Lindsay*, and several by sailing vessels, have been performed with marked success. A communication by steam between Malta and Alexandria has been established. The regular transmission of overland packets from England has also been secured; and it has been proved that the intercourse between the two countries may take place in the remarkably short space of 44 days. The subject, moreover, has been brought before Parliament, has been investigated by the House of Commons, and efforts have been made, under the directions of the British Government, to accomplish the object in view; and though so far with but doubtful success, yet with an energy and perseverance that lead the Committee to hope much from the future exertions of the authorities both here and at home.

In the hands in which the question, under these circumstances may be considered to rest, the Committee think it may with confidence be left. To act permanently as an executive body for the purpose of superintending steam navigation was never their intention, and they believe that no advantage could be expected to result from an attempt of the kind on the part of a body constituted as they are. Little or nothing, therefore, now remains for them to accomplish; and as the future success of steam navigation with Europe depends in a great measure, if not entirely, upon combinations over which they can have little or no control, they are of opinion that the fund with which they have been entrusted can be of no further service in their hands, and should be returned with as little delay as possible to the individuals by whom it was contributed.

They propose, therefore, to commence repaying it on the 1st of January next, unless a majority of the subscribers of 100 Rupees and above, as provided in the committee's prospect as should object to the proposition; and will be guided in the course they pursue in this respect by the communications they are favoured with on the point prior to the period mentioned.

With regard to the interest received on the funds some doubts have arisen in the minds of the committee. To apportion it rateably after the deduction of expenses, and for broken periods, would entail both labor and expense, and be attended with numerous other difficulties.

Besides, as the majority of the subscribers to the Fund, (comprising no less than eleven hundred individuals) contributed sums varying from 5 to 100 Rupees, the share they would each be entitled to from this source, after the payment of the expenses that have occurred, would be altogether insignificant.

In this dilemma, to guard against every misunderstanding from what might prove a fertile source of error in the settlement of their accounts, the committee propose that the balance, arising from interest, that may remain after the payment of expenses, be handed over to the following charitable institutions in equal proportions, viz.—The Bombay Education Society, the Native Dispensary, and the Benevolent Society.

It is proposed at the same time, as regards the principal of the Fund, that the distribution, if it take place as contemplated, should continue for the period of two years; and at the end of that time that the balance arising from unclaimed subscriptions be deposited with the consent of Government in the General Treasury, with a list of the claimants, and a request that it will be pleased to permit the Sub-Treasurer to superintend the future appropriation of the Fund, and at the end of four years, hold what may still remain unclaimed at the disposal of the institutions above mentioned and in the proportions stated.

Published by order of the Steam Committee,

G. ASHURNER, Secretary.

ANALYSIS OF THE STEAM FUND.

Disbursements 1832-33.. .. Re	3 0 0	Receipts Subscriptions .. Re	11,950 0 0
1833-34.. .. ,	1,120 1 93	Interest .. ,	73,460 0 0
Do. Boyd and Co. ,	725 1 5	Subscriptions .. ,	2,798 0 0
1834-35.. .. ,	724 3 21	Interest .. ,	70 0 0
1835-36.. .. ,	65 1 6	Exchange on Hoodee .. ,	5,439 0 0
		Subscriptions .. ,	5,364 0 0
		Interest .. ,	5,005 0 0
		Subscriptions .. ,	3,922 0 0
		Interest .. ,	
Re	2,638 3 25	Subscriptions .. ,	95,854 0 0
		Interest, &c. .. ,	12,154 0 0
Subscriptions, &c. refunded .. ,	7,977 0 80	Receipts .. ,	1,08,008 0 0
		Payments .. ,	10,616 0 0
Apparent Bombay Balance of the Fund .. ,			97,392 0 0
Estimated Value of Sa. Re 12,000 Co.'s paper received from Calcutta not passing through the Account in Cash at 169½ .. ,		Bombay .. ,	13,380 0 0
Apparent general Balance of the Fund .. ,		Bombay .. ,	1,10,772 0 0
Invested Bombay .. Re		Producing Sa. Re	
„ 1,01,273 0 0		„	93,500 0 0
„ 19,276 0 0		„	18,100 0 0
„ 16,012 0 0		„	15,000 0 0
„ 1,36,561 0 0		„	1,26,600 0 0
Resold by reason of Loans paid off .. ,	33,485 0 0	„	31,100 0 0
Bombay .. ,	1,03,076 0 0	„	95,500 0 0
Calcutta Subscriptions received in Government paper .. ,			12,000 0 0
Total Government paper of the Fund .. ,			1,07,500 0 0
Estimated Value as follows .. Sa. Re	65,900 of 1825-26 at 109 .. ,		71,831 0 0
„ 8,500 of 1829-30 at 111½ .. ,			9,477 0 0
„ 33,100 4 per ct. 1832-33 at 106½ .. ,			35,336 0 0
„ 1,07,500			1,16,643 0 0
Deduct Balance due to Remington and Co. .. ,			5,676 0 0
Estimated actual Balance in favor of the Fund .. ,		Bombay .. ,	1,10,967 0 0

E. E.

Bombay, 12th October, 1836.

REMINGTON AND CO.

* Arising from Disbursements and Repayments of Subscriptions, to meet which, paper has not been sold.

PROTEST.

I dissent from the resolution agreed to by the Committee, to return the subscriptions to the Steam Fund on the 1st of January for the following reasons.

1st. I consider it premature, because it is only during the present year that parties at home have derived any benefit from the communication via the Red Sea; and have consequently begun to take any interest in its success; and I think its regular establishment has been retarded from the want of zeal shown by parties interested at home.

2d.—Petitions to Parliament, calling for its interference, having been sent from this and the other Presidencies, we ought to wait until the result of these is known, before coming to a decision.

3d.—Because, should it be hereafter found necessary, as may be the case, to appeal to the community in aid of the establishment of Steam communication, it would be found difficult to collect such a sum as we now have, avowedly given for the furtherance of this object.

I therefore consider this proposition from the Steam Committee is likely to injure the cause, as tending to show they consider it a hopeless one.

JOHN SKINNER, *Member of the Committee.*

I concur with Mr. Skinner in his dissent and for the same reasons.

F. MCGILLIVRAY, *Member of the Committee.*

Bombay, 20th October, 1836.

TO THE BOMBAY STEAM COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,—We have learned with regret that your committee have come to the decision of proposing, on the 1st January next, to return to the different subscribers to the Steam Fund, the amounts of their subscriptions, unless a majority of those now in India who have subscribed Rs- 100 and upwards, should be opposed to this proposition.

Such a resolution we consider uncalled for, and injudicious, as, coming from your body, it cannot fail to have considerable weight with a majority of the subscribers, and will tend, we fear, to injure the cause, as it shews you consider it hopeless or distant, by throwing up so valuable a fund, which may yet be of the greatest service and assistance in regularly establishing a communication universally desired by every one in this country.

We consider the publication of this proposition and opinion from you as particularly unseasonable at the present time, just as the importance of the communication by the Red Sea is beginning to be appreciated, and the quickness with which it may be made, has so lately been proved, even under the present imperfect arrangements; which leads us to hope, that as parties hitherto lukewarm in the case in this country and at home, must thus be convinced of the speed with which letters and passengers may be conveyed, all will more zealously co-operate in strenuously endeavouring to have the communication via Egypt, regularly established, nor cease in their efforts to this effect, until it be accomplished.

While the result of the petitions from the three Presidencies, praying the British Parliament to give their powerful aid in calling on the Government to effect this object is unknown, this expression of opinion on your parts may lead many friends to the cause to think it is

abandoned by us, which we can assure you is far from being the case.

Should it even eventually turn out that this greatly desired communication with England will be established without the aid which the Steam Fund might afford, surely there are many objects intimately connected with that for which it was subscribed, to which it might be beneficially applied, and for which the subscribers would agree to its being transferred.

One occurs to us which we would now suggest to the subscribers at large for their opinion, and if agreed to, the Government of India might also sanction and contribute a further sum, viz. to improve the road from Agra to this Presidency, thereby ensuring to parties in the upper provinces and in these districts, a quicker and more speedy transmission of letters and parcels, and greater ease and security for passengers travelling. And while to them the benefits would be great, to Bombay also it would prove highly advantageous as facilitating a more extended traffic in that direction, and the gains to the overland communication, whenever established, would be greatly enhanced by the additional packets and passengers a good road would ensure.

As considerable sum was subscribed in the N. W. provinces of India, and a great portion by parties in the Bombay territories, the application of their subscriptions for their mutual benefit seems a legitimate employment of the fund, and though we acknowledge, one not directly in furtherance of the object originally intended, yet one so intimately connected in promoting its usefulness to the generality of the subscribers, and to increase its value and return to whoever may establish it, that we scarcely doubt a large majority of the subscribers would agree to their subscriptions being applied, as we have suggested.

However, we only hint at application of the fund as one in connexion with the overland communication which might meet the approval of the subscribers for eventually employing the amount of their subscriptions, should they not be required more directly in furtherance of the cause they were originally intended to aid, and as a reason why the money should not, as you propose, be immediately returned to the subscribers.

These subscriptions were given for a great and public object, and should not, we think, be returned till all hope of that object being effected is lost, or till we are well assured they can be of no aid or assistance in establishing it or some other, so intimately connected with it, as to be of the greatest use in promoting its success.

We remain, &c.

Subscribers of	Rs.	Subscribers of	Rs.
Remington and Co.	1,500	Gisborne Menzies...	1,000
Fergusson, Turner and Co.....	1,000	Macvicar Burn and Co.....	500
D. and M. Pestonjee	1,000	Roger D. Faria and Co.....	500
Forbes and Co.....	1,500	Do. for Damaun subscribers.....	1,500
Skinner and Co.....	1,500	B. and A. Hormasjee.....	500
Ritchie Stuart and Co.....	1,500	H. Fawcett.....	100
W. Nicol and Co....	1,000	Cursetjee Cowajee.	500
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.....	1,000	Cursetjee, Ardaseer and Co.....	500
J. Jejeebhoy for Mahomed Ally Rogny	1,000	W. Church, for McGregor Edmond and Co.....	1,000
J. Jejeebhoy Cursetjee Jamsetjee....	500	Manackjee Nowrojee	500

Bombay, 21st October, 1836.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, 1st October, 1836.

Letters from the following gentlemen were read :

From A. MacGowan, Esq., Calcutta, and J. Ronald, Esq., Surgeon, 24th Regt. N. I., requesting that their names might be withdrawn from the Society.

From C. Morehead, M. D., stating that Messrs. Leckie and Co. of Bombay, will undertake the agency of the Society at that Presidency ; in answer to a request that Dr. Morehead would ask those gentlemen to perform that office.

S. H. Batson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, was proposed as a member of the Society, by Dr. D. Stewart, seconded by Dr. J. Jackson.

The Secretaries' report upon the subject of the periodical proposed to be published by the Society was then read.

The report stated that in consequence of a resolution passed at a Meeting of the Society in March last, a circular had been dispatched to the Mofussil, requesting the opinion of members upon the propriety of publishing a periodical journal under the auspices of the Society and the mode of conducting it. At the same time calling upon the subscribers to pay up their arrears so as to enable the Society to meet the increased demands upon their funds which the proposed publication, if carried into effect, would necessarily entail upon them. The result of this appeal was the receipt of numerous replies in favor of the proposition. The majority deciding for a Quarterly rather than a Monthly journal, all the writers expressing themselves willing to pay the cost of forwarding it from the Head-Quarters of their respective divisions. The greater part of the letters were accompanied by remittances amounting in all to about Rs. 4,000. The funds of the Society were in consequence materially improved, the balance in its favor in the Union Bank being at present 4,671 Rs. after all expenses for the year have been deducted. The whole amount of subscriptions for 1836, and some arrears for former periods being yet unpaid.

The report went on to state that in compliance with the general wish of the members it was proposed to establish from the 1st January next, a journal of selections and original matter to be continued Quarterly and forwarded to the Head-Quarters of divisions at the cost of the Society.

It appeared from the printer's estimate that a journal of one hundred closely printed pages would cost about 320 Rs. per number. This with incidental expenses for drawings, would give an annual charge of about 1,600 Rs., and if 400 Rs. were allowed as the average of hawk charges, the whole would amount to 2,000 Rs. per annum. The hawk charges were, however, uncertain, because there was good reason to believe that these would be diminished materially by the proposed alterations in the post office.

With regard to the editorial management, the report stated, that the Secretary Dr. Goodeve, assisted by his colleague Dr. O'Shaughnessy, had already expressed their willingness to undertake that office, and that they were now fully prepared, with the concurrence of the

Society to commence their labors. In doing so, however, they stipulated for the sole responsibility of the editorial office, and that it should be placed on the same footing as the Editorship of the Asiatic Society's journal. Without this condition they could not be answerable for the success of their work. The society were of course at liberty to withdraw the trust confided in them whenever their labors were unnecessary or displeasing to the Members. It was proposed to place at the disposal of the Editors a certain sum for the purchase of periodical and standard works in addition to those already received by the Society, and an extra writer and hurkaru were requested.

This report was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

A case of cataract was then presented to the Society by F. H. Brett, Esq., which afterwards was read and discussed.

Mr. Brett's patient was a gentleman of advanced age, but of naturally good constitution, laboring under cataract of the right eye. The eye was otherwise apparently healthy, iris normal expanding and contracting freely, retina sensible to light and to the shadows of objects when brought near. The cataract appeared to be a hard cuticular one combined with opacity of capsule, lens rather small. After a fortnight's preparatory treatment, the operation of reclinacion was performed. The lens was depressed with facility, and the capsule freely ruptured. The patient was kept on abstemious diet and the pupil dilated by application of Ext. Belladonna to the eye brow : on the 3d day repeated syncope with high nervous irritability came on, there was watchfulness, jactitation and occasional wandering. This was partly attributable to the loss of the patient's accustomed stimulus of wine. A moderate quantity was accordingly administered, and a full dose of Hyoscyamus described at bed time. On the 4th day, it was necessary to apply 18 leeches to the brow to diminish inflammation, and a large dose of Hyoscyamus was repeated. On the 6th day, the bandages were removed and the pupil appeared clear and circular, but enormously dilated. There was not the slightest vision. The amaurotic symptoms were considered by Mr. Brett as merely temporary, cause, by the Hyoscyamus and Belladonna operating on a system weakened by the loss of its accustomed stimuli. The narcotics were consequently discontinued, a small blister applied to the temple, and a nutritious diet allowed. Next day light was distinctly visible, and the pupil contracted. The general health was also improved. Some conjunctival inflammation succeeded, which was much reduced by leeches and aperients, but the pupil remained dilated and there was scarcely any vision. The patient was very obstinate and refused to adopt any further remedial measures, the inflammation in consequence became chronic and continued for months together with an occasional recurrence of the nervous symptoms. Four months after this, Mr. Brett visited the patient and found the amaurosis still continuing. The pupil was perfectly clear, no vestige of capsule or lens remaining—the health good. No progress had taken place in the cataract in the left eye, an advantage which Mr. Brett attributes to the performance of the operation and the necessary antiphlogistic measures and counter irritation connected with it. Another advantage gained by the patient was that before the operation the vision was double, and consequently indistinct and inconvenience which did not subsequently exist.

H. H. GOODEVE,

Hurkaru.]

Secy. Med. and Phy. Society.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting of this Society was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th October, 1836.

PRESENT.

Dr. N. Wallich, M. D., Vice-President in the Chair. The Revd. Dr. Marshman; The Hon. Col. Rehling; Wm. Storm, Esq.; D. Hare, Esq.; Dr. Strong; J. W. Masters, Esq.; Charles Lyall, Esq.; M. S. Staunton, Esq.; A. Grant, Esq.; C. Trebeck, Esq.; Dr. Voigt; John Bell, Esq.

VISITOR.

Mr. G. Pratt.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were duly balloted for and elected members of the society, viz.

G. U. Adam, Esq.; R. Lowther, Esq.; P. McArthur, Esq.; A. McArthur, Esq.; C. Hutchins, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members:

M. P. Edgeworth, Esq., proposed by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Maharajah Dheraj Matabchund Bahadoor, and Rajah of Burdwan, proposed by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Dr. Wallich.

J. Furlong, Esq., (Kishnaghur,) D. McIver, Esq., (Rungpoor,) W. Innes, Esq., (Commercolly,) and J. M. Cripps, Esq., (Kishnaghur,) proposed by W. Storm, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Bell.

A. Freeman, Esq., (Bhaugulpore) proposed by G. F. Hodgkinson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Bell.

Dr. Robert White (Madras Establishment) proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Mr. Bell.

Dr. Charles Huffnagle, on the motion of the Secretary, was proposed by the Agricultural Committee as an Honorary Member, and warmly seconded by the General Meeting.

The proceedings of last month were read and confirmed.

The Secretary informed the meeting that he had received the Cherra Poonjee potatoes, of which he had sold the greater part that was eatable, and had distributed to mallee, half of the seed.

He had likewise received and distributed to Members requiring them, the English seeds received from Capt. White, as well as the Bombay Carrot seed.

The proceedings of the Agricultural Committee in regard to the distribution of coffee seeds, &c., also submitted and approved.

The Secretary informed the meeting that the first exhibition of vegetables would take place in the Town Hall, on the 6th November next.

The following communications, and contributions were read and presented, viz.

A letter from J. W. Grant, Esq., Export Warehouse keeper, dated 14th September, calling upon the Secretary for information respecting the ultimate disposal of 19 casks of American Cotton seeds, and 1 box of tobacco seeds, which were imported from England by order of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and were by order of Government handed over to the Agricultural Society for experiment and distribution.

The Secretary had replied to Mr. Grant's query, by referring that gentleman to the general distribution of the seed throughout India, and specially to the experiments made at Akra farm, which under the disadvantages of old seed

—soil unsuited to the successful maturity of the staple and want of precise knowledge as to the best season for planting—had given results which placed the question beyond a doubt, that the Cotton plant of America, particularly the Upland Georgia, could be advantageously cultivated in districts favorable to its development, and led the society to resolve, that every possible means should be adopted, to procure from America direct an abundant supplies of fresh seed.

The late Mr. John Palmer, who was always foremost in the ranks of those desirous to see improvement in the agricultural resources of India, then intimated through Mr. Kyd, that he would be happy to influence a shipment of seed direct from America, and the offer being thankfully accepted, the result is now laid before the Society in a letter.

From Charles Huffnagle, Esq., to the Secretary, dated Calcutta the 24th September, enclosing invoice and bill of lading per 45 bags of Cotton seed, shipped from Baltimore per *Cordelia*, Captain Beard, in virtue of Mr. Palmer's order. This consignment consists of

20 bags, containing	80 bushels of Upland Georgia.
15 bags "	90 ditto New Orleans.
10 bags "	30 ditto Sea Island.

Fl. 45 bags " 200 bushels of seed.

This commission deserves particular notice for several reasons.

It is the first of a series of shipments ordered by the Agricultural Society, with a view to introduce generally a better staple commodity in India.

It has come to hand, within the short space of 10 months, from the date of the Secretary's letter to the late Mr. Palmer, having had to travel from the interior to the port of Charleston, S. Carolina, thence to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, whence it was ultimately exported for Calcutta.

For this, consequently, the Society stand indebted to the exertions of Dr. Charles Huffnagle, an American gentleman resident in Calcutta, who has, in the spirit of liberality, waived all claim to profit or commission, and further tenders his valuable services, on all matters wherein they may be available.

From Captain Beard, commander of the *Cornelia*, to Mr. Huffnagle, intimating that but for having charter his interest in the vessel, he would, on being informed that the above cotton seed was for the Agricultural Society, have made no charge; as it is, Captain Beard has only charged one-half the usual rate of freight.

These circumstances sufficiently refute the opinions that were entertained by some gentlemen, that national jealousy had any thing to do with the non-fulfilment of orders for cotton seed from the United States.

The Secretary stated to the meeting that he had consulted the Agricultural Committees as to the best measure to be adopted to give effect to the society's views, on the disposal of this cotton seed, and that they were unanimous in recommending the immediate despatch of a large portion to Allahabad, for distribution in Upper India. That in accordance with this decision Mr. Bell had forwarded by the steamers which left Calcutta on the 1st and 12th instant, 22 bags of American and 1 bag of Egyptian cotton seed, and had solicited Captain A. Watts, to receive the same, pending a reference to Government on the subject of its further transmission.

The Secretary had also sent a liberal allowance to the Madras Society, and had given Mr. Crane, a quantity

of each sort for trial by the Society at Singapore. In addition to which he had supplied several of the district Societies and individual applicants, with various quantities, and had yet a considerable balance in store.

The Secretary informed the meeting that he had received from Mr. Vaupell of Bombay 12 boxes of Otahete sugar cane cuttings, which he had handed over to Dr. Wallich for deposit in the Nursery attached to the Botanical Gardens. Two of the boxes were broken to pieces and a few plants only were received alive, the greater part having died from neglect on ship board.

Memorandum.—Numerous applications for this superior cane are now on the file, and the Secretary hopes that supplies will soon be received from Lucknow, the produce of which will meet the demands of Lower Bengal.

Mr. Bell had received from Patna and shipped per *John Adam*, six cases of seeds, ordered by him on and at the request of the Agricultural Society of Madras.

From W. Taylor, Esq., dated 26th September, intimating the establishment of an Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Burdwan, of which he was Secretary, and requesting supplies of Seeds and plants to form a nucleus, for an experimental garden, and an intelligent mallee to superintend operations. All which Mr. Bell had provided, with the aid of Dr. Wallich, in the Plant Department.

From M. A. Moffat Mills, Esq., Collector of Cuttack, desiring a supply of American Cotton Seed to be sent by *dák banghy*, promising, that being for public purposes, he supposes that Government would allow it to go free of charge.

From R. Lowther, Esq., of Allahabad to the Secretary, dated September 7th, advising dispatch per Steamer, of a bottle of Mangel Wurzel Seed, and a fine specimen of the growing root. The root although taken great care of, for the purpose of exhibition, had completely decayed. The seed is at the service of Members, who may wish to try it.

From William Liddell, Esq., Secretary to the Madras Society, dated 5th September, promising to send a model of the American plough lately introduced at Bombay with much success, and offering to obtain the sanction of Captain Dalrymple, Master Attendant of Madras, to procure the model of a small description of English plough lately received by that gentleman, which is considered admirably adapted for India.

From C. K. Robison, Esq., forwarding a box containing vegetable seeds received from Sydney, on account of the Society, without advice, supposed to have been sent by Mr. Cracroft. The contents of this box were as on a former occasion most carelessly packed.

From Dr. Wallich, forwarding a note from Captain Jenkins to his address, with some fibres of the pine apple and three bags made from the same.

From Mr. J. W. Payter of Begrah, seeking information as to the culture and properties of the fallow tree, cotton and sugar cane, &c.

Memorandum.—Many applications now remain on the file for tobacco seed, Virginia, Persian, &c. Should any gentleman have any, it will thankfully be received by the Society for distribution.

From Dr. Robert Wight to the Secretary, dated Camp Pulney Mountains, 22d September, containing an elaborate disquisition on the experiments made in England, by Mr. Anderson, the Curator of the Apothecary's garden at Chelsea, on a sample of the Joomlah or Hill rice, which was sent to the Society of Arts in London by Dr. Wallich in 1821, the result of which was communicated to the Society, in a report from the Committee of Colonies and Trade presented by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in July last.

Dr. Wight's paper brings under examination also, a successful experiment on the mode of raising celery in India, by Mr. G. T. F. Speed, in order to demonstrate the principle, which led to the success of the one, and to the failure of the other.

If the Doctor's deductions are valid, there are those who will not fail to gain experience by testing the pith of his argument, but theory and practice, are so diametrically opposed to each other in general, that we must cautiously adopt the leading string of a law, which however plausible it may appear, may, after all, be defective, when practically applied. Mr. Anderson had the rice sown in a hot-house, then removed to a greenhouse, where they became stout, and healthy plants. They were subsequently transferred to a sheltered place in a bason for the growth of aquatic plants having 9 inches depth of water and twelve of mud where they grew and promised well until a change of weather, and all died before flowering.

Dr. Wight after disapproving of the steps taken by Mr. Anderson in his experiment, endeavours to show that the analogy of the law which governs the principle of animal and vegetable life is more decided than heretofore imagined, and that while the proper application of this law has imparted success to Mr. Speed's experiment although neither recognized nor understood by him at the time, its mis-application in that of Mr. Anderson is strikingly illustrative of the grounds of his argumentation.

It is impossible to give even an outline of the Doctor's scientific dissertation which will be read by many with great interest.

One important point, however, seems to have escaped the attention of both Mr. Anderson and Dr. Wight. The term "*mountain rice* or paddy," would indicate that the plant thrives beyond the influence of inundation. Now, even the rice crops that flourish only when fed by annual floods do not ripen until the action of heat has absorbed superfluous moisture.

In Dr. Anderson's experiment, this circumstance seems to have been entirely overlooked, for the rice was transferred to a bason with 9 inches of water, where it flourished to a certain point, then sickened, and died. No other result could possibly be expected, but if Mr. Anderson had gradually drained his bason provided there was sufficient depth of soil below the mud, the inference is that the plants would have attained maturity.

From J. B. Jones, Esq., of Jaunpore, a sample of bamboo rice and seed, alluded to in his communication of the 24th August.

From his Highness Nawaub Towhower Jung, some coffee stated to have been grown in his garden.

From Dr. Wallich, dated 11th October, presenting a MS. table of accounts to Dr. Hamilton's statistical surveys, which was made by Dr. Wallich while in England, from a copy 14 vols. folio, belonging to the Royal Asiatic Society.

From Mr. G. Pratt, dated 11th October, to the Secretary, presenting a few specimens of the pod of the vanilla arimatica, which he had in his possession since 1818, as fragrant as when pulled.

Mr. Stanton proposed, and was seconded by Dr. Wallich, that premiums be offered to native mallees for the best essays on kitchen gardening.

Mr. A. Grant was of opinion that separate essays should be called for referring to the different classes of vegetables.

Resolved, that Mr. Stanton's motion be adopted, and the details relating to his proposition be submitted to the Committee, for adjustment.

Resolved that the thanks of the meeting be offered for all the foregoing communications and donations.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 12th Oct. 1836.—Hark.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held at the College Hall, on Saturday, October 8, 1836.

PRESENT.

The Hon. J. Sullivan, Esq. President.

The Hon. Sir R. Comyn,	Æ. R. MacDonnell, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Spring,	J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq.
Capt. Dalrymple,	G. Fisches, Esq.
Ragavah Charryar,	J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Captain Moberly,	A. P. Onslow, Esq.
J. Minchin, Esq.,	W. Liddell, Esq.
G. Lys, Esq.	Captain Lavie.

The proceedings of the Committee and the Report of the Garden Committee (A) were read by the Secretary.

An abstract of the different communications which had been received by the Secretary (C) since the last Meeting was then read, and the thanks of the Meeting were given accordingly.

The attention of the Meeting was then particularly called to some of the extracts from a most valuable communication from Dr. Wight, dated Sept. 22, 1836.

Resolved.—That the proceedings of the Committee be approved and confirmed.

Resolved.—That the cordial thanks of the Meeting be given to Dr. Wight for his valuable and interesting communication (B)—with a request that the society may be favored with any further observations on the indigenous plants of this country which his unwearied research may enable him to make.

Resolved.—That Dr. Wight's communication be referred to the Committee with the request of the Meeting, that his suggestions be immediately attended to.

Resolved.—That Mr. Fisher having kindly offered a quantity of Loquat Stocks, the Society beg to accept the offer with their best thanks.

Resolved.—That Dr. Ingledew's manuscript Treatise in Gardening be forwarded to Dr. Wight, with the request of the Society that he will have the goodness to peruse it—and if he should be of opinion that the publication of it would be desirable that he would kindly say what alterations or additions would be necessary.

Resolved.—That the Committee be authorized to raise Funds at the usual interest for the purchase of a piece of ground in the south side of the Society's Garden.

Resolved.—That a vote of thanks be given to the Committee for their valuable service—(Proposed by Sir R. Comyn, and seconded by Mr. Ouchterlony.)

Resolved.—That the next Meeting of the Society for the distribution of the prizes be held about the middle of January 1837—Notice to be then given of the following Shew Meeting.

Resolved.—That a vote of thanks be given to the Secretary for his gratuitous services.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Honorable the President for his able conduct in the chair.

The Secretary in account with the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Dr.					
1836 May 1.					
To Cash in hand this day as per Account Current	2217	14	6		
September 30.					
To Current Subscriptions and arrears from the 1st May to this date	718	0	0		
To Donations from the 1st May to the some date	320	0	0		
To Cash received for China Plants	244	8	0		
To do. from fourteen new subscribers	328	0	0		
			1520	8	0
Cr.			3738	6	6
By Cash paid in May	294	0	6		
Do. Do. in June	828	11	11		
Do. Do. in July	775	11	3		
Do. Do. in August	277	2	6		
Do. Do. in September ..	954	1	13129	11	3
			Rs...	608	11 3
Arrears of subscriptions due on the 30th September	772	0	0		
			Total....	1380	11 6

30th September, 1836.

(A)

Report of the Garden Committee.

The Garden Committee beg to lay before the General Committee of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society an outline of their proceedings since the present Garden grounds were made over to the Society, which was on the 13th July last, the day on which the lease of the last renter expired.

The committee first considered it advisable to ascertain the description and quantity of water procurable, for which purpose, they caused five small wells to be sunk in different parts of the Garden, and finding excellent water on a site that commanded the whole grounds, two wells 12 feet in diameter and 25 feet deep were sunk, and have been completed in brick and chunam, with a 3½ feet parapet round each, the water standing at this time in one 5 and the other 4½ feet the driest season of the year.

The next subject which called for consideration was, the best mode of drawing water from these wells for irrigation, and the Committee having ascertained that Mr. McDonnell had, within the last year, put up machinery for raising water with bullocks which had been found to answer admirably, being extremely simple, and requiring no other labor than one pair of bullocks with a driver, to draw sufficient water for the whole ground, the same has been constructed over the two wells in the Society's Garden.

The Committee then turned their attention to the levelling of the grounds, previously to laying down the water courses, and to the making of such roads as were immediately necessary; the latter have been duly completed, and a contract was entered into for the levelling—the contractor commenced on the work immediately,

the terms were agreed on, just after the heavy rains which fell in July and beginning of August. As long as the ground was well saturated he worked extremely well, but latterly from the excessive heat of the sun, and consequent hardness of the ground, the labor has been very great; and though he is now making but slow progress, the Committee expect all will be completed in a few days, when they will immediately commence laying down the water courses, the directions of which are all marked out and the material collected to commence operations. There were two old dry wells on the grounds, the materials of which have been brought into use, and the cavities filled up.

The Committee had then under consideration the permanent establishment to be kept up at the Gardens, and keeping in view a strict economy of the funds combined with efficiency, determined that, from the 1st October 1836, the establishment should be fixed as shewn in the Appendix attached to this report, in which is included the Committee's rules, defining the respective duties of all employed with the hours of attendance, &c.

The Committee then turned their attention to the necessary buildings for the protection of carts, bullocks, seeds and other property belonging to the Society, and erected by contract a permanent puccah shed which will hold the cattle and all stores, and has two lock-up rooms of good dimensions, one at each end.

The Committee obtained the sanction of Government to procure from the stores Europe tools, and other implements at prime cost with charges, which is 50 per cent. below what is charged to individuals allowed to purchase Government stores.

The Committee have laid in a large quantity of maure and red earth so as to be in readiness for gardening, when the season will permit of their making a commencement! a large quantity of vegetable seeds have also been sown in boxes, and as soon as the grounds are sufficiently advanced and the season allows of it, the plants will be transplanted.

The Committee have also determined on the construction of a permanent conservatory; but understanding from the Secretary to the General Committee that the funds will not at present admit of so extensive a work, have caused to be constructed by contract a temporary conservatory for the immediate protection of the plants belonging to the Society, which will be completed in a few days, the materials for which have been principally taken from the old bricks and Palmyra trees found on the premises.

September 30th, 1836.

The following letter from Dr. Wight, dated Sept. 22, 1836, in reply to the communication from the Secretary at the desire of the Committee was then read—this valuable paper was accompanied by a very beautiful drawing of the *Ficus Miconocarpa* (R. W.) from the jungles Pulney mountains—which was exhibited at the meeting. It consists of a bunch of seven figs, measuring about 6½ inches across in the drawing, with leave 7½ inches long.

B.

To the Secretary to the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, stating that you address me at the request of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society, who are desirous of knowing in reference to my remarks in the Madras Journal of Science what country stocks might be successfully used for grafting English and other fruit trees not indigenous to this country. Also that the Committee beg you to state that any other communication connected with the objects of the Society will be most thankfully received.

For the honor conferred by this communication as unexpected as it is unmerited, the only suitable acknowledgment I have it in my power to make, is my returning an answer to the question proposed as full and distinct as the rather inexplicit terms in which you have couched it, and my separation from books and collateral sources of information will admit. In the remarks referred to, it is laid down as a rule that could not be departed from, that the stock must belong to the same natural family of plants as the scion to be ingrafted. According to this law of nature, which is nearly, though not absolutely without exceptions, it is exceedingly difficult to find native stocks for grafting English fruit trees, owing to so few of the order to which they nearly all belong being indigenous. Apples, Pears, and Medlars all belong to the section *Pomaceæ*, of the order *Rosaceæ*, the only examples of which I am acquainted with, natives of this country, are two or three species of the genus *Photinia*; trees usually found in alpine jungles: and the Loquat, itself an introduced plant. On Loquat stocks, therefore, which thrive well in this country, though they do not readily bear fruit scions, of the three kinds of English fruit abovementioned might be engrafted with every chance of success. I would suggest as a means of acclimating the apple, that the seed of those now in the country should be sown with the view of procuring apple stocks, from which, if the opinions of Mr. Knight on the subject, prove correct, finer fruit may be expected than from stocks of a different genus of plants. He concludes, from many experiments made to determine this point, that the more nearly the stock and scion are allied, that so much the more perfectly will the scion retain the character of the tree from which it was taken, and that grafting inferior kinds on better sort of stocks has a tendency to improve the fruit of the graft. This rule, if correct, ought certainly to be attended to in England where they can have all sorts of stocks, but must, I fear, be departed from in India, as it seems very improbable we shall ever be able sufficiently to acclimatize stocks for this purpose, but the importance of the object sought, demands a careful and persevering trial. In the grafting of mangoes it might and ought to be attended to, as a means of improving our inferior varieties of that fruit.

The English stone fruits all belonging to the section *Amygdalæ*, of the same order (*Rosaceæ*) will perhaps succeed on Loquat stocks, but the Almond and Peach are preferable, and as the former of these thrives well in many parts of this country I can see no reason for doubting that Plums and Cherries would succeed on them.

The tree known under the name of 'country Almond,' is not the one meant, as it belongs to an order having but little relationship with *Rosaceæ*. In Nepal there is a species of Cherry which perhaps would not be difficult to introduce into the Carnatic, and may I think be tried almost with the certainty of succeeding in Mysore, which would form an excellent stock for that kind of fruit; and, I think, I met with another on the hills at Shevagerry. If this last surmise proves correct we can no longer have any difficulty about stocks for the whole of this tribe. I certainly found one in the jungles of Ceylon, but at such an elevation and in a climate so humid as might render its introduction difficult.

In my paper in the Madras Journal (which I have not at hand to refer to) I think I have mentioned most of the other fruits, and I feel averse to taking up the time of the Society by going over the list again: one however occurs to my recollection not mentioned there, though described as "one of the most delicious productions of nature" the Durian. This as being a native of a tropical climate may perhaps succeed on its own root, but if not, it could be grafted on the *Bombax* (Cotton tree) or *Helicteres*, both belonging to the same natural order. *Helicteres*, though usually only a shrub, often attains,

in good soil, a large size and should be preferred from its hardihood and power of drawing nourishment from the poorest soils, flourishing luxuriantly among nearly naked stones and rocks, on the tops of the low and hot rocky-hills scattered over the Carnatic, where scarcely a tuft of grass can find nourishment.

With these few remarks I shall conclude my reply to this part of your letter, merely adding, that should the Society on any future occasion, wish further information on any of the points touched upon, I shall always feel pleasure in replying to the best of my abilities, to any question it may honor me by proposing.

On the second part of your letter, that concerning communications connected with objects of the Society, I shall avail myself of the invitation of the Committee to offer some suggestions for its consideration.

It is one of the weaknesses of our nature, to undervalue things near, and to attach an undue importance to things distant which can only be procured at the cost of much trouble, expense, and risk of disappointment. On this principle we can explain the propensity, so prevalent among our countrymen in Europe, to travel on the continent in search of wonders in France, Italy, Germany, &c., but think the far greater ones of their own country beneath their notice. On the same principle I explain what I look upon as an inconsistency among some men of my own profession who insist that it is impossible to get an adequate professional education in England, and in the same breath acknowledge English practice infinitely superior to continental. Some amusing instances of a similar propensity I have seen among Florists, cultivating as precious flowers, plants raised from seeds brought from a distance, but neglecting as common the very identical plants growing as weeds about their houses, though so much handsomer and bearing flowers so greatly superior in beauty that they could not recognise them as the same. These introductory remarks are introduced in the hope of securing a more patient hearing for the suggestions I have to offer, recommendatory of a somewhat different course to be pursued by the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

It has long appeared to me, that, while looking abroad for fine fruits and flowers, we are neglecting the not less estimable ones of this country which only require to be brought from their obscurity and receive but a moiety of the care and attention in cultivation bestowed on their foreign rivals, to drive them from the field. To commence with a homely illustration, I dare say that many, if not most of those who do me the honor to listen to these remarks, have paid 10 or 12 rupees for a jar of "Hoffman's Raspberry Jam" without for a moment considering, or perhaps even knowing, that almost every alpine jungle, and nearly the whole table land of Mysore, has a variety of indigenous species of *Rubi* (Rasps, &c.) scattered over them, that only require to be brought to the garden and have the same skill and attention bestowed on their culture, as the would-rasp of England, to render them equal, if not superior to the English ones. The berries of some kinds that I have eat in their native uncultivated state, are not inferior in size or juiciness, and but little in sweetness and flavour to the finest English Raspberries. On the Neelgherry hills a species of Strawberry, grows nearly allied to the English wood Strawberry, but in its native cold, moist and dewy climate, the fruit is small and insipid. So do we find its English congener, when growing in unfavourable situations, but transferred to the garden and carefully cultivated for a few seasons, it gains size and becomes very high flavoured. Would it not be easier to acclimatize the Neelgherry than the European Strawberry in the Carnatic? We have not yet, so far as I know found in India any species of the genus *Ribes* (Gooseberry and Currant) but the woolly Myrtle (*Myrtus tomentosa*) is a native of many of our hills, (Neelgherries, Pulney, Shevagherry,) and bears a fruit resembling the Gooseberry,

in so many respects, that it has received on the Neelgherries the name of Hill-Gooseberry, but wants its high flavour and sweetness. Might it not, if brought to the plains, acquire from the hot and bright sunshine which it would there enjoy, during the season of ripening its fruit, the properties which it is denied in the elevated and humid regions it naturally inhabits? To affect such changes will no doubt require both time and care, and their accomplishment cannot be expected without many disappointments; but when we trace back to their originals, all our finest cultivated fruits, we find our melting high flavoured Rasps, Gooseberries and Cherries, the ameliorated progeny of the now despised wood-ones; over-sweetest and largest apples, of the sour and diminutive crab, our luscious Magnum Bonum plums, of the austere sloe and our noble Peaches; Nectarines and Apricots, of the uneatable Almond! How much care must have been bestowed and how many disappointments endured before these changes were accomplished, every one can estimate: let the greatness of the result, be our encouragement to persevere in a similar course. We have no sloes to convert into plums, but we have in our Cullacka (*Carissa Carandas*) a fruit superior to the sloe, which may be made to afford a respectable substitute for Damsons, as a tart fruit, where it is not procurable, or where its high price would form a bar to its employment. We have no wild Cherries to ameliorate, but we have the Nagapullum (*Calyptanthus*) the fruit of which is not very unlike. Our introduced figs, whatever be the care bestowed on them, are generally as compared with those of the South of Europe, small and insipid, let us try to civilize, these represented in the accompanying drawing, which, even in their present immature state, are as large as Oranges, and growing not as solitary individuals thinly scattered on the branches but in clusters like bunches of Grapes. Our Carnatic Grapes like the figs are inferior, might not some one of our numerous indigenous kinds be fitted to supplant them, or what might be of easier accomplishment, could not some method be discovered by which the vegetation of the one in use might be more thoroughly checked previous to the season of fructification, to allow the plant time to rest, if I may so speak, as practised in England by opening the vineries for some weeks in winter previous to the commencement of the forcing season. I would further suggest as a means of improving the flavour of Grapes, that the vines be trained on rails having their whole front exposed to the sun, by which the Grapes would enjoy his full rays and be better ripened than under constant shade as in the present method of growing them on pandals. A method which would have the additional advantage of saving room, as each walk of a garden might have its trills of grape vines as regularly as its trimming of box or its Indian substitute, whatever that might be, almost without occupying a foot of ground, that could be otherwise appropriated.

I fear I am becoming tedious, but as I have still some observations to make, I shall, at the risk of being considered prolix, solicit the attention of the Society a few minutes longer, the more so, as they belong to a different and more momentous branch of the subject.

We are all aware how much this country occasionally suffers from scarcities of food. It is therefore a desideratum of the first magnitude to devise means by which such calamitous visitations may be rendered less frequent if they cannot be altogether averted. It is equally well known that much of this suffering originates in our trusting for a great part of our supplies of rice, to lands irrigated from tanks filled by the periodical rains. A failure of these is sure to cause distress, and even when most plentiful rarely fill the tanks sufficiently to allow water enough for all the lands depending on them. Hence it is that in travelling through parts of the country so watered, we almost invariably towards the end of the season, meet with some fields lost for want of that necessary, and in more unfavourable years, extensive

tracts of country are often so destroyed, and with them, the previous labour and outlay of the Ryot, whose all perhaps was invested in the crop. River watered lands, though not altogether exempted from such accidents, are not so subject to them, owing to most of their supplies of water being derived from the western monsoon, which is more regular than the eastern one. The attention of the Society, it appears to me, may be advantageously directed to the discovery of some other crop, less precarious, and requiring less water than rice, to be substituted in its room, on such lands. Potatoes is becoming to Europe what rice is to this country, but all attempts in the usual way, to introduce that root into the Carnatic have failed. Little, therefore, can be expected from it, unless we can acclimatize the plant in the first instance by raising it from seed. The chances of success from this process, I confess are very few, but still the experiment is easily tried, and ought to be perseveringly made. If seeds raised in this country will not vegetate, others ought to be procured from England where this mode of propagation is occasionally resorted to, to procure new varieties: and still better from its native country, by which we would be furnished with a new stock, which might adapt itself as thoroughly to the tropical climate, as the old one has to the temperate. The *Dolichos bulbosus*, itself a tropical plant, is much cultivated in the Malay Islands on account of its turnip-like roots, might also be tried, but a more probable substitute than either, is I think to be found in the Indian Corn or Maize, which is known to succeed well in the country, and affords an abundant supply of nourishment for man, from its seeds; and for cattle, from its stem and leaves. I am aware that before any of these experiments can be undertaken on any considerable scale, that the countenance and support of Government is necessary, but I feel well assured that that has only to be asked to be granted to the fullest extent.

In aid of these and similar measures, I would strongly urge on the attention of the society the propriety of using every effort to give unlimited diffusion to the Jack and Bread Fruit trees both of easy culture and producing abundance of wholesome nutritious food, much esteemed and in general use in Ceylon and Malabar, but on our coast considered a daintiness, from its rarity. It is indigenous in all the alpine jungles of the Southern provinces, forming large, and if in more accessible places would be, very valuable trees on account of their timber, independent of their fruit. As it is not improbable it is a native of all the hilly jungles both north and south of Malabar. I cannot suppose there will be any difficulty encountered in distributing it abundantly over the plains, since it is naturally so on the hills of Coromandel.

In Ceylon the fruit is so abundant and cheap, that a very large one, nearly as much as a man can carry, and enough to feed him two or three days, may be bought for about one anna. How invaluable then would it be to the coast, were the comparatively worthless mango and not much better tamarind trees supplanted by jacks which from being in fruit at all seasons would afford an unceasing supply of food from year's end to year's end. To say more in support of this recommendation would be to insult the good sense of the Society, since every one who has had the misfortune to witness the amount of human suffering that follows in the train of famine, can picture to himself the benefits that would ensue to the country at large from having an abundant and never failing store thus easily provided against its wants. Much time will no doubt be required to carry these recommendations into effective operation, and it is to be feared much suffering from hunger must in the interval be endured. This however, so far from standing in our way as an impediment to immediate exertion, ought to stimulate us the more strongly to the adoption of active measures. True it is many of us will not be permitted to see and rejoice in the blessings we may have aided in conferring, perhaps on millions yet unborn, but while life is granted, we

live in the cheering enjoyment of having made it our humble endeavour to mitigate the evils which an inscrutable and merciful Providence has in its unerring wisdom, thought fit to inflict on so large a portion of the vast mass of human beings, whom it has pleased God to subject to our rule.

Fearing that I have already trespassed too long on the patience of the Society, I abstain from some further suggestions I had to offer on another but less important subject, and beg to subscribe myself,

Your very obedient servant,

ROBERT WIGHT.

Camp, Pulney Mountains, 22d Sept. 1836.

C.

Abstract of Letters which have been received by the Secretary, since the last General Meeting, on the 7th November 1835.

No. 1.—From G. Fisher, Esq. Salem, dated November 9th, 1835, announcing the despatch of a maund of Coffee grown in the Sherwarry Hills, in the beginning of 1835. A bag of Cotton raised at Maganore from Bourton seed, and a small quantity from American seed, called Sea Island. Mr. Fisher tenders his best services in forwarding the views of the Society. (The Coffee alluded to did not reach the Committee in time for the exhibition in the early part of the year—but the Cotton was exhibited and was much admired by those assembled.)

No. 2.—From Captain Audry, Vellore, dated December 17th, 1835, accompanied by Manuscript Treatise in Gardening for the use of the Society also offering a supply of fresh Bourbon Cotton seed, the produce of plants in his own garden.

No. 3.—From J. Bell, Esq. Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, dated December 18th, 1835, announcing the dispatch of 3 cases, of Patna Vegetable seeds, also a box containing Lecchee, Mango, and other plants from the Company's Botanical Garden. Wishing to know the proper season for seeds to reach Madras in future enclosing a list of the seeds forwarded, and the amount paid for them including packing, &c. rupees 192-14-0. (These seeds arrived at Madras about the 10th February, and were forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Sullivan's garden on the Neilgherries on account of the Society. Mr. Sullivan has since informed the Society that, in consequence of bad packing but few reached the Hills in a state fit for use.)

No. 4.—From A. J. M'Lean, Esq., Secretary to the Marine Board, dated 18th December 1835, stating that two boxes of young Tea plants had been sent to Mr. Ashwin's gardens by Government, on account of the Horticultural Society. (These plants were distributed amongst several Members of the Committee and others, but notwithstanding the utmost care in various parts of Madras, they all died before the end of March.)

No. 5.—From A. P. Onslow, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, announcing the transmission of one bag of Cotton seed grown in the Esplanade for the use of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

No. 6.—From W. Munro, Esq., Secretary to the Bangalore Horticultural Society, enclosing the Rules of the Society and the List of Subscribers up to that time, February 9th, 1836. The Bangalore Society also request that they may be allowed to style themselves a branch of the one at Madras—ask for a copy of the Rules and for such seed and plants, as may be at the disposal of the Madras Society.

No. 7.—From the Hon. the President to the late Secretary Lieut. Thomson, desiring him to express the cordial concurrence of the Madras Society in the wishes

of the Bangalore Society and their satisfaction at having such useful allies.

No. 8.—From *J. Bell, Esq.*, dated Calcutta, 20th February, forwarding a printed Circular respecting an interchange of seeds and plants—expressing a desire to know whether seeds, &c. arrived safely and whether they were approved of.

(See No. 3.)

No. 9.—From *Mr. Davis, Agriculturist* on the Neilgherry Hills, dated 1st March, 1836, with a list of seeds for sale, stating that he has a farm of 30 acres, and soliciting the support of the Society, expresses his opinion that his seed entirely grown from English will succeed better than those sent out from the Cape or England.

No. 10.—From *G. Fisher, Esq.*, Salem, dated May 16, 1836, requesting a supply of any seeds or plants which the Committee may receive, and offering duly to report the success or failure of them—stating that his Fruit Trees were then in full bearing and that the distance only precluded his submitting them to the Society—expresses his disappointment as the loss of the Coffee which he had sent for exhibition, but hoped to be more fortunate in future—also offering to the Society the use of his Gardens until that of the Society is sufficiently advanced for the reception, propagation and dissemination of Plants of Seeds. Mr. Fisher also adds that the Acorns and Spanish Chestnuts which were forwarded to him by the former Secretary had entirely failed, as he supposes from the seeds having been improperly preserved.

No. 11.—Printed Circulars from Calcutta, referred to in No. 8.

No. 12.—From *Captain Ley*, dated Bangalore, May 28, forwarding an Apple supposed to be the largest ever grown in that station, measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches and weighing $9\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

No. 13.—From *His Highness the Prince Asem Juh Bahadoor, &c. &c.*, dated May 31st, enclosing a donation of Rupees One Hundred for the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

No. 14.—From the Secretary dated May 30, 1835, to H. Chamier, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government (C.)

No. 15.—From *H. Chamier, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government, dated June 16, 1836. (D.)

No. 16.—From *G. Fisher, Esq.*, Mooganore, June 24th, 1836, promising a Packet of seeds from the Hills by the first opportunity, and announcing that he had purchased a very considerable estate in the immediate neighbourhood of Salem, for the purpose of carrying on Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits in a large scale and that he had already introduced the cultivation of Sena, Linseed and Tobacco, that, with the last, he had completely succeeded. Mr. Fisher also suggests the propriety of notifying the receipt of any seeds or plants to the Subscribers at large.

No. 17.—From *Mr. J. Gomes*, at the Mount, forwarding a very large and fine Pomegranate grown in his garden.

No. 18.—From *H. Chamier, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government, dated July 2d, 1836, requesting to be furnished with a report of the growth, appearance, and present condition of the Tea Plants which were forwarded to the Society on the 14th December 1835.

(See N. 4)

No. 19.—From *A. P. Onslow, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated July 4th, 1836, announcing the Government had complied with the request of the Committee to be allowed to take red earth from the little Mount duty free.

No. 20.—From *Captain Dalrymple*, Master Attendant, dated July 19th, acquainting the Secretary that

Captain Adam had begged the Society's acceptance of a Lemon Plant from Vizagapatam.

No. 21.—From *Captain Clemons*, Acting Secretary to the Bangalore Horticultural Society, acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's Letter of the 29th June, and expressing "their satisfaction to the Honorable the President and Committee of the Madras Society for their co-operation and cordial concurrence in the wishes" of the Bangalore Society—asking for a supply of good Tobacco and Cotton seeds of a superior description and offering in return any seeds or plants which the Madras may wish to naturalize in the Carnatic. Also announcing that His Highness the Rajah of Mysore has been pleased most liberally to place at the disposal of the Society for the purpose of a Botanical garden a valuable piece of ground commonly known as the "Laul Baugh."

No. 22.—From *G. Fisher, Esq.*, Salem, July 19th, requesting the Secretary to take charge of a bag of Coffee and desiring to be registered as a Candidate for the Prize for Coffee announcing the dispatch of Seeds for the use of the Society's Garden at Madras and requesting a List of the Seeds which had been received from Liverpool.

No. 23.—From *J. Bell, Esq.*, dated July 21st, acknowledging the receipt of rupees 200 for investment of fresh Garden seeds, also the value of account due to the Society for the first dispatch of seeds—Mr. Bell expresses his regret that the first seeds should have reached too late in the season and states that the Society of India were in the same predicament as they got none—Mr. Bell states that he had received a reply from Patna respecting the seeds, and expected to receive them in all August—he promises that no time shall be lost in forwarding them—Mr. Bell's advises having despatched a packet of seeds for Bangalore per *Louisa* to the care of the Secretary (No parcel of this description arrived per *Louisa*, Secretary.)

No. 24.—From *Mr. Skirving*, Liverpool, dated July 20th, 1836, stating that all the seeds had been despatched except Artichoke seeds which could not be procured at that time, and adds that the plant, seldom seeds but generally grows from suckers. Wishes to know in what state the seeds arrive, enclose catalogue and express a desire to supply on the most moderate terms or to exchange with the Madras Society for seeds or plants of India that may not be plentiful in England, the seeds of any New Pine or any other Tree, Shrub, or Flower would be very acceptable, and the utmost value returned, in any way required.—Would be happy to be of any service to the Institution. Any new Camellia, or seeds of any Camellia would be very acceptable or any Native *Rhododendron* such as Arboreum.

No. 25.—From *J. Walker, Esq.*—President of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, dated March 30th, 1836, acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's Letter, enclosing a Bill to Messrs. Coutts and Co. for £30 stating, Mr. Walker expresses a desire to forward and promote the objects of the Madras Society and expresses a hope to be able to establish such an exchange of the products of the respective countries as will be mutually beneficial to both institutions—states that half the order had been sent per "*Warwick*," and expects that the remainder will arrive during September. Mr. Walker states that the Society were in the point of removing their Garden to a greater distance from the town of Liverpool and expected to open their New Garden in May—hopes to have in their power shortly to enrich their collection by importing plants from remote parts, either by direct purchases, or through the medium of exchanges—Expresses a desire to hear of the prosperity of the Madras Institution.

No. 26.—From *Captain Hutton*, dated Madras, July 25th, 1836, offering a bag of English Plants to the Horticultural Society, consisting of Plums, Cherries, Peas, Apples, Gooseberries and Currants, originally 2 of each

—One Armula Seekale and Horse Radish (These plants were dispatched a few days afterwards to Bangalore, and accounts have since been received of their safe arrival and that they are all alive except the Armula, Horse Radish, and Seekale.)

No. 26.—From Lieutenant E. Downe, dated Bangalore, August 11th, stating that he had forwarded 4 Mangosteins from the only Tree at that station, then in full bearing in his garden with about 100 fruits on it.—In 1834 the tree did not blossom. In 1835 it blossomed, but had only one fruit. The Tree was planted by Colonel Waugh about 20 years ago, Lieutenant Downe states that there were several trees of Bastard Mangostein at Bangalore, on which grafts from his tree had been attempted but without success.

No. 30.—Colonel Waugh has kindly favoured the Committee with the following observations on Lieutenant Downe's letter.

"The plant in question was received from Penang in 1816-17, and planted in my Garden at Bangalore, I imported the wild or Bastard Mangostein at the same time from Malabar, for the express purpose of stocks, on which to engraft the former more valuable sort; being of the same family there can be one doubt of their taking; the object therefore should by all means be preserved in because these fruit are proof that the tree will produce and the fruit will improve by means of a native stock.

The plum has succeeded by means of repeated engrafting on peach stocks which had been previously acclimatized. The first plums gathered, at Bangalore were from a graft of mine and a graft pear that again seemed to acclimatize the plant. The original Plum Tree, and layers from it again were healthy plants and used to send forth abundant of perfect blossom, the fruit set and perished, the engrafting on our acclimatized stock gave the turn that was necessary to the constitution of the tree—so will it be with the Mangostein. The plan of the latter at Bangalore would be considered a healthy good tree at Penang where I have seen orchards of the kind.—16th August 1836.

No. 31.—The Secretary received through the Honorable the President about the end of August a number of very fine Mangosteins which were grown in the Company's Garden at Cotallam—They were considered by those who have visited the straits to be equal to any that are grown there.

No. 32.—From the Hon. J. Sullivan, Esq., with a large variety of Vegetable seeds received from the Neilgherry, for the use of the members of the Society—requesting also that a small quantity of each kind of Seed received from Liverpool should be sent to the Neilgherry for the use of the Society.

No. 34.—From G. Lys, Esq., applying for a list of seeds and offering the Society a considerable quantity of Trees, consisting of

Bread Fruit,	Custard Apple, and
Taek,	Mango, cum multis alies.
Guava,	

No. 36.—From G. Fisher, Esq., dated October 1st, offering the Society any quantity of Bourbon Cotton seed and Virginia and Maryland Tobacco seed—also any number of Coffee Plants that may be required—expresses a wish that the Society could procure some of the real Sea Island Cotton seed—believes that all that has come hitherto to this Presidency under that name is spurious and considers the best Cotton in Southern India is from Bourbon seed.

No. 37.—From Mr. Victor Fernandes, Mulberry Planter, Paulghaut, dated Sept. 29, 1836—enclosing a

specimen of Raw Silk, the produce of his garden, 3 miles North of Paulghaut, describing his plantation containing about seven thousand Mulberry Trees, &c. &c.

No. 38.—From J. Bell, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, dated Sept. 23d, 1836, forwarding a Copy of Resolutions proposed at a General Meeting at the Town Hall on the 13th July, respecting future supplies of Seeds.

No. 39.—Copy of the above named Resolution.

D.

MADRAS, May 31, 1836.

To H. CHAMIER, Esq.

Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the President and Committee of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to beg that you will have the goodness to express to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the thanks of the Society for the piece of ground which has been so liberally granted to them, near the Cathedral Church, for an experimental Garden; and to request that Government will be further pleased to afford them such pecuniary assistance as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of enabling them more fully to carry the objects of the Society into effect.

I have the honor of stating, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society have lately been directing their attention more particularly to the improvement of Agricultural products of the country, and they are not without hopes that, with further means at their disposal, great benefits will follow the exertions of the Society, by holding out suitable rewards for the best specimens of Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and Tobacco, as well as for the importation of Otaheite Sugar Cane, American Cotton seed, improvements in the Machinery for raising water, Implements of Husbandry, Manure, &c. &c.

The Committee also desired me to bring to the notice of Government the fact that when the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India first directed their attention to the general products of the country in 1829, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council granted the munificent sum of 20,000 Rupees for the first year, with a further sum of 4,500 Rupees for buildings and stock for their experimental farm; besides the annual sum of 10,000 Rupees for premiums, &c. &c., they hope, therefore, that this Society, now in its infancy, may secure from the fostering hand of this Government, such pecuniary assistance as will enable it, aided by the Subscriptions of its friends on this side of India to co-operate with the parent Society in Bengal in their mutual objects of general utility.

The Committee of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society have further requested me to solicit such indulgence connected with the transmission of letters and seeds through the Post Office as Government may deem compatible with the interests of the state and to pray that all seeds for the use of the Society may be imported Duty Free.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With the greatest respects,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM LIDDELL,

Sec. to the Madras A. and H. Society.

Mad. Her.]

(E)

Port St. George, 16th June, 1836.

No. 869.

Public Department.

Gentlemen,

Para. 1. I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 1st ultimo; and to inform you, that the application which it contains for pecuniary assistance in aid of your Society has been referred for the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government.

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to permit all

Seeds for the use of your Society to be imported free of duty; but regrets to observe that, under the Post Office Regulations of this Presidency, your request respecting exemption from postage cannot be complied with.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen.

Your most obedient Servant,

H. CHAMIER.

Chief Secretary.

To the Committee of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society.
[Madras Herald.]

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.

In compliance with a wish which has been of late generally entertained among several members of the community, that some information regarding the progress made towards establishing a garden connected with the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, should be laid before the public, the committee, to whose care the society has confided the management of this part of its plan, consider it their duty to submit the following succinct account of their proceedings.

It is proper to promise that from the first establishment of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India in 1830, until the year 1835, the means which it possessed of carrying its general plans into effect were principally confined to supplying seeds and plants to members residing in various parts of the Presidency, commissioned by the society itself, either from Europe, the Cape, or other places, or to transmitting such as were occasionally received from individuals who were desirous, through the medium of the society, to secure for such seeds and plants the advantageous trial which an extensive distribution among its numerous correspondents rendered available.

In addition to this, communications were opened with the sister societies of Madras and Bengal, and endeavours made to improve the European vegetables and fruits reared for the consumption of the community by native market gardeners and others, by distributing rewards and prizes to the most deserving at the society's annual occasional meetings.

In the agricultural department, the society may fairly lay claim to a share of merit, in aiding and encouraging, in communication with the revenue officers of Government the introduction extensively throughout this Presidency, of that valuable product, the Mauritius or Otaheite Sugarcane, and substituting it for the more inferior and puny cane of the country.

A simple reference to its published proceedings from time to time in the papers of this Presidency, and of the forthcoming volume of its transactions, (so soon as funds sufficient to cover the expence of publication are available to be raised by subscription or otherwise,) will also show that the society have not been idle, nor unobservant spectators of what was going on around them, or what it most concerned them to know. At the present moment, it is engaged in assisting to promote and forward the measures in progress at both extremes of the Indian continent, Ambalah in North India, and Travancore in South India, for the cultivation of the mulberry, the rearing of silk-worms, and the manipulation of silk, an article which promises ere long to become one of the staple exports of the country, if duly fostered and encouraged by the ruling powers.

* Beside these, cotton, indigo, hemp, wool and other valuable commercial products, and the best means of improving them have engaged its attention as will appear in due time.

In 1834, however, it was suggested by a few individuals, who were much interested in the society's plans, that the establishment of a garden would greatly increase its capabilities of benefitting the public, and would give to its operations a more practical, defined, and popular character than these had hitherto enjoyed. It was anticipated by the authors of this proposal, that such a plan would be warmly supported by a community such as that of Bombay not only on account of its obvious and practical utility, the object being to furnish the society with effectual means of attaining its benevolent and important ends, but also as it was calculated to add to the institutions already established on the island, one of a highly ornamental and popular nature, which would bestow on the public spirited of all classes of society, an elegant, an agreeable and instructive place of recreation and resort. The public would possess in it a conservatory, in which, in the course of a few years, and without incurring any considerable expense, the productions of many, various, and distant climes would be collected together, and it would afford to the curious or scientific opportunities of examining objects of the highest interest: whatever, in short, the vegetable kingdom furnishes to excite the curiosity, to supply the wants, or occupy the industry of man.

The success which has attended the institution of similar establishments at Calcutta,* Ceylon, Mauritius, &c., hold not every encouragement to us, and the favoured site of our island, which is so often and so justly the boast of its inhabitants, would here, it was thought, render manifest its peculiar advantages.

The proposal was promptly adopted by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and a committee was appointed to select such a spot as should appear to them the most eligible for the object in contemplation. The situation recommended by the committee was approved of by the society, and negotiations for the purchase were set on foot without delay.

This object, however, was not effected without much altercation and loss, both of time and funds, caused by a knowledge of the circumstance that a public body was the party desirous to purchase, which fact excited the avidity of a native broker, who had stepped in between the possessors of the ground and the society, in order to profit by the transaction at the cost of both. The amount which has been laid out in this purchase, will be given

* The Government garden is alluded to.

in the account of expenditure incurred in the general object. It will here be proper to state, that the ground fixed on for the garden forms a portion of a picturesque valley on the east side of the island, situated in the vicinity of the village of Sewree. This valley is formed between two ridges of moderate height. That on its west side extends between the village of Warala, near Matoonga and Chintzpoogie, in a direction nearly north and south. It is more elevated, and of greater extent, than the ridge on the opposite side of the valley, and the flag-staff hill of Parell forms a part of the same chain. The ridge which forms the east side of the valley separates the latter from the harbour. The north extremity of the valley expands into the plains which adjoin the district of Matoonga, and at its southern extremity it opens to the sea.

The Society's ground is situated immediately at the foot of the Parell flag-staff hill. Besides possessing a beautiful and extensive prospect it enjoys all the advantages of a good soil, which consists partly of a vegetable mould and of a rich loam, supported by a sub-soil of porous moorum which overlies the trap rock, of which the hills of the boundary ridges just mentioned are composed. The supply of water is abundant, and attainable by digging to the depth of 40 or 50 feet. The exposure is varied, and the situation well sheltered from the north-east and south-west wind, which during the seasons in which these respectively prevail, prove so noxious to vegetation, particularly to delicate plants.

The distance of this site from the fort was at first advanced as an objection to the choice, but the society determined that the local advantages of the spot, inasmuch as these were subservient to the future success of their plan, were sufficient to justify the preference and should be alone considered: for the distance could only affect a few individuals residing at one extremity of the island, whereas as a large proportion of members who might contribute to, and take great interest in this undertaking, resided at out-stations, and would alone look to the local advantages in reference to the essential object in view.

Moreover, a retired site, remote from the more densely peopled parts of the island, would confer many advantages, of which one only need be mentioned—that ground in such a situation could be purchased at a much more reasonable rate, and future additions to it, if required, could be more easily effected, than had it been situated nearer the fort.

The purchase was, after much delay, at length concluded, and the following plan of the objects to which the garden should be devoted was proposed to, and adopted by the society.

It is scarcely necessary to state here, that it was never the intention of the proposers, that the whole of the objects here after to be stated should be at once commenced upon, nor that the sketch of the plan should be implicitly followed by those who were to lay out the ground. The latter (the plan) was submitted chiefly with a view of illustrating, and conveying a more precise idea of the committee's proposal, than could be communicated in any other form; for to have determined on a working plan at the time the one in question was laid before the society, would have been premature.

It is proposed then to divide the garden into five departments, to be devoted to so many distinct objects.

The first of these will consist of a kitchen garden, in which every improvement in the culture of indigenous culinary vegetables, and the introduction of those of foreign countries, will be attended to. The superficial may be excited to underrate this humble object, and it had already excited the sneers of some. But the society, in order to merit public encouragement and support, must, if you will, stoop to be useful; for in this depart-

ment it possesses the power of being more directly useful, than in any of the others embraced in its plans.

It is a fact well known to all inhabiting the island, that our vegetable market is generally very deficient both to the quality and variety of the vegetables which it supplies. With regard to vegetables of European origin, this inferiority cannot be attributed to any defect in climate or soil, for in the private gardens of gentlemen who possess a taste of this kind, vegetables of excellent quality are annually produced. The market growers are mostly unskilled or ignorant, and having no competition to contend against, they do not consider it worth the trouble or expense of improving the cultivation. If the society could throw into the market vegetables of superior quality, the market growers would be forced to learn that which the society would be glad to teach them—a better mode of cultivation, by which not only the quality of the produce might be improved, but the quantity might also be increased: and thus at the same time that the indulgences of the more opulent are augmented, the comforts and necessities of the poorer classes would be ministered to. That class of vegetables which forms the object of culinary cultivation, though considered in the light of luxury or superfluity in the diet of the rich, is the principal source from which the poorer and more wretched inhabitants of this island derive their sustenance, as the more nutritious dry grains constitute but a small proportion of their food. The indigent are obliged to have recourse to the coarsest, and frequently unwholesome, vegetables of this kind, such as the cucurbitaceous class, (gourds, pumpkins, melons, &c.) the Curcuma Amaranth tribes, and many others, whose rapid growth or bulk reduce their price, and form their only recommendation.

To render those vegetables of this class, which may possess more nutritious and more wholesome qualities, as low priced as the kinds above alluded to, at the same time that their cultivation might turn out equally profitable to the grower, will, it is anticipated, be accomplished by attention to this department. Every attention will likewise be directed to render the Indian horticulturist independent of other countries for his annual supply of garden seeds, by endeavouring to produce the seeds of the various exotic species here.

The second department of the garden will be devoted to the orchard which requires little explanation, as the same general objects will guide the operations of the society, here, as have been stated regarding the first department; viz. the improved culture of indigenous fruit trees, and the introduction and propagation of those of exotic origin.

It is proposed to devote the third division to a collection of those plants which yield what is generally known under the term colonial produce, and of those whose productions form articles of commerce, constitute the objects of agriculture, or are employed in the operations of rural industry; such as cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, the spices, the grains, the grasses, &c. &c. The object in establishing this department is to procure from the countries that produce them the best varieties of the plants that form the object of this division, in order to propagate the same throughout the Presidency by transmitting seeds, &c. of plants growing in the society's garden, and already in a manner acclimatised, to those engaged in the cultivation of the different kinds. In this way the society will have it in their power to assist the practical cultivator, by supplying the means of trying, on a small scale, the advantages of any particular variety of the above productions; and if in consequence of such trial, he should determine to engage in the cultivation more extensively, the society may furnish him with information regarding the place, &c. whence the variety can be supplied, or even be the medium through their correspondents, of procuring the supply. In this way also the cultivator may be brought to a knowledge of the existence

of varieties of foreign produce, possessing superior qualities, of which he might otherwise have remained ignorant; and he will thus have it in his power to make a preliminary trial as to its adaptation to his climate or soil which may prevent him incurring any unnecessary expense, in case of an unfavourable result.*

In this manner, and to this extent will the plans of the society contribute to the improvement and extension of the various kinds of culture in this Presidency. But there is a vague impression, that the society ought, or have it in their power, to engage itself in some particular cultivation on an extensive scale, that the public may derive the benefit of the experiment; but such a proposal is quite impracticable. No public body constituted as the Agricultural and Horticultural Society is, could engage in an undertaking of this kind with any reasonably prospect of success, or profit, either to themselves or the public. The failure of the Calcutta Society, in a project of this nature, ought to operate as a warning to us not to repeat the attempt here. The undivided attention of private speculators will ensure success, which the complicated and frequently changing management of a public society cannot accomplish: but if, in return for the facilities afforded by the society, the former would communicate the result of their operations for general publication the same benefit would result.†

The fourth department will form merely a subdivision of the last, and will be devoted to a collection of medicinal plants, particularly those used by the natives, and to plants which are employed in the arts and manufactures of this country, but which may not be produced in sufficient abundance to become objects of foreign trade—such as the plants used by the dyer, the tanner, &c. or those which furnish materials for cordage, and the like.

The fifth department, which completes the plan, must be considered only as an appendix to the garden to be brought into operation, when those of more practical importance shall be some what advanced. In this division it is proposed to assemble a complete collection of the plants which compose the indigenous Flora, or the uncultivated species of the Presidency to be arranged systematically. To accomplish this part of our plan, the members residing at out-stations will be able to lend material assistance, and native collectors will also be employed in the jungles at proper seasons to gather seeds, &c. this means new species of plants, may be added to the list of those already known to botanists, and the superfluous part of such collections will be received by foreign horticulturists in exchange for the productions of their respective countries.

A reference to the plan will convey a more clear idea of this scheme than can be communicated by description

* If gentlemen members of the society would kindly instruct their native gardeners to collect the ripe seeds of all plants as they came to maturity in their own gardens, and afterwards transmit them to the society's office to be sorted and named it would greatly facilitate the society's means of usefulness.

† An erroneous impression which appears to have got abroad, especially in the interior, it may not be irrelevant to notice in this place; namely, that a person by becoming a member of the society, (for which no other qualifications are necessary, than payment of the customary annual subscription and a desire to promote the common views of the associated), becomes entitled to a yearly supply of vegetable and flower seeds *gratis*, as if the society, by some unaccountable means or other, could obtain seeds, and those of the best description; moreover of the every kind, without cost or expense. The 9th rule on the formation of the society, provides that members are entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent, on the cost prices and charge to the society, which is as much as it can allow. Again, where seeds supplied do not vegetate, the society has to bear the blame of supplying worthless seeds, though the true cause of failure may rest in improper management by ignorant native mallees and others; their being exposed either to a damp or wet atmosphere or a close, confined, heated one resembling a ship's hold, will equally deteriorate them, if not completely destroy the vegetative principle. All seeds imported by the society, are tried previous to distribution either at the Presidency or up the country, and such only as are found to be good are distributed. This digression from the main subject of this report may be out of place, but it is equally necessary that it should be made known.

alone; it is only necessary to bear in mind, that those who are to execute it cannot be tied down by the present plan, which must be modified according to the habits of certain plants, or other essential particulars, which cannot be foreseen at this stage. The managers will, however, always keep in view to effect such an arrangement as will combine, as much as possible, ornament with utility. The leading features of the plan will likewise be preserved.

In carrying these plans into execution, the society must possess opportunities, which will not be neglected, of instructing native gardeners in all the operations of a better system of horticulture. To effect this it is proposed to enter lads as apprentices, who will be regularly brought up to the business of gardeners, and to the use of tools employed in European horticulture, or at least such modifications of these as will adapt them to the strength and habits of natives. At the expiry of their service, the lads will be furnished by the society with certificates as to their qualifications, and thus, in a short time, a class of persons, possessing qualifications superior to those who now follow the occupation of gardeners, will be placed at the service of the public.

Towards defraying the expense of the establishment, vegetables, fruits, &c. produced in the garden will be sent to the market. Of the curious, ornamental, and rare plants, nurseries will be formed, and the young plants will be sold.

From the above statement, the public will be able to judge how far the plan proposed will, if carried into operation, effect an object likely to confer many advantages on the community, and how far it is entitled to general support and encouragement. Without such support, all operations connected with the project must be interrupted for the present, and the cost as well as labour which have been already expended will be entirely lost; for an examination of the amount of donations received, compared with the expenditure, will show that the funds subscribed for this object, are entirely exhausted.

But no such unwillingness on the part of the public, is to be expected on this occasion, for in adopting the project of establishing a public garden, the society rather followed, than anticipated, the wishes of the community.

All that is wanting to insure the general support necessary, is a guarantee that the plans if the means are supplied, will be followed up. To secure this, the public must exercise over this establishment that control which it ought to possess over every institution that claims public support, or professes to be established for public good. Let them look to the managers (whose names are appended to the document) appointed by the society to execute their plans. Let them hold these gentlemen responsible for the activity of the establishment placed under their orders, and for the fair exercise of their own judgment in appropriating whatever resources they may receive for this object to the best advantage. Let periodical statements be called for, reporting progress, stating the difficulties when any of a serious nature are met with, and conveying any intelligence on this subject which may be considered interesting, for general information. Let the rules which have been drawn up for the guidance of the managers be examined, and any defects amended. Finally, let the plan itself, now set forth, be examined, and any suggestions for its improvement will be thankfully received both by the society and by the managers.

CAPT. A. W. PRINGLE,—President, Garden Committee.

DR. GEORGE SMYTTAN, Member.

J. F. HEDDLE, Assist. Surg. ditto.

J. GRAHAM, Esq., ditto.

CAPT. W. JACOB, Superintendent.

JOHN VAURELL, Secretary.

Bombay Courier.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday Evening, the 5th October, 1836.

The Rev. Dr. Mill, Vice-President, in the chair.

Lieutenants Newbold and S. Tickell, proposed at the last meeting, were balloted for, and duly elected Members of the Society.

Mr. Vincent Tregear, proposed at the last meeting, was, upon the favourable report of the Committee of Papers, unanimously elected an honorary member.

Mr. G. F. McClintock was proposed by Mr. Macnaghten, seconded by Dr. Mill.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Committee of Papers on Mr. C. Brownlow's proposition relative to the publication of the *Atij Leila*.

Resolved.—That the Society approve and adopt the Report of the Committee:—that it feels honored by Mr. Brownlow's desire to publish the works under its auspices; and that in addition to its own subscription, the prospectus shall be circulated among individual members, and the patronage of the Government shall be respectfully solicited to Mr. Brownlow's undertaking.

Library.

The following books were presented:—

A Discourse concerning the influence of America on the mind, being the Annual Oration delivered before the American Philosophical Society on the 18th October, 1823, by C. J. Ingersoll, Esq.—*by the Society*.

Notice Historique sur Charles Telfair, Esq. Fondateur de President de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de l'île Maurice, &c. &c.; by Mr. Julien Des Jardins—*by the Author*.

Nouveaux Choix des Poesies Originales des Troubadours; by M. Raynouard—*by the Author*.

Opinions on various subjects, dedicated to the Industrious Producers; by Wm. Macbere, Esq.—*by the Author*.

The Indian Journal of Medical and Physical Science—*by F. Corby, Esq. Editor*.

Gay's Fables translated into Bengali Poetry, by Mahārāja Kali Kissen Behadur—*by the Translator*.

Conclusion of the Guldestah, or Nosegay of Pleasure by Mūsī Mannū Lāl—*by the Author*.

Map of the Indus River and of the neighbouring countries, from the recent surveys, compiled in the Surveyor General's Office—*by Mr. Tassin*.

Royle's Himalayan Botany, 9th part—*from the book-sellers*.

Read a letter from the treasurer of the Academy at Bordeaux, Mr. Dutrouilles, forwarding by the hands of Dr. Laverne a packet of seeds for the Botanic Garden of Calcutta and requesting in return such seeds from Tibet or other colder parts of India as are likely to thrive in France.

The seeds have been made over to Dr. Wallich, who will kindly reply on the subject to Bordeaux.

Literary and Antiquarian.

An account of some of the Petty States lying north of the Tenasserim Provinces, drawn up from the journals and reports of Dr. Richardson, was submitted by Mr. E. A. Blundell, Commissioner of these new provinces; also a sketch of *Lubong*, by the same.

Captain A. Cunningham, Engineers, A. D. C. presented to the Society the very extensive collection of

statues and other specimens of Buddha sculpture discovered by him in his exploration of the well known monument or tope in the road between Ghazipur and Banares. The following note on these interesting relics was read.

"The stone figures, bas-reliefs, and inscriptions were all found near Sárnáth, a Buddhish monument about eight miles from Benares. The greater number were dug within a small space of 10 feet square, and nearly all in an upright position side by side. Along with them were 40 or 50 others now lying near Sárnáth, and which were left behind from their being of the same description as those now presented to the Society, and from their being in a less perfect state, and from their wanting inscriptions.

I learned from a villager, that when Jagat Singh, the Dewan of Cheth Singh, of Rajá Benares, was digging near Sárnáth for building materials for the *ganj* which now bear his name, his workmen lighted on a small temple the walls of which they carried away—and it was within that temple that these figures were then seen; but owing to some superstitious feelings on the part of the workmen, no steps were taken at the time for their removal.

The three seated female figures, one bearing an inscription, were found in the ruins of a small temple consisting of only two rooms, and the long bas-relief containing the allegator's heads was discovered in a stone tank 13 feet nine inches square, upon clearing away the rubbish from the pukka terrace which surrounded it.

I am induced to offer these figures to the Society, in the hope that the inscriptions upon their pedestals may be translated, and help to throw some light upon the Buddhish religion, as well as upon Sárnáth and the ruins of the different buildings in its neighbourhood.

The special thanks of the Society were voted to Capt. Cunningham for this valuable contribution to the Museum.

Physical.

The Secretary presented on the part of Mr. Dean, Assoc. Mem., some fine fossil specimens lately obtained by him from the bed or banks of the Jumna river.

Mr. Dean had maintained for some times an envoy to explore such parts of the river as he had not been able himself to examine. Out of the produce of this adventure he had selected the specimens now transmitted, because they served to settle the question of the existence of three animals in a fossil state, which had hitherto been doubtful,—or rather which had been for the first time advanced with hesitation from his former collections in the Jumna;—the camel, the buffalo, and the antelope.

They consist of the femur and cranium of the fossil buffalo, about one-sixth larger than the present race;—fragment of the femur of a camel; cores of the horns of an antelope, and waterworn portions of the horn of the axis.

To make the recognition of these fossils as clear as possible, Mr. Dean had placed side by side of each of the corresponding recent bone, so that no doubt could remain of their identity. The splendid discoveries in the Siválík range have meantime removed all uncertainty on the subject, and have even pointed out two distinct species in the fossil camel, on which a paper has just been printed in the *Researches*.

A paper by Messrs. Falconer and Cautley was submitted on the fossil bear of the Siválík range, with drawings pointing out variations from the existing species.

The knowledge of this animal is derived from two fine fragments of the head. The chief peculiarities are observable in the teeth, which are constructed more after the type of the higher carnivora than any other described species of the genus.

A paper entitled "Some remarks on the development of Pollen," was submitted by Dr. W. Griffith, Mad. Est.

Indications of a new genus of insectivorous birds—by Mr. B. H. Hodgson.

A table of the breadth, current, and depth of the river *Satlej*, from *Hari-ke-patan* to its junction with the

Indus at *Mithankot*, was communicated by Capt. C. M. Wade.

Also a note on the spring of *Lohand Khadr*—by the same officer.

Two large cases containing fine collection of butterflies, moths and other insects from *Silhet*, was presented by Mr. George Loeb, C. S.

Observations concerning certain interesting phenomena manifested in individuals born blind, on their restoration to sight, were communicated by Dr. F. H. Brett.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for Sept.*

REVIEW AT BENARES.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Benares on the evening of the 12th Oct., and reviewed the troops on the morning of the 13th. Owing to the lateness of his Excellency's arrival at Raj Ghat, and the delay of sending up orders, &c. the order for the brigade next morning was not circulated until 10 a. m.

The following is a programme of the spectacle, and it will be seen by the accompanying station order that his Excellency was highly pleased with the appearance and performance of troops:

1. Brigade in line receives the Commander-in-Chief.
2. The battalions break into columns of companies, right in front and close to $\frac{1}{2}$ distance, 15 paces between each. Pass round in quick time and close to ten paces.
3. The mass of battalion columns wheel into line of contiguous columns, change front to the left flank and deploy into line on the front company of the right battalion.
4. The brigade retires by companies from the left in rear of the right, covered by light infantry. Halt, fronts and wheel into line.
5. The brigade changes position in battalion columns to the left, covered by light infantry.
6. The brigade retires by companies from both flanks in rear of the centre. Fronts and forms line to the right.
7. The brigade retires in direct echelon of battalions from the left. Forms battalion squares on the centre sub-divisions.
8. Reforms echelon of lines, and forms line on the centre battalion and salute.

The manoeuvres were steadily performed, and with the exception of a little shuffling in the retiring in the rear of

the centre, which must in some degree always take place the whole went off most brilliantly, and it is but justice to state that Colonel Costley performed his arduous task most satisfactorily, more especially as he had but a very short time to prepare owing to General White not having left Benares until the latter end of September. The following station order was published to the troops.

'The commanding officer has great pleasure in promulgating to the officers and troops under his command the unqualified approbation which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to express regarding their appearance as well as their performance in brigade this morning, and which His Excellency has desired may be made known to all the troops both European and Native by their respective commandants.

'In executing the gratifying commands with which he has been honored, Lieut.-Colonel Costley is most happy to avail himself of the opportunity to offer his sincere thanks to commanding officers for their zealous exertions and unremitting attention to the discipline of their several regiments, a steady performance of which is ever certain—as in the present instance, to achieve a result so flattering to themselves and all under their command, and on which the commanding officer heartily congratulates them.

'In adverting to the merits of the officers composing the station staff, the commanding officer has been desired by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to express the assurance of his approbation, and in which the commanding officer finds it difficult to do justice to the individuals or to his own feelings upon the occasion.'

After inspecting the regiments personally, His Excellency returned to his boats, we understand, would set off on the 14th, for Sultaupore,—*Englishman*.

TOWN HALL THEATRE.

THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.

LE NOUVEAU SEIGNEUR DU VILLAGE.

This is one of the old stock pieces of the Opera Comique, and a great favorite with the Parisians. Its dialogue is written in very choice French, and the music, is by the celebrated Boieldieu. It is in every respect a very pleasing little piece.

The incidents are few, and of the most ordinary nature. But the skill with which the characters are

drawn, the beauty of the music, and the point, wit and epigram of the dialogue, have placed this little opera, high in the scale of dramatic and lyric merit.

The *Nouveau Seigneur* is expected in his village, which has just been made over to him by the *Ancien Seigneur*, his uncle. The *Bailli* (a sort of chief of this small municipality, magistrate and so forth) has conned an oration by way of welcome to be delivered in the presence, on the day of the advent of the *Nouveau Seigneur*. The day previous to that on which he is expected, sees the entry into the village of an illustrious stranger.

Blaise, a stupid peasant, in love with Babet, accosts him—takes him for his Lord and produces a bottle of chambertin 10 years old, the drinking of which by the new comer is the vehicle for an exceedingly comic duett between the two. The wine, and the attention of Blaise, induce the fresh arrival to admit his identity, and that of the Nouveau Seigneur to be one and the same. Blaise solicits his favour, and one of his farms, the obtaining of which is a condition precedent with the Bailli, for the promise of the hand of his niece, the fair Babet. Babet, however, loves not Blaise, but Colin. The news of the arrival of the great man, circulates in the village—the Notables come headed by the Baillif and the presumed Nouveau Seigneur, after graciously receiving their homage, condescends to ask them all to a petite fête, and Grand Dîner, which, under the circumstances of his sudden arrival, and want of preparation, is furnished by the Bailli and the Notables of the Place, who are too delighted to have the honour conferred upon them. The great man in the mean time, exhibits a penchant for the pretty Babet, and promises the farm to Blaise, simply because Blaise is an ass, and Colin the preferred suitor of Babet, a sharp and good-looking fellow. At about this stage of the proceedings, the illustrious unknown, in a soliloquy, discovers to the audience that he is only Frontin the valet, and not the Marquess, the real Nouveau Seigneur, and while calculating the results of his impertinent assumption of his Lord's character, and devising expedients to pacify, and propitiate his injured master, who has a spice of the devil about him, comes the Bailli with twelve thousand francs in gold of the rents and profits of the estate, and begs to pay them over at once to their owner. This is a fearful temptation to poor Frontin: however, his honesty triumphs, and he refuses the money and rushes out. The arrival of another stranger then creates a sensation in the village, and he gives himself out, to the poor despairing lovers, Colin and Babet, who first see him as the *homme d'affaire* of the Nouveau Seigneur, having previously learnt from their discourse, that the Nouveau Seigneur was already arrived.

It is needless to observe that the last comer is the real Nouveau Seigneur. He promises to say a word for Colin and Babet, but without disclosing his real character to them, and subsequently enters the banquetting room, at the moment when Frontin in all his glory is presiding at the entertainment. His appearance strikes the Valet all of a heap—some pretty music ensues—and Colin gets the farm and marries Babet, and the piece concludes with a chorus, epithalamium, and all that sort of thing.

UNE VISITE A BEDLAM.

The Count Alfred de Rouval, is married to the Countess Amelie, the Count is a Colonel of Dragoons, very young and very gay.

Amelie, is lovely and slightly exigent: she mistakes gaiety, and volatility in her Lord, for neglect, and want of affection; and this young couple become in time estranged. The Count goes to travel, and the Lady comes to stay with an uncle, the Baron, who has a charming retreat in Surrey in the vicinity of Bedlam, (probably his Chateau is the present Elephant and Castle.)

In this shady retreat she discloses to the Baron the desertion she experiences from de Rouval: for 11 long months she has not set eyes on him, and she announces her intention never to see him again. By the greatest chance in the world, the Count takes London in his travels, and wanting to see Bedlam, is taken to the residence of the Baron, by the Baron's contrivance, and there sees, as he is told the charming Amelie in a state of insanity, a second Nina Pazzi per amore, and all on his account: this sight of course makes the Count very wretched and his misery is not a little enhanced by his finding his wife greatly improved, both in accomplishment and in beauty. He is about to be very wretched

indeed, when he discovers, through Crescendo, a fantastic Italian musico, that Amelie is not mad, but on the contrary his favorite pupil, and sings like Malibran, or Grisi; then commences a sort of Rowley in for an Oliver on the part of the Count.

He becomes mad in his turn, and after two or three amusing scenes, the young people make up their quarrels and the piece in consequence terminates. This is one of the thousand and one pieces of the Prolific Eugene Scribe. The dialogue is exceedingly pleasant.—*Hurkaru.*

As we gave above a tolerably full analysis of these pieces, we have to only now to inform our readers, that they were very well enacted. The audience improves at each representation, both in numbers and in fashion, and we have to congratulate the artistes on this particular, that we have observed that when once seen their additional visitors invariably constitute a portion of the audience of the ensuing performance; this shews, that the visit originally, made perhaps to gratify curiosity, is now repeated, on account of the merit of the performers, and the general attraction of the bill of fare. We were gratified to see Lord Auckland and the Misses Eden honour the performance with their presence.

In the first piece Fleury was excellent, and Fradin made the most of the insignificant part of Blaise. The duett between these two, respecting the bottle of Chambertin, was very comic.

Male. de Ligny represented most effectively, the pretty and naive Babet: her Romance, *oui vous avez des droits superbes*, was much applauded.

Fleury was transformed for the occasion into the Gentil Colin, and looked the part very well. In the second piece Fleury was an exceedingly amusing *funatico per la Musica*, Fradin a most vivacious Count, and Madame de Lagny a very interesting Countess Amelie; her acting throughout the last piece was greatly applauded: it was a delicate-lady like, and wittal, highly effective performance. We were happy to observe that M. Fradin, had in some measure recovered his voice; we are told that when in the full enjoyment of it, this gentleman as a tenor singer exhibits musical qualifications of no mean order.—*Hurkaru.*

LE COIFFEUR ET PERUQUIER.

The dramatic personae of this Vaudeville (which by the way was played one or twice, by the last French Company,) are Poudret a peruke maker of the old school, who is the Caxton of the Antiquary, to a Mons. Desroches, who is his Monkbarns. His being one of the three, which the hand of innovation has left to Poudret for his daily occupation and solace. He is an enthusiast in wigs, and mourns over the decline and fall of his art.

Marius sitting amongst the ruins of Carthage, is a scarcely more affecting picture, than is Poudret pouring over, and plotting papillotes, on the last of the wigs.

The next character of importance is Alcibiades, one of the new school, a degenerate pupil, and successful rival of Poudret. He is young and ambitious, and has no respect or predilection for wigs, but a strong penchant for Julia, a niece of Poudret to whom the cher uncle promises 20,000 francs, if she marry with his consent.

Mademoiselle Desroches, the sister of Mons. Desroches, is an antiquated damsel, with an exceedingly inflammable imagination, and a heart formed of the most melting materials: there is a ridiculous scene or two between herself and Alcibiades, whose presence greatly prejudices the lady's reputation in the eyes of her staid brother, whom Poudret by mistake has innoculated with the notion, that Alcibiades is her lover, whereas he gets into the house for the purpose of communicating with Julia. He however is compelled, in order to maintain his ground,

to make love to Mademoiselle Deroches, and to dress her and Mons. Deroches' hair, during which Poudret enters, and exhibits a great deal of comical fury, at seeing two of his triumvirate of wigs, in the revolutionized hands of his hated rival. After some little explanations, however, matters are made up, and Alcibiades marries Julia, and her 20,000 francs.

UNE AFFAIRE D'HONNEUR.

Mr. Mathieu is a good, easy man, in comfortable circumstances, and lives with his wife and a very pretty daughter in Paris. They go a family party to the play, but from the crowded state of the house, are compelled to separate, the two ladies sit in one part of the Theatre, and Mons. Mathieu in the orchestra. He shortly enters into conversation with his neighbour in whom he discovers the son of an old friend who resides in the hideous little Town of Caudebec in Normandy. Mons. Mathieu determines to marry his daughter to the young man, and points her out to him as a stranger; the young gentleman at a glance becomes enamoured, and is lavish in praises of her loveliness. Mons. Mathieu disputes his taste, and denies her claim to admiration; as a natural consequence of which, Arnaud, the lover, calls him out. Mons. Mathieu, whose object of getting the young man to his house, is thus attained, gives his address and what purports to be his name, and appoints the following morning for the meeting. The name given however is Blousac, which belongs of right to an individual resident in the same house with Mons. Mathieu, who is in reality the very 'best of cut throats,' and has a terrible duelling reputation. The fatal morning dawns, and Arnaud presents himself at the house of Mons. Mathieu, equipped and eager for the fray. Mons. Mathieu declines fighting before breakfast, and Arnaud, himself, his wife and daughter, who then appear, sit down. The duel now is out of the question with Arnaud and love, mighty love, occupies his breast. Mathieu leaves the lovers together, and then commence his tribulations, which constitute the main incidents of this Vaudeville. He first encounters Arnaud, second a Marechal Ferraut of Dragons—endowed largely with the qualifications and taste peculiar to the class he belongs to—that is to say, he is as brave as Julius Caesar as Mr. Bacon the quondam Ice Secretary would say, as quarrelsome as my young Mistress's dog, and one who taketh delight in wine, was-sail, and one or two other things not worth mentioning.

Mons. Mathieu no sooner gets rid of him, than he is exposed to an arrest, in as much as Arnaud is not forthcoming at his lodgings, and he is known to have an affair with Blousac, the famous duellist, for whom the police take Mathieu. After much amusing perplexity, an explanation at length takes place, the young people of course marry, and the piece concludes.—*Hurkaru.*

Why, oh! Why not give us an opera as before? The two VAUDEVILLES were presented on Monday the 24th Oct. to a very thin house. *UNE AFFAIRE D'HONNEUR*, is, we trust, *une affaire finie*, at least for some time. Twice about six weeks, is once too many—*toujours perdrix* falls upon the palate, and even a French vaudeville, though light and pleasant as an *omelette soufflée*, may, by too much exposure, become flat and flaccid; the cream of these trifles, should ever be flavoured with the gusto of novelty it is apt else, to curdle on the public taste. Having delivered ourselves of this confectioner's criticism, we proceed to observe, that le compere Mathieu (Fleury) was the atlas of the piece; he bore the whole weight upon his own shoulders and supported his burthen very successfully: but there was no part for Fradin. This is not as it should be; we should have rejoiced to have had an opportunity of seeing what he would have made of the Marechal Ferrant. Arnaud would have been a nice part for Monsr. Charles. Sivord

was respectable. There was present in this piece, a very odd looking member of the French executive authorities, to wit a Police Serjeant of la jeune France; his appearance made quite a sensation—we were at once reminded of Fieschi, Alibeu, the Porte St. Denis, and the Luxembourg Palace; visions of slaughtered Marshals, of proces monstres, of monarchs imperturbable, even in the air gun's mouth, and Mrs. Trollope's young men, her "Tapageurs en blouse," who bearded like pards at close of day, assemble in troops, and howl forth the hymns of liberty,—all these floated in dioramic procession before our aching sight. The police serjeant, like some of the greatest improvements in machinery, was perhaps the result of accident. Monsieur de la Jarriete appeared quite unconscious of his own distinguished merit—modesty and genius are ever hand in hand.

LE COIFFEUR ET LE PERRUQUIER, was a humorous piece enough, and of Fleury and Fradin, the Poulret and Alcibiade of the play, it is difficult to say which was most amusing. Poudret, the Conservative, the Winchelsea of wig-makers, loves nothing but his art; Alcibiade in a red satin waistcoat and handkerchief to match, with a coat calculated to give Nugee or Willis a fit of hysterics, loves nothing but himself. He is of the movement party amidst the knights of the comb and scissors, and the quarrel between these two worthies, touching their respective politico-professional opinions, was a very admirable piece of burlesque, and convulsed the lookers on with laughter.

We hope, however, that no reasons will in future interfere, to prevent the artistes from giving us operas: one or two of those already played would bear repetition—the Calife for instance or the Chaperon Rouge and, as Messrs. Bonniol and Welter are now on terms with their comrades, the public ought to profit by the reconciliation. Mere vaudeville will not do; besides, the little operas which they can get up, are quite as good acting pieces as the vaudevilles, and have all the musical merit and attraction to boot.—*Hurkaru.*

THE KING'S WORD.

The junction effected on Wednesday the 12th Oct. between the respective forces, of the French Artistes, and the English amateurs, headed by Mrs. Leach, made a decided impression upon the public. We were very happy to observe, that the numbers of the spectators had very considerably increased, and having once seen and heard the French Company, we have little doubt, but that they will be constant visitors for the future. Lord Auckland and the Misses Eden were present.

The business of the evening commenced with 'The King's Word.' This petite comedy, as the advertisements called it, was in truth a very small affair indeed; plot, incident and dialogue considered, we thought it very sufficient nonsense. It was, however, very creditably performed by the amateurs, and Mrs. Leach. The decided comic powers of the amateur who played the Sheriff, enabled him to make his part tell with the audience—but Martin, although in able hands, was a rather dull personage, and even Mrs. Leach could make but little of Catharine—in fact, both the one and the other, are unplayable parts. The same may be said of the part of the King, who wore a very pretty 'orange tawney' dress, and a most unexceptionable wig. 'The King's Word' is a clumsy version of a little French Vaudeville, called *Tu n'as le pendu*, which was played at the Varietés in 1834. Jenni Colon was the Catharine, and the principal merit of the French piece, consists in a pretty French ballad, sung by this accomplished actress, and one or two other musical pieces introduced; all of which, being omitted in the English version, reduce the king's word to, but a sorry affair.

LE TRESOR SUPPOSE.

Is an opera of Daleyrac. Some of the music is very pretty—and the piece gave great scope for the exhibition of the powers of those two very clever comedians, M. M. Fradin and Fleury. The story is of somewhat ancient materials, as are also the names of the characters; to those familiar with the Old French comedy, the names themselves would almost tell the story. Crispin, Geronte, Dorval, Lisette, Lucille. Now Crispin has, time out of mind, been the name of all roguish and intriguing valets; your Geronte is invariably an old man, with a pretty niece, and who is to be victimised by the plotting, and roguery of the Crispins, eked out by the tact and *espréglerie*, of the Lisettes, the Mr. Abigail of the French stage; and the Dorvals, and Lucilles are levers, and the masters and mistresses of the Crispins, and the Lisettes, and their union is the invariable result of the good offices of their servants. The plot of the *Tresor Supposé*, calls into play, the above attributes of the above names. Geronte is a miser, with a pretty niece and ward Lucille, who is in love with Dorval, who as a matter of course is poor, and therefore forbidden the house by Geronte. Crispin and Lisette, lay their heads together, and trick Geronte, into the purchase of the house of Dorval, his only remaining property, by inducing the old man to suppose that in the cellars, are certain treasures, the existence of which is unknown to Dorval. He, Geronte, forthwith contracts with Dorval to give him 150,000 francs for the domicile. The hoax is then disclosed, and Dorval consents to take Lucille in lieu of the purchase money. The lovers marry and the curtain falls.

Madame de Ligny sang her airs very prettily, and her soubrette was a very good piece of acting; we were much struck by a very odd, but very agreeable quartett, in the first act, sung by Madame de Ligny, Mademoiselles Fleury, Fradin and Monsr. Charles. It was very much and deservedly applauded. We shall, in conclusion, permit ourselves to observe, that there was a singular absence of homogeneity, in the costumes exhibited in this opera; Fradin and Fleury were in the costumes of the beginning of the 16th century, while Monsr. Charles and Mademoiselle Fleury were dressed very much like the ladies and gentlemen, who now flourish and adorn this present nineteenth century, and this very year of grace 1836. This should, if possible, be avoided for the future.—*Hurkaru.*

KETTLY.

This an exceedingly pretty vaudeville. *Kettly*, the heroine, is a young Swiss girl, very beautiful, very natural, and slightly sentimental, in love even to desperation with Senneville, a young French officer. She is the daughter of Frans, a veteran of the French armies, who having left the service, inhabits a chalet in a Swiss valley.

Madame Werner his neighbour, is the proprietress of the hotel of the village, and well to do in the world. Her son Rutli, is a prodigious blockhead, with considerable conceit and a total absence of all penetration. He has a liking for Kettly, and as a natural consequence, according to his calculation, the liking is mutual. Senneville at the time the piece opens, arrives after an absence of two years. He describes himself as a young gentleman who had been jilted by his mistress, and his object in re-visiting Switzerland, is to moralize and sketch landscapes by way of consolation. His first encounter on his arrival is with Kettly, whom he fails to recognize, very much to the disappointment of the poor girl, and after some pretty scenes with her, and her father, and Rutli, he undertakes, at the instance of

Rutli, to interfere with Madame Werner and obtain her consent; Rutli having persuaded himself, Frans his mother, and lastly Senneville, that Kettly is dying for love of him, and that nothing is wanting to their union, but the consent of his mother, who opposes the match on account of the poverty of Frans. Senneville offers to remove this obstacle, by giving Kettly a marriage portion of 4,000 thalers; Madame Werner consents. The distress of Kettly is beyond description, and in the intensity of her affliction, she discloses in the prettiest manner possible her affection for Senneville. Senneville, upon whom during all this time, the grace, naiveté, beauty, and ingenuousness of the young girl, had worked their due effects, is delighted, finds himself deeply in love and the piece concludes with the marriage of these two amiable specimen of humanity.

LES PREMIERES AMOURS.

Is also an exceedingly pretty vaudeville. Emmeline and Rainville are cousins, have been brought up together, and as children had exchanged tokens and love passage. The cousin Rainville, however after leaving his uncle's house in pursuit of his studies, and of fortune, turns out at last to be a very decided mauvais sujet, gets himself into all sorts of scrapes, draws bills upon his uncle, and finally his name is forbidden. After a lapse of three or four years, his approaching return is announced in a letter to his uncle, who is not much edified by the intelligence.

He had fixed upon a neighbour for the husband of his daughter; and his first visit is expected about the time fixed by the nephew for his re-entry under the uncle's roof. Emmeline is on the tip-toe of expectation; when a very prepossessing gentleman presents himself. She at once takes him for her cousin, and under this impression, communicates all the little secrets, &c. which were common to herself and her cousin. The confidant who happens to be the proposed *Futur*, is on thorns lest the communications should disclose any 'untoward event' in these love doings, he having at first sight yielded to the charms of Emmeline.

Her vivacity and his amiable reception by her, induce him to confess himself the cousin. Rainville mean while arrives, having been preceded by sundry dishonoured bills of exchange, and unfortunate creditors, and the disclosure of his irregularities, procures much lecturing on the part of Emmeline, who reproaches her innocent lover, with all the follies, perfidies, and irregularities of her dissipated cousin. These equivoques, constitute the grand incidents of the piece, which terminates by the marriage of Emmeline and the prepossessing gentleman, the choice of her father, whilst Monsieur Rainville is kicked out of doors, as an incorrigible vagabond.

MICHEL ET CRISTINE.

Of this piece we do not happen to recollect anything, and we have not been able to lay our hands on the book. These vaudevilles, well enacted as they certainly will be, will afford a very delightful evening's entertainment.

The Audience was thin, Lord Auckland was not present, and the Orchestra was composed of a brace of fiddles, and yet we never saw an audience better pleased, nor Vaudevilles more correctly or successfully performed.

In Michel et Cristine, Fradin as Michel, was admirable, and of Madame de Ligny, both as to the beauty, and freshness of her costume, and the delicacy, discrimination and pathos of her acting, too much cannot be said. She was the heroine of the night, the three Vaudevilles, were for her so many well fought fields, from

which she triumphantly bore off the suffrages of her spectators. The approbation of this lady's acting was unanimous. She has evidently been hitherto labouring under the effects both of timidity and indisposition, neither were perceptible in her singing on Friday evening, and in spite of the meagre fiddle accompaniment, the airs she sung were greatly applauded.

As Cristine in the first piece, and as Emmeline in the second, (*les premieres amours*) she displayed much natural and comic humour; but as Kettly, the innocent, the tender, faithful, and romantic Kettly, with her pretty Swiss costume, and her mountain purity of sentiment, her honest, ingenious and unsophisticated emotions, with all this, and with Fradin as her Senneville to play up to her, Madame de Ligny's representation of Kettly was one of the most agreeable and attractive pieces of acting we have seen for some time past. Fleury made his appearance in *les premieres amours* as the dissipated cousin Charles, (we called him Rainville in our notice by mistake, our sketch of the Vaudeville was given from memory) a sort of *Roué de la Bourgeoisie*, a Charles Surface of the diddling classes, his coat, hat, and inexpressibles, were in themselves sufficient to make the part, but his acting, was even more amusing than his coat, hat and pantaloons. It is really dismal to see all this talent, exerted with such doubtful prospects of remuneration, but however much we may lament the fact, we fear, unless some means can be discovered, to induce people to go, and look at, and listen to, what they do not understand, that matters will remain in this respect in statu quo; quite certain are we, that Vaudeville alone will not do. But we see no reason why their operas should not be well patronized, the music is the identical music, which fills nightly, Opera House in London, and the Académie Royale in Paris, which delights the nobility of Vienna, and the public of Berlin. The works of Auber, Bellini, Mayerbeer, and Weber, have as much merit, or at any rate, as much present popularity, as the compositions of Rossini, Generali, &c., Spontini has his admirers all over Europe, and Spontini has composed several grand French operas. The present French Company when united can present to the public, the productions of these masters, and the patrons of the Italian artists, to whom good music was their inducement, will probably from the same motive, support the French. The amount of remuneration for their exertions, to be anticipated by them, is, it is true, not very great, and from their numbers, the sums individually appropriated to each number of the operatic corps, must of necessity be smaller than those shared by the Italians. But we believe that the Italians did contrive to save something, say three or four thousand rupees each, and with this prospect, at the end of two seasons, and considering that they can do nothing better, we shall we suppose have to congratulate Calcutta, on still possessing an opera. A luxury, enjoyed we believe by no other colony either of Great Britain or of any other European state, and this surely is a distinction worth something? Independently of which, Doctor Burney in his history of music, treats at some length of the influence of the cultivation of music, and the diffusion of musical knowledge on the morals of a people. The harmony, order, and regularity of private and domestic life, is greatly promoted and enhanced by the indulgence in this innocent, exciting, and rational recreation. . . . But this is rather a *propos de bottles*, to a critique on a Vaudeville, we therefore for the present, time and space considered, deem it advisable to bring our observations to a conclusion.—*Hurkaru.*

MRS. LEACH'S SOIREE.

Curiosity to see and hear Mdlle Léméry, the admitted vocal powers of Fleury, the leading capabilities

of Thonon, and the magnetic qualities of Mrs. Leach and her little band of amateurs, attracted a very considerable body of society to the Town Hall on Monday the 31st Oct. The rapid succession of the several species of entertainments announced, the precision with which they followed one upon another, in pursuance of the terms of the advertisement, and we will say, the faultless mode in which each separate performance was presented, do the greatest credit to the arrangements of the presiding genius of the evening—we should in gallantry have said divinity; for we presume Mrs. Leach was "stage manager" for the nonce. Of the first overture we can say nothing, not having been present, but to judge from the manner in which the second was executed we should suppose it must have been excellent. The pains-taking industry, patience, and judgement of Monsr. Thonon, are too apparent in the results upon his orchestra to need any comment from us—the execution of the overture to Robert le Diable, which we heard, was almost faultless. "The Loan of a Lover," was a laughter moving affair, and every body appeared to admit, that the Peter Shingle of the piece, was at the same time a Peter the Great. The grand attraction of the evening, succeeded the exhibition of Peter and his whimsicalities; Mademoiselle Léméry made her début, and rushed in the "grim repose" of criticism,—the dilettante and connoisseurs, crowded the openings between the first, second, and third pillars. The scena from *Massaniello*, was very cleverly executed by this lady: there was a little of timidity, and the effect produced on the audience, although amounting to a decided "sensation," was somewhat marred by this very natural consequence upon a first appearance. We shall take leave to observe in addition, that the scena was ill-selected. The music which people are here familiar with, is of the Italian school; and in as much as Mdlle. Léméry is a decided vocalist, of a very good school, and with very considerable capabilities, she would have done better to have thrown off, with *Una Voce*, or the scena from *La Gazza Ladra*; either of these executed in the style, we are quite assured, her powers would enable her to do, would have gone straight home to the hearts, sympathies, and tastes, of the patrons and magnates in the Calcutta musical world. In her second song, which was from the *Calife*, her timidity had disappeared, and we are enabled, as far as hearing two songs, will qualify us for the task to present our unlearned notions on the musical qualifications of Mdlle. Léméry.

Her voice is a soprano, of considerable power, and of very remarkable sweetness, very high and under complete management; she slips down the chromatic scale, very much in the style of Sontag: we doubted her flexibility of voice in the first scena, but our doubts vanished during her execution of the second—her method is pure, and her taste correct: she is, in a word, an exceedingly fair specimen of the new French school,—a school which, to our unprofessional observation, borders very closely on the Italian. Madame Centi Domoreau has given the lead and tone to this new system, and she is pupil of Bordogni, one of the most finished Italian tenors we have ever heard. The style and voice, and floriture of Mdlle. Léméry, reminded us greatly of Centi; and we very much regret, for the sake of this lady and her corps operatique, that she did not sing something Italian—on the next occasion we hope she may. The patrons of the opera, will at once rally round her. The *largo al factotum* of Fleury, shewed at least that he can sing Italian music; but French words to Italian compositions are an abomination, and the next time we hear this scena, we hope he will adopt the original words.

Of Master Modus and Mrs. Leach, in the last piece, we have heard great things, we were unfortunately not present, and can therefore say nothing. The audience appeared greatly amused. Lord Auckland and the Misses Eden were present.—*Hurkaru.*

MR. WILLIAMS'S DECEPTIONS.

On Friday the 30th Sept. there was a muster of persons at the Town Hall, brought together by the magic wand of Mr. Williams.

Brightly and benignly did the planetary influences shed their favouring rays, on the head of their devoted worshipper. There was much of magic; and the adept, exhibited himself also in the useful character of an exorcist, a caster out of devils. An unfortunate person was possessed of a devil, in the shape of a bottle of claret. The evil spirit to judge from appearances, worked most uncomfortably in the inward man of the recipient, and the conjuror coming to his relief, proceeded to cast out the fiend, who at the word of command came forth, at the elbows, and thorax of him possessed, and went out, not into an herd of swine, but simply into a glass tumbler or two. There was also a little boy, who sang, and danced a hornpipe, and the whole concluded with a pleasant representation of certain celebrated statues, by a gentleman in a slate-pencil coloured garment, mounted on a box, in front of a black back ground, to an accompaniment of slow music. The audience seemed mightily pleased: there were a great many baboos present.—*Hurkaru.*

In this age of the march of intellect, there are many persons who esteem it somewhat beneath their dignity as rational beings, to countenance by their presence, the tricks of a conjuror. A feeling of this nature, perhaps, was the cause that Mr. Williams's performances have been so little patronized by the higher circles of Calcutta. At his farewell benefit, on Friday last, there was a very considerable attendance of those who in the cantphrase of the elect are said to be "*not in society*," but of the members of the services and of the upper ranks of the classes independent of the Government, there was but a very thin sprinkling indeed. This, however, was of little importance to the performer, for four rupees from the humblest individual in the land are quite as valuable as the same sum from the Governor-General himself. We should guess, that there were about four hundred persons present, and as Mr. Williams' audience was not swallowed out to a delusive show of encouragement by a number of free tickets, he must have been pretty well paid for his single evening's exertions. We heard several persons expressing an indignant regret, that the French performances should receive so little public patronage, while such crowds should throng to learn how a conjuror can jabber a cog Latin, and cheat their eyes by the quickness of his hands. We are not quite sure, that these men of taste view the matter in a fair and proper light. In the first place, the French performances are more expensive; in the second place, they are unintelligible to by far the largest portion of the British-Indian public, and in the third place, a European conjuror is a much greater novelty here than a European actor. Let no Thespian hero envy the poor conjuror. If the latter's first appearance is more attractive, wonder being a brief sensation and not to be repeated by the same means, his influence upon the public mind is far less permanent than that of the actor, whose performances even rise in interest as we become more acquainted with his genius. A more lamentable trade than that of a conjuror can hardly be conceived. He is compelled to lead a life as unsettled as that of the Wandering Jew, for he cannot take up any fixed quarters without a sad sacrifice of his greatness. He cannot hope to become the established favorite of an audience. The sooner he turns his back upon those

Who wonder with a foolish face of praise,

the better for his reputation and his purse. His brief occasional successes can never excite any reasonable expectation of a permanent livelihood. Let those who are indignant at the idea of a conjuror having collected in the Town Hall some sixteen hundred rupees, recollect the precariousness of his profession. Besides the drawbacks already alluded to, he is exposed to others too numerous to mention. There is a story in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World* that may partly illustrate remarks. A conjuror and a tailor once happened to converse together. "Alas," cries the tailor, "what an unhappy poor creature am I; if people should ever take it in their heads to live without clothes I am undone. I have no other trade to have recourse to." "Indeed, friend, I pity you sincerely," replied the conjuror, "but thank heaven, things are not quite so bad with me; for if one trick should fail, others may succeed. If at any time you are reduced to beggary apply to me, and I will relieve you." A famine overspread the land. The tailor contrived to live because people could not well go naked, but the unhappy conjuror found that it was in vain that he promised to eat fire or vomit pins, and he was at last obliged to solicit the charity of the very tailor whose calling he had formerly despised.

It would be difficult to give an exact account of all the feats of legerdemain performed by Mr. Williams, for they occurred in such rapid succession that we should be afraid to trust very implicitly to our memory. We will, however, mention a few of the most striking. A lady in the company drew a card from the pack. This a gentleman was desired to tear into as many pieces as he pleased and to mark the identity of the card by keeping one of the bits. The gentleman at the direction of the conjuror then placed all the pieces (with the exception of the single fragment just mentioned) in the barrel of a loaded pistol. The pistol was fired against a board and lo, the card *entire*, with the exception of the identifying fragment, appeared upon the board which was taken down and handed round the company with the reserved fragment which precisely corresponded with the fracture in the card. A gentleman then took seven pice in his hand and after counting them very carefully grasped them closely. He was desired to say how many he would like that seven to become. He answered, thirteen. He opened his hand and found the number he desired. A lady's pocket handkerchief was then taken and after wrapping up a card in it the handkerchief and card are both cut to pieces by a gentleman who stuffed them into a pistol. They were fired off into the air. A few minutes afterwards a quart bottle was broken open and the handkerchief and card were restored entire with the exception of the bit of the latter preserved for its identification. A lady's wedding ring was rammed into a pistol by a gentleman present and fired off. The conjuror then presented a box containing boxes within boxes, in the last of which was the ring. There were a great variety of similar tricks which were, as the advertisement described them "*seeming impossibilities*." A native friend who stood near us, insisted that there was some supernatural agency in the matter, and when we smiled at his credulity, he enquired if there were not accounts in the Bible of persons who had worked miracles through the assistance of the devil. He alluded, he added, to the magicians of King Pharaoh who in imitation of Moses, turned rods into serpents and water into blood, and brought up frogs on the land of Egypt. Not being theologians or metaphysicians we did not attempt to pursue the conversation by entering upon questions that have puzzled far wiser heads than the one upon his shoulders or our own.—*Hurkaru.*

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1836.

This was the first day of term. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Grant, and Mr. Justice Malkin took their seats on the Bench at 11 o'clock.

Motions of course were heard, after which the Chief Justice, intimated that the Admiralty Sessions had been adjourned to this-day.

Mr. Clarke as counsel for the Malay prisoners then rose, and stated that in as much as the Court had intimated its intention to confine him in his argument in arrest of judgment, strictly to matters appearing on the record, he could not adopt the line of argument, which he had understood had been left open to him by Mr. Justice Grant, and he therefore abandoned his motion in arrest of judgment.

The Chief Justice then adjourned the Admiralty sessions to the last day of term, and stated that the delay in pronouncing sentence on the Malay prisoners, arose out of certain references on questions on points in this case having been made to Government, to which the judges had not yet received an answer. The Court then rose and will proceed regularly on Monday with contested motions, and the other usual business.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Woomeschunder Paul Chowdry, and another v. Isserchunder Paul Chowdry and others.

In this case Mr. Clarke as counsel for Woomeschunder, had in the month of August last, obtained an order nisi, to discharge for irregularity, the order obtained by the defendant Isserchunder on the 2d of June, 1835, and that the several attachments which had issued against the complainant, in the months of January and February, 1836, and all subsequent proceedings had thereon, be set aside with costs; and that the complainant, and all parties having any interest under the decretal order made by the Court in the original cause, be at liberty to proceed before the Master in reference to the decretal order, &c. &c.

The Advocate General, with whom was Mr. Leith, now shewed cause against this rule.

The decretal order had been made in February one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and was in substance a decree for partition of the lands, and for an account of the rents and profits, and of the personal estate of Kistnoochunder Paul Chowdry, the father of the complainant and defendant. Kistnoochunder died on the 6th of November, 1809, leaving one widow and 4 sons, Premchunder and Isserchunder by one mother, Woomeschunder and Ruttonchunder by another. To the two eldest, Premchunder and Isserchunder, he gave by will a ten annas share of the property: to the complainant and Ruttonchunder a six annas share. The suit was instituted in April 1813. The decree was made in February 1814, since which time the opposing members of this family have been fighting one another without intermission. The estate at the time of the death of Kistnoochunder, is stated in the bill to have been worth seventy lacs of rupees: partition has been made of the lands, but the account of the rents and profits from 1809 to 1826, and of the personal estate, still remains in the Master's office, and no report has been yet made, in consequence of the obstacles mutually thrown in each other's path, by the litigant parties. Isserchunder, as the surviving executor of his father's will, has had all

along, possession of the personal estate; and up to the year 1826, collected the rents, issues and profits of the real property, and carried on in the joint family name the trade, which was very extensive.

During the progress of the causes, several orders had been made upon Isserchunder for the payment of his costs to Woomeschunder, out of the estate which he held as executor; the orders to this effect are very numerous, and so far back as 1826, and continue down to the 2d June 1835, when Isserchunder obtained the order for clearing all his contempts, on depositing with the master certain title deeds by way of security, to abide the balance if any should appear against him by the Master's report, on the termination of the taking of the account. It was contended against the order of Mr. Clarke, that no irregularity had been committed in obtaining the order of the 2d June, and that he, Isserchunder, ought not to have been in contempt for not producing the books of accounts of the zemindaries, and the trading because the complainant, by his own wrongful act, had put it out of the power of the defendant, to comply with the order of the Court, for the bringing in of the books. The wrongful act complained of was the surrounding of the defendant's house, by the Sheriff and his posse comitatus, in the execution of sundry processes of contempt against him, the breaking in, and taking his property, under writs of sequestration, and the carrying away all the books of accounts in question. He could not therefore obey the orders of the Court to bring in the papers, and he ought not therefore to be put in contempt as to this particular, the non-performance of the Court's order having arisen out of the act of Woomeschunder. As to the money contempts, security for the payment of his costs to Woomeschunder, had been given under the orders of the Court, in the deposit of the title deeds, and there was nothing therefore irregular in the order of the 2d of June 1835, by which all his, Isserchunder's, contempts had been cleared, with liberty consequently to him to proceed in the cause. It was further contended, that Woomeschunder was too late to come in now, and set aside the order of the 2d June 1835; he had not shewn cause in the first instance, against the order nisi, which was subsequently made absolute on the 2d June, and had lain by for 14 months, without taking any step whatever.

Mr. Clarke, with whom was Mr. Osborne, was about to address the Court in support of the rule, when

The Chief Justice stated:—The first point we wish to be satisfied on, is as to your being in time, to make the application; you must account for your laches, from the 2d June 1835 to the 6th of January, 1836, when you were put in contempt by the defendants.

Mr. Clarke. We had no attorney on record at the time the order of the 2d June was made absolute. Messrs. Baillie and Molloy consented to shew cause, but subsequently did not. The transfer of attorney from Mr. Stacy, who was dead, to Baillie and Molloy, could not be effected, as Mr. Baillie, the executor of Mr. Stacy, would not sign the acknowledgment for costs, although Mr. Stacy had taken a mortgage over the whole share of the property of Woomeschunder, by way of security for the payment of his costs. The laches besides, if any arises out of the act of Isserchunder himself: he as executor of Kistnoochunder, had and has still in his hands the whole of the personal Estate, all the accumulated rents and profits from 1809 to 1827: he chose to set at defiance the order of the Court, and would not pay Woomeschunder his costs out of the Estate; depriving him thereby, of the means of paying

his solicitor his costs. The learned counsel then animadverted pretty strongly on the absurdity of Isserchunder complaining of laches—he who was notoriously the most dilatory litigant that had ever appeared in Court—whose evasions, delay, and chicanery, were become proverbial.

As to the irregularity in obtaining the order, Mr. Clarke said that the other side came into Court, and discharged contempts, without disclosing what were the contempts, and contended that it was the custom and practice of the court, in making orders for discharging contempts to set out their nature: here Isserchunder had stated only money contempts, whereas the order went to clear his contempt of not bringing in the books of account, and thus stopping the progress of the suit, which, in point of fact, Isserchunder had most effectually done by the non production of the books. The order for bringing them in was made on the 18th December 1828, since which time, Woomeschunder had been unable to proceed in the Master's office with the proof of his charge, against Isserchunder, for his share of the personality and of the accumulated rents and profits of the lands, and of the profits of the trading. Depositing title deeds, is a security for the payment of the money contempts, but are no security for the bringing in the books; the Court ought not, and would not, have taken that, as a clearance of this latter contempt, but the fact was never brought to their notice, at the time they made the order of the 2d June 1835. Isserchunder has committed a gross fraud and deception upon the Court. The whole conduct of Isserchunder in these causes, was one scene of laches, contempt of the Court, contumacy and violence.

The Chief Justice here stopped Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Justice Grant. You are tied up, are you not, by contempt, and cannot proceed in the Master's office?

Mr. Clarke. Yes, my lord.

Chief Justice. Mr. Clarke, we are disposed to discharge the order of the 2d of June. The contempts to be cleared on both sides, and the sums owing by way of costs to be set off, one against the other, upon both parties undertaking to spend the cause in the master's office. You, Mr. Clarke, must proceed *de die in diem* in the proof of your charge, and each party must pay his own costs in this motion. Isserchunder must comply with the terms of the order of the 18th December 1823, and bring in all books mentioned in that order.

Mr. Clarke signified his willingness to accept these terms, his only object being, to proceed in the Master's office with the proof of his charge.

We omitted to state that the cost due by Isserchunder to Woomeschunder, amount to about 60,000 rupees under various orders of Court, whereas Isserchunder's charges against Woomeschunder, are but rupees 14,000.

Kistno Mohun Chowdry, v. ———

Mr. Prinsep moved to set aside a judgment entered upon a bond and warrant of attorney.

The defendants swore in their affidavit, that they never heard of Kistno Mohun Chowdry the obligee of the bond; that they, the defendants, are not resident in Calcutta, and never signed any such bond, or warrant of attorney, and that they have sought for, and cannot discover the plaintiff Kistno Mohun Chowdry, and that they have applied, through Mr. Smith, their attorney, to Mr. Rowland Graham, to produce this Kistno Mohun Chowdry; and that they have commenced a prosecution against Kistno Mohun Chowdry, Sumbuchunder Mullic and another person, for a conspiracy in pointing out the defendants as the obligees of the bond.

Mr. Prinsep stated that the judgment itself was irregular, as having been issued too soon.

Chief Justice. Take your order *nisi*, and serve it on Mr. Graham, and if he cannot produce Kistno Mohun, we shall then enquire how he came to enter up this judgment.

George Pollock v. Rev. Thomas Robertson.

Mr. Leith moved that the bill against Mr. Robertson be dismissed for want of a replication. Order *nisi* granted.

Nilcomul Paul Chowdry v. Gopeemohun Chatupadia and others.

Mr. Advocate General called attention to this case. Mr. Leith, in the course of last term, moved for an attachment against several defendants, in this cause, for violently resisting and obstructing the process of the Court, in refusing to receive the process of the cause: Mr. Pearson now moved for a week's time on the part of one of the defendants, for to shew cause against the rule for the attachment being made absolute.

Mr. Leith stated they had attempted fourteen times to serve these defendants.

Chief Justice. Mr. Leith, the service is admitted. Rule enlarged for a week.

Mr. Leith then moved to make his Rule absolute as to those parties not covered by the order just granted; he stated that he obtained it at the sittings of last term, and that they had obstructed the process of the Court, by shutting themselves up, and opposing with armed forces the service of the subpoena.

The Chief Justice ordered the matter to stand over.

Whyte Executor of Mr. J. N. Lyall, versus Lyall, Matheson and Co. and others.

The Advocate General applied for a receiver. He stated the complainant was executor of J. N. Lyall, who, with Mr. Lamb, constituted the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Company in June 1835. Mr. Lyall resolved to return to England, and entered into an engagement with his two partners Whyte and Lamb, to pay him two lacs and sixty thousand for his share of the business: they were to pay by monthly instalments, and at their request, a person in Calcutta was appointed to receive the payments. Robert Lyall is another executor, a partner in the house of Lyall, Matheson and Co. Mr. J. N. Lyall set out about Christmas on his voyage to England, but before he went he employed Mr. Collier to make his will. He gave to Lyall, Matheson and Co. or some of the partners, a power of attorney to receive from Whyte and Lamb the monthly instalments. Some portion of the money has been paid, but the power of attorney has expired with the death of the man who gave it. Mr. Whyte objects as executor to receive, and pay to himself, as representing the estate of the deceased, the monthly instalments to the estate; 56,000 rupees have been paid on account of the residuary legatees, and persons most interested under the will. Mr. Whyte demanded from Lyall, Matheson and Co. the will, and an account of the 56,000 rupees he had paid them, as executor of Mr. J. N. Lyall, for he having died at sea none of these funds had come to Mr. J. N. Lyall's hands.

This gentleman and his partner, have large sums to pay,—large sums are also to be paid by Lyall, Matheson and Co. Their power is extinguished. I need not urge, as I might do, the impropriety of their attempting to set up any power. Mr. Whyte is, therefore, the only executor present and who can receive the monthly instalments, his situation is therefore exceedingly delicate, and I consider the motion as one of the strictest propriety, and one that any man of honor and integrity would hasten, as the complainant now does, to make.

To whom must the account prayed by the bill be rendered if this motion be not granted? Mr. Whyte must receive it; and he is placed in the invidious position of asking, and requiring to know, what became of the money paid by himself, on account of J. N. L. Lyall, to Lyall, Matheson and Co. as attorneys for the purpose of receiving the money.

Mr. Prinsep said he was prepared to consent on behalf of the defendants, for the appointing of the receiver.

Chief Justice. The only sum in dispute, is the sum in the hands of Lyall, Matheson and Co.; they don't submit to the fact of funds being in their hands, and you have not made Whyte and Lamb parties to the Bill, but merely Whyte as executor; and Whyte and Lamb, are the only debtors to the Estate, from whom the receiver would have any thing to receive.

Mr. Justice Grant asked for a case in which the Court appointed a receiver, in a suit in which the executor is a party, not having renounced his executorship.

Mr. Pearson. This is not merely an executor.

Mr. Justice Grant. But the Testator has confided to Whyte and Lamb the management of his affairs knowing them to be his debtors, and perhaps very properly.

Mr. Justice Grant and Malkin. The objection to the appointment is the expense to the estate.

Chief Justice. I am quite clear that this motion for a receiver cannot be granted; a portion of the instalments have been received by Lyall, Matheson and Co., the money is in their hands, they also hold the bond, the only account they have to render is the account of these funds,—nothing has been said to us of any danger to the funds in their hands; the executor must, therefore, collect the funds of the estate in such manner as he thinks fit and must be accountable to the estate. But, the great objection is the expense, commission, and so forth, in the event of appointing a receiver by which the residuary legatees' interests would greatly suffer. *Motion refused.*

Rajah Indernarian Roy v. Isserchunder Paul Chowdery.

Mr. Prinsep, with whom was Mr. Clarke, shewed cause against a rule for restoring this cause to the board.

Mr. Pearson, with whom was Mr. Leith, in support of the rule, stated, that this was an application for restoring a cause to the board. We contend we ought not to be shut out, for our laches in not setting our exceptions for argument: we offer to pay all the costs the other party has suffered in consequence. When the exceptions were called on for argument, no one appeared, although the briefs were prepared, but on account of the unheard of rapidity with which the other side proceeded:—

The Chief Justice asked for the dates of the Master's report, filing exceptions, &c.

Mr. Leith gave the dates, and stated the cause was struck out of the board on the last day of the sittings on the 26th of July. The laches in getting ready to argue the exceptions, was in consequence also of illness and distant residence from Calcutta. The exceptions, the same as the objections taken in the Master's office, are as to the mode of computing interest.

Mr. Justice Malkin. But how is it possible that if you could take objections in the Master's office, you were not ready to argue the same points in your exceptions?

Mr. Leith. My Lord, *there might be causes* which would prevent the attorney from laying the brief before Counsel (laughter.)

Chief Justice. But that is not to delay the other party in the cause.

Chief Justice. No, Mr. Prinsep, we see nothing to prevent us discharging this rule. *Rule discharged.*

In the Goods of Bibbee Misree Khanum deceased.

Mr. Leith moved to examine witnesses in proof of the execution of the will in this case.

The will was written in Persian, and one of the attesting witnesses Bux, a moonshee, wrote it. The testatrix was ignorant of the language. He stated that the testatrix insisted on her will being in Persian.

Miranda, a writer in Mr. Strettell's office. I am also an attesting witness. She died two years ago. She put her mark to the will in my presence. It was explained to her in Hindostanee. I don't very well understand Persian. She understood.

Chief Justice. According to the explanation in your presence, to whom did she leave her property?

Witness. She left her property to a niece; her sons were not mentioned. I understood afterwards she had sons. The executor is the husband of the niece.

Mr. Justice Malkin. How came the will to be written in Persian?

Witness. She dictated to the Munshee, who wrote in Persian as she dictated in Hindostanee. The sons are, I believe, in public offices. I don't know where they live.

Bux, recalled. The will was executed on a Sunday about three o'clock: I wrote the will in the presence of the last witness. The testatrix was present when I wrote it. She did live at Colinga, but on the day the will was executed, she sent for me to Midnapore, to the executor's house, her son-in-law.

Mr. Leith observed that the executor took nothing under the will.

Chief Justice. No, Mr. Leith, we are not satisfied with this. *Probate refused.*

Rex versus Beardsmore.

Mr. Prinsep moved for a *habeas corpus* to Mr. Beardsmore for the restoration of the child of Ann Rose to her mother, the applicant. It was stated on a former occasion, that the child was found in a very filthy state; but the cause of that was, that the house had been robbed, and some opium or other drug given to the inmates, by which they became stupefied and were not in a state to take care of the child.

Chief Justice. You cannot mix up the statement of former motion with the present.

Mr. Prinsep stated that his grounds were ample to induce the Court to grant the writ. They state that the child was with Ann Rose her mother, until a few days before its removal to Doctor Beardsmore's by Mr. Hutchinson; but she, Ann Rose, being for a short time absent, she gave her child to her own mother, and then it was that Mr. Hutchinson, from whom she never had for months past received more than a 100 rupees, took the child away. She denies most positively that she is living in a state of prostitution.

Chief Justice. We cannot refuse you an order nisi, to shew cause why the *habeas corpus* should not issue; put it is a matter of discretion to Counsel to bring forward a second time that which has been already once refused. *Order nisi granted.*

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Bissumher Seal v. Ramdhone Bonnerjee and another.

Mr. Clarke, with whom was Mr. Leith for the complainant, stated, that the complainant had obtained in this cause a decree nisi, by taking the bill *pro confesso*.

The Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Prinsep, for Ramdhope Bonnerjee, and Mr. Marnell for the other defendant, came in to shew cause against the decree.

The Advocate-General cited Rajah Baradicaunt Roy v. Kistnokin Doss in Mr. Clarke's book, in which it was decided, that the defendant might come in and shew cause, and set aside the decree *nisi* and have leave to put in his answer. Upon this authority it was contended, that the defendant Ramdhone, might come in and shew cause against the decree, and enter upon the substantial defence, as well as upon mere points of form, to which the other side wished to confine him.

The defendant had an affidavit of circumstances and merits, and a certificate of answer sworn.

Mr. Justice Grant stated, he did not understand how the case cited by the Advocate-General applied to the question now before the Court. You now seek upon this hearing, on a bill taken *pro confesso*, to come in and take advantage of the circumstances of your affidavit, which do not appear upon the record; this ought to be the subject of a special application.

The Chief Justice. We must ask the Registrar to state the practice.

Mr. Clarke. I should wish to be heard, my Lord.

The Chief Justice. Very well, Mr. Clarke, we will hear you, but we shall take the practice from the Registrar.

Mr. Clarke cited the 55th equity rule which expressly lays it down "that a defendant cannot shew cause against a decree *nisi*, till such time as he shall have paid the complainant the costs of the day; and upon costs paid and receipt produced, such defendant shall be at liberty to move on petition, that such cause shall be restored to the Board;" but here the cause has been restored to the Board, and now comes on regularly for the hearing, and they cannot come in at hearing with affidavits. They have paid the costs of the day, and have made no application upon petition according to the terms of the 55th rule; the cause has been re-set down, and comes on regularly for hearing; they want not only to be heard on merits, but to be heard also on matter dehors the pleadings, which they cannot do at a hearing, but only on motion, and they want to blend these two methods together.

The Chief Justice cited the case of Joykissen Doss v. Hastie, in the 2nd Clarke, in which the Court sanctioned the course now attempted to be enforced by the defendant Ramdhone Bonnerjee.

Mr. Clarke contended that it was only in the solitary instance of the death of a party, that the defendants could come in at a hearing by affidavit. Besides, we ought to have an opportunity of putting in affidavits to contradict them, which we cannot do at a hearing. I heard from my friend that he had an affidavit.

The Chief Justice. Yes, but you haven't heard that the Court will allow him to read it.

Mr. Clarke contended that it would be a hardship on the complainant, not to permit him to come in, and answer and contradict the fresh matter dehors the pleadings, attempted to be introduced by the defendant; the defendants ought not to be permitted, therefore, to come in at this hearing of the cause with any fresh matter whatever.

Mr. Leith followed Mr. Clarke, and contended that Mr. Marnell could at any rate not appear, the bill was taken *pro confesso* against him, he has not answered, not even entered an appearance, he therefore cannot appear; the learned Counsel then went into the point of practice argued by Mr. Clarke.

The Chief Justice. Now let the Registrar state the practice.

The Registrar, (Mr. Dickens) stated, that the modern practice of the Court, was in favour of the Advocate-General, supported by four cases, since the decision of Joykissen Doss; the cases were cited and the Registrar stated them to have partially overruled the case of Joykissen Doss v. Hastie, and sufficiently for the purposes of the present case, and the 53d rule taken and read with the 55th rule, would appear to establish the view of the practice stated by him. The point taken by Mr. Leith as to Mr. Marnell's client is entirely new, and I cannot speak as to the practice. The answer of Ramdhone was sworn on the 7th August, 1836.

Mr. Marnell, for Nawcomoney Dabie. In the event of your Lordships allowing the Advocate-General to come in, I should ask to have leave to enter my appearance and put in answer.

Mr. Clarke. I submit that my friend not having entered an appearance, cannot be heard.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Grant. No, Mr. Marnell, you certainly cannot be heard, you are in contempt.

The Chief Justice. In this case, we must take the practice as stated by the Registrar, whether the established practice requires alteration or modification is the subject for future consideration, we now decide and establish the practice; we allow, therefore, the Advocate-General to come in on terms. Of Mr. Marnell's client, we take no notice whatever. As to the terms we think the costs ought to be between attorney and client: the defendant has delayed the cause by his laches, he must, therefore, pay all the costs as between attorney and client, and he may then file his answer; we have not decided that parties may not come in before the hearing by motion to discharge contempt.

Mr. Justice Grant concurred.

The Registrar. I understand the affidavit tendered cannot be read, and that nothing will be taken at the hearing but the certificates of answer sworn.

The Chief Justice to Mr. Clarke. We only decide in this case, what I have stated, that the certificate of answer sworn is sufficient; we decide nothing as to the allowing the reading of the affidavit.

N. B.—The cases cited by the Registrar as establishing the practice, as laid down by him, were:

Umnabhaye Chowdree, v. Juggernaut Persaud Mullie.

Aushutos Day, v. Huruloll Tagore.

Nubinnmoney Dabie, v. Shamloll Tagore.

Rajah Buddinauth Roy, v. Kistnokin Doss.

These are manuscript cases, from the Registrar's book—and decided subsequently to the cases published in the books of practice.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Christopher Martin and others v. Robert Spankie and others.

Mr. Osborne moved for an order, that the next of kin, the complainants, should have six months time to file their petition of appeal against the decree in this cause, the time to begin to run from the 9th of September last.

The grounds put in were a certificate of the Registrar, of decree pronounced on the 10th May last, that the

same remained, in minutes till the 30th of August following, and that alterations had been made in the decree since it was pronounced; and that it was signed, and enrolled, on the 9th of September last. By the letters patent 6 months were given to parties to appeal from the period of pronouncing the decree; but, the learned Council observed, there were conflicting decisions upon the point, as to whether the time was to run from the pronouncing, or from the signing the decree; the last decision was, that the time should begin to run from the period of signing, but doubts had subsequently been thrown out against the law of this decision; this was the case of *Reed v. Govind*, in the 1st Clarke, and if it was to be held in the present case, that the time was to run from the period of pronouncing the decree, it would be a great hardship on the appellants, who would thereby have less than two months, instead of 6, to file their petition. The minutes of the decree, as finally settled, were not delivered to them until a day subsequent to the 9th of September, and Mr. Osborne cited the 78th equity rule, in which it was laid down, that the time for answering, pleading, demurring, excepting, &c., should run from the delivery of the office copies of the pleadings, demurred, pleaded, or excepted to, &c., upon this rule, therefore, he submitted, that the court would make the order applied for, as it was impossible for the parties to prepare a petition of appeal against a decree they had never seen, and which differed in some respects from the decree, as pronounced by their Lordships.

The Chief Justice observed, that the decision of *Govind v. Reed* had been overruled, by the case *Smythe v. Clay*, that it was better to avoid going into the question, as to when the time began to run, which was of an embarrassing nature, and that Mr. Osborne's best course was, to file his petition of appeal, as he had yet till the 10th of November, and then move for leave to amend it, by which he would obtain further time.

Palmer v. Brightman.

The Advocate-General shewed cause against an order obtained at the instance of Mr. Macnaghten by Mr. Leith, that Mr. Smoult, as administrator to Edward Brightman, should pay over to Elliot Macnaghten, as trustee and executor under the will, the sum of 20,000 rupees, or that an attachment should issue against him. A writ of execution had issued upon the decree, against Mr. Smoult.

It was contended for Mr. Smoult, that as administrator he admitted the receipt of 22,000 rupees, but that he was not called upon to pay it over to one claimant under the will, there being other claimants.

Mr. Justice Grant. Elliot Macnaghten is in the place of the executors of Bentley. The executors are discharged, and Mr. Macnaghten is the trustee for carrying into effect the provisions of the will, which have a prospective tendency.

The Advocate-General contended that Mr. Macnaghten ought to be put to his actions and that this order ought not to be confirmed.

There is no direction in the decree that Smoult should pay, nor finding that he has the means of paying, and then comes a question, I suppose, because he has since obtained this sum of money, they wish to make the payment over of it, part of the decree, and to attach a penalty for a contempt upon Mr. Smoult, when in point of fact, he has not been guilty of any disobedience of the decree.

The Chief Justice. What is the disobedience of the terms of this decree?

Mr. Justice Grant. But there is an order subsequent to the decree.

The Chief Justice. Oh! if there be an order on Mr. Smoult to pay, and that he has not paid, it is a different question.

The Advocate-General. He does not admit there to be no outstanding debts besides, and that is one of my grounds.

Mr. Leith. We have an order nisi upon the writ of execution.

The Chief Justice. Unless Mr. Leith you can shew us something in the decree, which Mr. Smoult has disobeyed, we shall not go into the merits of the case. I see no admission of assets by Mr. Smoult, I see no order upon him to pay.

Mr. Leith then went into the decree, and argued the point shewn out by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Grant. There is no doubt that the trustee, Mr. Macnaghten, can recover all sums due to the estate which remain outstanding after the decree.

Mr. Leith went on and stated, Mr. Smoult is administrator; he is a party to the suit, and he ought either to pay over, or come and shew that he has not funds.

The Court intimated, that there was no order against Mr. Smoult to pay and consequently no attachment could issue against him.

Mr. Leith then contended at some length that his order, which was absolute, should be confirmed and attachment issue upon it, and that in the present case, there was a priority of claim for the money in the hands of Mr. Smoult; the decree is a decree among all parties—Mr. Smoult is a party, and the decree is binding on him.

Mr. Justice Grant again observed, that there was no order against him to pay, and no contempt therefore in Mr. Smoult, and by the terms of the order they sought an attachment without shewing any contempt.

Mr. Leith. But my Lord we have obtained a final decree, and can now obtain no interlocutory order in the cause.

The Chief Justice. By the terms of the decree no assets are found in Mr. Smoult, and that is why the decree stops there, and does not enjoin him to pay.

Mr. Grant followed at some length.

The Chief Justice. You see Mr. Grant you seek an attachment, shewing disobedience of an order. The court might perhaps entertain an application, upon affidavit of assets in Mr. Smoult for the payment by him of a specific portion of the money to Bentley's estate, but that is not your present order, you cannot have an attachment. We are quite clear, Mr. Advocate General, we need not hear you on the merits of the case. The order seeks an attachment for disobedience of a decree. Now I made this decree; in it I made no order upon Mr. Smoult; I never intended to make an order on him. Mr. Smoult has disobeyed no part of the decree, and the order must be discharged, each party paying his own costs.—*Order discharged.*

The Court having gone through the bar and taken all the motions.

Janokey Doss v. Hunnomohun Doss

was called on. It was a case of exceptions to the Master's report, presenting no public interest, and which, we believe, occupied the rest of the day.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Miss Polhill v. The Rev. J. Macquoen.

At the rising of the Court, the Advocate-General said, that he wished to call the attention of the bench to a notice, which had just been served on Messrs. Collier and

Bird, the attorney for the plaintiff. This was an action by Miss Polhill against Mr. Macqueen, for a libel, and an order had been obtained from Mr. Justice Malkin, calling on the Advocate-General's client, to shew cause in Chambers, why the defendant should not have leave to plead several matters, that is, the general issue and a justification; and in the mean time all proceedings be staid. Now it was a motion of course for leave to plead several matters, why then were they to be put to the expense of shewing cause?

Mr. Justice Malkin. This is according to the practice of the King's Bench. It will be found in the new rules published by Mr. Jervis.

The Advocate General. But the rules, published by Mr. Jervis, are not in force here; I know it is contemplated to introduce them, but until they are sanctioned by the Court, the practice remains as it was, and it was always a motion of course for leave to plead several matters.

The Chief Justice. The practice of course cannot be altered until the rules are published, but there is a distinct rule of this Court for what has been done. If you will turn to the 22nd rule in the 3rd edition of Mr. Clarke's Rules and Orders, you will find that no motion is to be made in open Court for leave to plead several

matters, but an order is to be obtained from a Judge in Chambers with certain exceptions—these exceptions are, *non Assumpsit, Nil debet, non detinet, and plene Administravit*. Your case does not come under these exceptions, and therefore the course adopted is according to a rule of our Court.

Mr. Clarke. What we complain of is, the stay of proceedings of which the rule of Court says nothing.

Mr. Justice Malkin. That follows of course, pending an order nisi how could the parties proceed, they must know first what will be done upon that order.

The Advocate General. I also complain of the notice itself, it informs us nothing, and is a mere waste of time and expense. It calls on me to shew cause why the defendant should not plead a justification, but it does not tell me what that justification is. By law he has a right to justify, and I cannot shew cause against his doing so; but if he wants to plead matters which would not amount to a justification, then I could successfully shew cause, but I must first know what these matters are, and this notice does not inform.

The Chief Justice. We will not decide that for you here Mr. Advocate. If your objection be good, you will have the opportunity of urging it in Chambers. The order granted by Mr. Justice Malkin stands therefore, and cause must be shewn against it.—*Hurkaru*.

MADRAS SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

In the matter of Chokumputty Valungapooly Thaver.

On a former day Mr. Teed on behalf for the Prisoner had obtained a rule nisi for a writ of Habeas Corpus. Among the facts contained in the Affidavit on which the rule was granted were these two; that the Prisoner had been arrested on the 8th Dec. 1834, and that sometime in August 1835 he had been transferred from Tinnevely, where he had been seized, to the hill Fort of Ghooty within the Zillah of Bellary, where he now was confined.

Mr. Advocate General this day shewed cause against the rule.

The ground on which the rule had been granted was that the prisoner was taken up without conviction and altogether in an irregular manner.

It would be found that the prisoner had been arrested under the authority of Regulation I. of 1819, that the warrant had been signed by the Chief Secretary according to the terms of that Regulation—and that he was still under the charge of Mr. ROBERTSON the Collector of the Ceded Districts and Magistrate of Bellary.

He read the Affidavit of Mr. CHAMBER, Chief Secretary, and the Regulation.

He said he should not take upon himself to justify either the Regulation or the act of the Government—his duty was confined to that of shewing that the terms of the Regulation had been complied with, and if so, it was not competent for any municipal Court to enquire into it.

Mr. Teed, in support of the rule, objected that there was no charge specified in the warrant of commitment.—He submitted that the Regulation was one which could be established—a Regulation must be in accordance with the Law. But this is at variance with the Law of England therefore it is illegal. It will extend to authorise incarceration for life without possibility of redress—to pass such a Regulation was more than the King of

England could do—much less the Governor in Council.—He quoted the case of King v. Lieutenant Colonel SYMONS and others, 11. Sir T. STRANGE'S Reports, p. 256.

He contended that this Regulation was repeal of the Habeas Corpus Act—which was what the Governor in Council could not do.

Mr. Advocate General, in reply, said there were much worse Regulations than the one in question, but still they were Laws binding in the Mofussil. As to the right of Government to make Laws, it would be necessary to bear in mind the distinction between the plenary power of legislature in respect to the Provinces committed to the Governor in Council anterior to the last Charter Act and the limited one which was confined to Regulations within the Presidency: in respect to these latter Regulations, they were not to be at variance with British Law—as to the Regulations in respect to the Provinces there was no limit to the legislative authority. He declined to enter into the merits on which the prisoner was committed, he confined himself to the Regulation and the warrant of commitment under it.

Mr. Minchin, as *Amicus Curie*, enumerated the statutes under which the Governor in Council became entitled to make Rules and Regulations.

Mr. Advocate General denied this doctrine and insisted that the right of the Governor in Council to make Rules and Regulations depended not on these few statutes but on the general Government which had been committed to the Governors in Council of the several Provinces by Charter both of the Crown and by those conferred by the Crown and Parliament.

Comyn, C. J. did not think himself authorised to interfere, whatever his own opinion might be as to the Regulation. There was no imputation raised that it had been passed in a manner not warranted by the legislature. As to the commitment, supposing the Regulation to be good, the warrant was right, inasmuch as it followed the form appended to the Regulation.—The Rule therefore was discharged.—*Spectator*.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

The quarterly criminal sessions opened this day at 11 o'clock precisely, before the Lord Chief Justice Comyn.

The Grand Jury were sworn in and charged by his Lordship; who observed that though numerically heavy, the cases in the Calendar were all of a light order, being simple larcenies, and he would not therefore detain the Grand Jury with any commentary upon them, but simply remark that to constitute the larceny it was not necessary that the property should be actually removed from a dwelling house; it sufficed if there was evidence of the intended robbery though detection impeded the removal. There was, however, one grave case of murder, in alluding to which his Lordship took occasion to draw the Grand Jury's attention to what could constitute the declaration of the victim before death valid evidence. The law conceived that when a person was in that state which imparted to himself the certainty of approaching dissolution, any declaration then made was invested with the force and sanctity of an oath. His Lordship concluded his charge by alluding to two cases of misdemeanour, that would be laid before the Grand Jury; the one of a nature which he never before had seen brought into that Court, and he hoped never to see again. It was against two persons for obtaining money under false pretences, by inducing a man to believe that something to which they had given the name of the 'attachment' had been issued by the Supreme Court against his person, and taking advantage of the terror this inspired to get from him sums of money as requisite presents to Officers of the Court. His Lordship explained the points that required attention to this case; and concluded a brief but lucid charge, by stating the high satisfaction he had derived from perusing a report he held of the state of the Jail. During the Quarter not a single complaint had been preferred—the place was kept clean and well aired—and its healthiness was sufficiently spoken in the fact of not a patient having been into hospital whether from sickness or accident.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in the course of the day against

- 1.—*Veerasawmy* and *Moonyappen*, for stealing from the dwelling house of *Gungooloo*.
2. *Ramasawmy*, *Moonyan* and *Lutchoomman*, for stealing the property of *Joe*, and on another indictment for stealing the property of *Madooram*.
- 3.—*Kistnami* and *Narasimooloo*, for stealing the property of *Soorah Ramasawmy Chitty*.

4.—*Condell*, *Antony* and *Veerasawmy*, for stealing the property of *Messrs. Amalie and Co.*; and *Moothyan* as receiver.

5.—*Govindoo*, for stealing from *Messrs. G. Richardson and Co.*'s warehouse, the property of *Mr. James Cor-*

6.—*Ponnen*, for stealing the property of *Ammanayam* *math*.

7.—*Sawmyaden*, *David Solomon* and *Perriasawmy*, for burglary and felony in the house of *Soodaayee*.

8.—*Fukeer Saib*, for stealing the property of *Mr. Edward Mahony*.

9.—*Kunayan* for assaulting and stealing from the person of *Vencatasawmy Naick*.

10.—*Vudaykany Acharu* and *Veerasawmy Rajah* for obtaining money under false pretences from *Allagapah Acharu*.

Of the above cases were tried:—No. 1—both prisoners found guilty; No. 4—the two first Guilty, the rest not guilty; No. 5—guilty; No. 8—guilty; No. 9—guilty.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

The Grand Jury returned true bills against

11.—*Meerjungee* and *Peer Ahmad*, for stealing property from the warehouse of *Siddooloo Chitty*.

12.—*Nerrainan Ramasawmy* and *Vadagherry*, for burglariously entering and stealing from the dwelling house of *Eroosammah*, and *Yellamah* as receiver.

13.—*Appiah*, for the wilful murder of one *Soobboo*.

14.—*Mooneyan*, for stealing from the Pagoda of *Munnaroo-sawmy*.

15.—*Jeremiah Durand*, for stealing the property of *John Henry*.

16.—*George Emerson* and *William Knowles*, for stealing the property of *W. S. Binny, Esq.*, and others.

17.—*Nannoo*, for stealing the property of *Jungheer Jee Dadahjee*, and *Cundappen* as receiver.

The Grand Jury ignored a bill against a multitude of people for a forgery.

Of the above the following cases were disposed of.—No. 2, the two first pleaded guilty, and *Lutchoomman* was found guilty; No. 7—the three first guilty, *Perriasawmy*—not guilty; No. 15—pleaded guilty; No. 16 not guilty.

Rajah Rutna Moodelly was this day sworn in by order of the Chief Justice as Interpreter to the Court in Tamil and Gentoo during the present session.—*Spectator*.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8.

In the Insolvent Court this-day Mr. John Grimsdick, obtained his final discharge and certificate.

Mr. Sandes applied for an order nisi that Mr. W. F. Hare, an assistant to the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., some time ago declared an insolvent, and discharged under the provisions of the act, do pay to his assignee a portion of his salary for the liquidation of his debt. This application excited much interest, it being the first attempt to place part of the salary of an insolvent assistant to a mercantile firm at the disposal of the assignee. Mr. Sandes applied under the twenty-seventh clause of the act, the words of which are as follow:

And be it further enacted, that if any insolvent at the time of making any such assignment as is herein-before mentioned shall hold any public office, appointment, or benefice, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, under the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or under the said United Company, and if his interest in such office or appointment shall be such that he might lawfully sell the same, such interest for the purpose of sale shall, by the assignment, be transferred to and vested in the assignee or assignees in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and if his interest therein shall not be such as he might lawfully sell, then it shall be lawful for the said court to order the said insolvent to pay such proportion of his receipts, therefrom to his assignee or assignees as the said court,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

shall think just and right.'—But Mr. Justice Malkin, who presided, was clearly of opinion that the clause did not apply to insolvent assistants not in the employ of the Crown or Company, and in the absence of all authority for the rule, dismissed the application.

The Advocate General applied on behalf of the Bank of Bengal to be admitted to prove two sums of five lakhs and two lakhs of rupees on the estate of Alexander and Co., the balance remaining unpaid of seventeen lakhs advanced to the firm, a little time previous to their failure. Our readers will remember a similar application some time ago in the matter of Fergusson and Co. The seventeen lakhs were advanced by the Bank on twenty-seven promissory notes, the payment of which was guaranteed by Mackintosh and Co., Fergusson and Co., and Cruttenden and Co., who subsequently made over Alexander and Co.'s securities to the Bank. The property has since been sold or redeemed, and the seven lakhs for which the Bank now apply is the difference between the sum advanced and the amount realized by the sale or redemption of the property.

The learned counsel also applied for leave to prove Rs. 3,28,282 on the same estate. This was a sum entirely distinct from the seventeen lakhs above noticed, and had been advanced to the late firm to enable them to carry on their business. The learned counsel, as we understood, stated that the Bank held several indigo factories as security, the working of which on the Bank's advances had realized a profit of Rs. 1,50,000. He thought the Bank had a good claim to this profit. As the estate would not have been called on to pay the loss if any had occurred in working the factories, the assignees had no claim to the profit. However, the Bank were willing to deduct the amount of the profit from the sum advanced and prove for the remainder. *Rule nisi in both applications.*—*Oriental Observer.*

Mr. Justice Malkin presided this day, but the case were few in number and not of public interest, excepting an application made by Mr. Boyle, on behalf of the assignees of Alexander and Co., for six weeks further time to shew cause against an order nisi obtained by the Advocate General to allow the Bank of Bengal to prove for upwards of five lakhs of rupees on the insolvent estate. Our readers will remember the application for the order nisi, and that a rule absolute was granted some time ago, under similar circumstances, to allow the Bank to prove nearly the same amount, arising out of the same transactions, on the estate of Fergusson and Co.

Mr. Boyle founded his application for time on the recent service of the rule, on the departure of Mr. Turton, counsel for the assignees, and on the voluminous grounds which were necessary to be laid before counsel now retained to oppose the rule being made absolute.

The Advocate General, with whom was Mr. Prinsep, argued that the grounds were not voluminous, but of a description such as counsel might readily become acquainted with. Moreover, the Bank would be injured in the event of a dividend being paid by the estate during the six weeks now applied for. He did not—he had no intention to question the grounds on which this application was made, nor had he a right to say (though he might do so hypothetically, and so he would put it) that the assignees may be expecting the receipt of a Bill by the Bombay packet from a gentleman formerly retained by them. However he had no objection to the delay of a fortnight.

Mr. Justice Malkin suggested, in order to save the expense of another application, that a month's further time be granted. The Advocate General assented, and that time was accordingly allowed.—*Englishman.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

METCALFE LIBRARY.—Government have sanctioned the grant of a piece of ground in Tank Square for the erection of the Metcalfe Free Press Library, upon condition that the building shall not exceed one story in height.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Public Library gets on very well, and has had its subscription list recently augmented. It has been decided that the books of this library shall be transferred to the Metcalfe Library building, which is to be erected in Tank Square.

TIGERS.—The tigers at Middleton Point, on Saugor island, have carried off all the cattle from the settlement at that place, and have been continuing their attacks nightly on the bungalows, in which the Superintendent and his people have been obliged to fortify themselves for some weeks past. Six sheeknies have been sent down for the protection of the besieged, and on the 27th Sept. at 9:30 p. m., a large tiger was shot by the sirdar in the act of springing into the principal bungalow, after having broken through the stockade. The skin and head have been sent up to town, and the people are to have a gratuity of 10 rupees for the head and 5 rupees for the skin, and will receive a like sum for each tiger killed.

MURDERS.—As a man was proceeding from Calcutta to Bhatnagar, near 6 miles from Hooghly, he was waylaid and murdered by some dacoits. His mangled corpse was found on the banks of the Ganges.

A young Hindu woman was murdered at Hidgelee on the 19th Oct. The unfortunate woman went out to bathe, in company of another woman: her protracted absence alarmed her relatives, and not being able to find her themselves, they went and gave information at the police; and on a diligent search being instituted, the dead body of the poor woman was found. The circumstances of the murder are under investigation.

A seller of wood in the Kidderpore Bazar was murdered on the night of the 15th Oct. The body was found the next morning with the skull dreadfully fractured. A native who resided in the neighbourhood and has absconded, is suspected as the murderer.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Baboo Radhakissen Seit, of Burra Bazar, a native gentleman of family and wealth, was shot in his leg, while in his boatuck-khana, a lower-roomed house, through a window towards the street, at about eleven o'clock of the night of the 12th Oct. The ruffian made his escape, and as yet remains undetected. There was a Brahmin with the Baboo at the time he was wounded, who was also hurt in several places. A European surgeon was called in, and the following morning some slugs were extracted from the persons of both, and they are doing well.

ACCIDENTS.—A young Brahmin, named Modhoosoodun Bhuttacharjee, whose parents reside in Aheirtullah Street, within the Hatcolah division, was missed.

about four days since : his body was discovered floating in a tank in the same street. The deceased is supposed to have been accidentally drowned.

A man was killed at Gorechatee, from the falling in of his house during the heavy shower on the 29th of September.

A girl aged between five or six years, the daughter of a man named Goluck Koondoo, residing at Naudi's Bagan, Hautcolah, was drowned in a tank not far from her father's house about twelve o'clock, on the 10th Oct.

A few days ago, a man seated himself on the side of a drain at Hautcolah, and some woman who resided in the next house accidentally threw down warm water on him, which scalded him all over his body dreadfully; so much so, that his life is considered to be in danger.

During the heavy rains on the 14th Sept., the roof of an old house fell in at Tribenny. One of the inmates of the dwelling was seriously hurt and another completely buried under the fallen roof.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS AND PILOTS.—It has been decided by the Commissioners of the Court of Requests during the week, that Pilots, where-ever residing, are amenable to the jurisdiction of that court, in virtue of their situations.

HOLLIDUR MULICK.—Baboo Hollidur Mullick has been fined one hundred rupees by the Magistrate of the Police, for alleged torture and false imprisonment of a servant. The Baboo, in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Hurkaru*, most solemnly asserts his innocence of the crime; and states that the charge was preferred with the view of extorting money from him, and supported entirely by false evidence.

POISON SOLD FOR ROLUN BARK.—Professor O'Shaughnessy has addressed a letter to the daily papers, in which he warns the public that nuxvomica bark, (Bengally Kuntchela,) a deadly poison, is sold in the bazar for Rolun bark, or *saictenia febrifuga* (Bengally Rahana). Experiments have been made on several animals with a distillation made from the former, by Mr. Piddington, who mistook it for the latter, and in every instance it has proved fatal in a very short time.

LIEUT. BURNES.—Lieut. A. Burnes is about to proceed on a commercial mission to Cabool, and is to effect a careful survey of the Indus from Patta to Attock, in order that measures may be adopted to buoy the river, should the steam navigation of that stream prove practicable. An Engineer officer will accompany Lieut. Burnes as an assistant.

ANTI-BLACK ACT PETITION.—The subscriptions to the Anti-Black Act Petitions amount to 24,120-13-10 Rs.

SALVAGE.—A letter from Macao of the 4th August, gives the following account of a small salvage effected from the wreck of the *Suzanna*:

"Upon hearing of the wreck, I set off to be in readiness for a start, and after making arrangements for three armed Sorchas to follow by the inner passage. I started for the wreck and found her in a snug bay, but open to the S. W. on the island of Tyloo, about 20 miles W. S. W. of Macao,—the hull parted below the main deck, the upper-works being at low water mark. After some firing, we got possession of the launch, and communicated with the Mandarins on shore; but the highest one, in a junk of six guns, deserted us shortly after our arrival—as we suppose, because he had only come to work for himself. In five days we got about 30 chests of opium out of the sand by divers.

THE ANDROMACHE.—The *Andromache* left Saugor on the 22nd Oct. for Trincomalee, where she will receive orders, whether to be docked here or at Bombay to repair her copper, and after being repaired, she will proceed to England.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER.—The new Steamer which has for some time been building in Messrs. Currie and Co.'s yard for the Steam Tug Association, was launched on the 11th October and named the *Seetakoond* by Mrs. Wm. Young. The following are her dimensions:

Length of keel.....	127 feet.
Breadth over all.....	13-6 "
Length of beam, before and abaft the paddle wheels.....	25 "
Breadth in wake of paddle wheels for about 20 feet is.....	19 "
Depth of hold from the rabbet of the keel to the upper part of the upper deck beams.....	12 "
Two engines of fifty horse power each.	

The vessel is entirely built of teak, copper-fastened and finished in the best style. The engines are the same which the *Emulous* had. After the launch, the vessel was hauled into a mud dock to receive the boilers, the fixing of which may occupy five or six weeks; but it is expected she will be ready for tugging early in December.

NEW STEAMER.—The new armed steamer, intended for service in the Straits, was launched from the Howrah Dock Company's yard on the 28th October. She is a splendid vessel.

SIR BLADEN CAPEL.—His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir Bladen Capel, is likely to visit Calcutta within the next two months.

PERSIAN INTERPRETER.—Lieut. Miles, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 5th N. I., has been appointed Persian Interpreter.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF OBSCENE FIGURES.—Mr. Henry De Rozario, who keeps the Anna Post Office, and a servant of his, have been bailed to appear at the Supreme Court and take their trial for circulating about Calcutta, a watch with indecent figures on the inside case of it.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.—Two literary societies have recently sprung up in Calcutta, the discussions in which are carried on in the vernacular language.

GOOMSUR AND SOORADA.—The continuance of the disturbed state of the Goomsur and Soorada districts has induced the Council of India to pass an Act which was promulgated on the 12th October suspending the functions of the courts of justice in that part of the country, and vesting plenary powers in a Commissioner appointed by the Government of Madras. It is already known that Mr. Russell has for some time been acting in that capacity.

MEDICAL FUND.—About fifty new subscribers have sent in their names as subscribers to the Medical Fund and not one name even has been withdrawn.

EXTENSION OF PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO THE MEDICAL FUND TO THREE YEARS.—This measure was proposed by Mr. Corbyn at a meeting of the managers. All present concurred in the proposition; the resolution is to be submitted for the decision of subscribers at the next quarterly meeting.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The pupils of the Medical College were examined in chemistry on the 13th of October and gave great satisfaction to a numerous concourse of spectators. The following prizes were distributed by Lord Auckland.

Mr. Simonds, of the Subordinate Medical Department, the gold medal.

To Mr. Foy, Apothecary, General Hospital, silver medal.

Sibchunder Karmocar, first prize.

Nobinchunder Paul, second ditto.

Isuruchunder Gangole, third ditto.

Isaurchunder Dutt, Rajkissen Deb, Dwarkanath Goopla, Umachurn Set, Shamachurn Dutt, and Ram-narain Doss, prizes of the fourth degree.

The rest of the candidates who had contended for the prizes, seven in number, received testimonials of their proficiency.

Six of the candidates (those for the 4th prize) were considered so equal in merit, that it was impossible to prefer any one of them to his competitors, and it was even contemplated to decide by lot upon the individual to whom the money should be given. Hearing of this, Lord Auckland generously presented from his own purse, five additional prizes of similar value, so that they all reaped the substantial reward of their exertions.

REV. JAMES CHARLES.—The Rev. James Charles, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, has been elected a Member of the General Management of the Bengal Military Orphan Society, in the room of Colonel W. Dunlop.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S SCHOOL.—This school was examined on the 12th Oct. and the improvement which the scholars developed, was very gratifying.

PALLEE PLAGUE.—The disease which has nearly depopulated the town of Pallee, proves to be some distemper generated from the filthy state of the town, and not the plague as it was reported to be.

THE POST.—Hitherto letters to all places east and south of Monghyr, from the upper provinces, were transmitted by the circuitous route of the General Post Office, Calcutta. This circumstance, which caused great delay in the conveyance of the despatches, being brought to the Post Master General's notice, that officer lost no time in remedying the evil. Orders were issued to all deputy post masters in Upper India to forward all packets, for Nepal, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and other stations to the eastward of the great line from Allahabad to the Presidency, via Patna, in lieu of Calcutta.

MR. JAMES KYD.—Mr. James Kyd, the East Indian gentleman who was for many years master-builder to the Honorable Company, and was well known and endeared to the community of Calcutta, by his eminent virtues, died on the 20th Oct., from an injury received in his leg, aged 50 years.

SALT CARGOES.—A declaration has been made by Government, which the Chamber of Commerce has been requested to make known, that the Captains of salt vessels will be expected to look after the article till the time of delivery and weightment, and that hereafter no plea of weather or of frauds will be deemed sufficient to account for deficiencies beyond the fair and liberal allowance for wastage settled by the Board.

NAWAB TUHAWER JUNG.—The Nawab Tuhawer Jung has been appointed a member of the Committee of Public Instruction by the Governor-General in Council.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce had a special Meeting on the 18th Oct. for the purpose of voting an address of thanks to Captain Chads of H. M. S. *Andromache*, for his gallant and eminently successful exertions for the suppression of piracy in the Straits. A letter embodying the resolution was immediately drafted, and sent to him in the course of the afternoon.

The Chamber has been informed that a schedule of articles to be subjected to fixed instead of *ad valorem* rates of duty, has been prepared, and that the Board of Customs is ready to coffer with the Chamber upon it, previous to submitting it to the Government for adoption.

BONDING WAREHOUSES.—It is stated there is a plan before the Chamber of Commerce to divide the subscription for the Bonding Warehouses into 1,000 shares of 100 rupees each, and that two or three considerable

firms have expressed a desire to take a large number of shares. This looks well. The question no longer is, who will set an example, but whether applicants will not find themselves too late. The prospectus, however, and the plan of the intended building, have not yet been fully determined upon.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS FOR THE BOON.—A considerable number of signatures have been received to this paper, and it is expected that it will be dispatched during the current month.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Professors O'Shaughnessy and Goodeve, of the Medical College, intend to publish a quarterly journal of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, from the 1st of January next.

RIVER POLICE.—REGISTRATIONS OF COOLIES AND HACKERIES.—In consequence of a representation made to Government by the Chamber of Commerce, respecting the extent to which plunder and depredation are now practised upon goods whilst in the course of being transferred from the vessels in the river to the warehouses, measures are in contemplation for the correction of this mischief. The evil appears to have increased to an alarming degree, and has latterly been carried on with a degree of daring almost incredible. The remedies which have been suggested consist in the establishment of an efficient river police, and a general registration of all boats and craft that ply for hire. In addition to this, it is suggested to establish the registration of all coolies and hackeries as the only means of putting a stop to the theft and robbery, which are constantly practised in open day, during the conveyance by land of goods from the vessels discharging cargo.

DANISH CENTENNIAL JUBILEE.—His Majesty, the King of Denmark, issued a proclamation, that the 29th, 30th and 31st of October, shall be observed as a centennial jubilee, in commemoration of the abolition of the Roman Catholic and the establishment of the Lutheran as the national religion of that kingdom. The proclamation was promulgated from the pulpit of the Church at Serampore on the 23rd October, and the celebration of the event commenced on the 29th October. Two sermons were preached on the 30th Oct. from texts selected by his Majesty for the occasion, and composed by the Dissenting clergymen who usually officiate in that church.

SCOTT'S GAZETTE.—The Editor of this journal has intimated that its publication will close at the end of the present month, the subscriptions to it being inadequate to defray the expenses of publication.

TWENTY FOUR PURGUNNAS' COURT.

FOUZDARY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.—Great fall of rain. It was reported, that in consequence of the incessant fall of rain Allipore was under water before 3 p. m. and several villages were swamped; north, south and middle roads. Entally, were in several parts overflowed by nearly a foot and a half of rain. The tanks all over discharged their fish into the public ditches, and hundreds of poor were collecting them with round nets and sheets. The houses of many poor ryuts were uninhabitable during the night.

A hard case.—In November or December last, several persons were arrested and sentenced for a great riot and assault, which occurred at Solder Missery's Bazar at Bhowanipore. One of the principal parties, Rada Soonder Mittra, a wealthy native, eluded the vigilance of the officers, and was not punished for his delinquency, though from time to time, writs were revived for his apprehension. The magistrate finding all means fail, was obliged to have recourse to the only alternative left, that of placing his property under seizure agreeable to section 2, Regulation XI. of 1796. In the mean while the term of imprisonment of several of the offenders had expired, and two of them, Goordial and Bulramdaas, pointed out one Rada Soonder Mittra to the Nauhazaree, or Kidderpore Thana, as the man. All the parties

and witnesses in the original case were again summoned, and none but Goordial and Bulramdass pointed to the prisoner, as the offender. The prisoner earnestly declared his innocence, and said that Baboo Rada Soonder was a rich man, and he a poor one: it was however out of the magistrate's power to release him, as, according to the Mahomedan Law, two witnesses had pointed to him, and unless he could falsify their testimony, he must continue a prisoner. It has since been ascertained beyond a doubt, that Baboo Rada Soonder Mittre is still alive and going on with his tricks at his estate, at a place called Cuckerbarria adjoining to Bhowanipore; and Goordial and Bulramdass therefore have been fully committed to take their trial for perjury before the Sessions Judge, and the Baboo's property continues under seizure.

The Recent Fracas at Hwrah.—With reference to the report regarding a fracas which took place in the neighbourhood of Hwrah, in which it was said were implicated several native gentlemen of rank, and among them Baboo Mothoornauth Mullick, Baboo Mothoornauth has denied his having been engaged in the quarrel; he was not present during the disturbance, nor has he heard of any complaint having been lodged against him.

Oct. 4.—The trial of Mr. James Frederick, who was brought up before the magistrate on the 23rd of September, on the prosecution of Messrs. Teal and Co., his late employers, upon a charge of theft and forgery, having been postponed to this day, it was called on, and the defendant was acquitted for want of sufficient proof of his guilt.

13th October.—Mr. James Pattie and Baboo Gobindpersaud, were summoned to the Magistrate's Court this day, for preventing the people of Balligunge from taking water from a tank adjoining Mr. Pattie's premises, in opposition to the order issued from the Court, and fined in the sum of two hundred rupees each.

THE BALLIGUNGE TANK CASE.—Mr. Bignell, the pleader in the *Sudder Dawaunge*, appeared on the 25th Oct. before the Commissioner, on behalf of Mr. Pattie and Govind Baboo, the parties fined in the Balligunge tank case by the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, on the 14th October. Mr. Bignell stated, that as it appeared to him, the Commissioner had no jurisdiction in the matter, so far as Mr. Pattie was concerned; he would limit his application on behalf of that gentleman to a petition for copies of all the proceedings to enable Mr. Pattie to bring the case before the Supreme Court. Mr. Bignell intended to prosecute Govind Baboo's appeal before the Commissioner, but prayed the hearing might be postponed until he had obtained copies of all the papers, when he would state at length his objections to the magistrate's order. Both applications were granted.

A moonshee on part of Baboo Govindpersaud Bose, a defendant with Mr. Pattie, applied for copies of the notice of the case decided on the 13th Oct., and for copies of the notice of a former corresponding case. Copies ordered to be given if in the possession of the sheristadar, or to apply to Mr. Commissioner Pigou where they have been duly sent in original.

Mr. Dias, on the part of Baboo Hurrehnd Lahoree, applied by petition for authenticated copies of the English calendars, Nos. 1, 4, and 5 of 1834, and No. 1 of 1835, in which cases his client with several others were committed for trial before the Sessions Judge. By a separate petition, Mr. D. also applied for authenticated copies of the depositions of the witnesses against his client in the above cases, among the rest for that of Mr. Lewis DaCosta, and for the order of the *Sudder* directing an enquiry in case 9. Both applications granted.

MOFUSSIL.

DELHI.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta is expected to reach Delhi on the 19th Nov. and to remain until the 27th. During his stay His Lordship will consecrate the church and hold confirmation.

A brisk trade has sprung up and has been carried on for the last two years and upwards between Bombay, Bhewanee and other places in western India. Foreign articles are procurable at these places at little more than half the price charged by up-country traders.

Major Sutherland, Resident at Gwalior, will quit Agra on the 10th Oct. in quest of a more healthy site than Gooma for a cantonment for the new brigade.

The weather at Delhi, has been absolutely cold of late. At sunrise on the 30th of September, the thermometer stood as low as 59°.

A great many accidents are said to have occurred during the very severe storm, on the 25th of September. Among others, another illustration was afforded, of the danger of seeking shelter under trees and ledges of rock, from the "pelting of the pitiless storm." A party, consisting of a native gentleman and his two servants, were overtaken in the storm, while returning from the Koutub, and sought shelter under a large tree by the way side, but they had not been there many minutes, before the two servants were killed, instantaneously, and the master severely wounded, by the falling of a branch of the tree. Another party of two boys, sought shelter under a ledge of rock, but such was the violence of the storm, that the mass was precipitated upon the unfortunate youths, and crushed one of them to death, the other escaped.

On the 26th of September, about three o'clock in the morning, nine convicts, belonging to a gang encamped on the grand trunk road near Shahdars, made a most daring attempt to escape; one of the party, it is said, managed to get clear off, but of the remaining eight, seven were killed and one wounded and captured.

It appears, from enquiry, that the gang consisted of one hundred convicts, under charge of a jemadar and twenty-five burkundazes, and that, on the evening previous to the attempt being made, the choppers of the godown, in which the working tools are usually deposited, having been blown down, the tools were placed outside, under the care of a sentry, a circumstance which is supposed to have given rise to the project; for, no sooner had the prisoners, by a sudden effort, broken the main chain, to which all were attached, than the nine convicts, who contrived to get clear out of the hut, made a rush for the tools: five or six succeeded in arming themselves, but two were killed in the attempt to do so, by the nearest sentry, who received a slight wound on the head from a pick-axe. After arming themselves, the prisoners scampered off in all directions with the burkundaze after them.

A memorial has actually been sent in from Loodianah to the Honorable Court, in support of the Belgaum one, and, of course, in favor of the present practice of purchasing retirements in corps; and another is about to be transmitted from Kurnaul, to which there are sixty signatures of officers of all ranks, from the Colonel to the Ensign.

The new rules for the Military Fund (sanctioned by the Honorable Court of Directors) proposing subscriptions for benefits in advanced grades, have been circulated at Delhi, and have met with general support.

A further reduction has been made in the duty upon all salt passing the Hurriana Line for consumption in the Seik States, and country generally north of the Hurriana Line and west of the Jumna, which will now only have to pay a duty of eight annas a maund, instead of one rupee as heretofore.

The Beekaneer Rajah has been made happy by the receipt of intimation from our Government that, on his reaching the neighbourhood of Rewarrie, in progress to Gyaee (whither he is about to proceed on a pilgrimage) he will be joined by a suitable escort, under a British officer, who will attend him during his progress through our territories; and that, all due attention and honor shall be paid him at every station and military post through which he may have to pass in his progress. Great preparations are making for this journey, with a double object in view, viz. the marriage of his son to the eldest daughter of the Rewah Chief, who is to give a dowry of five lacs of rupees with her, as also religious considerations. The cavalcade that will attend the Maharejah will exceed 5,000 followers.

Three wealthy natives, formerly connected with the Delhi Treasury, were committed to jail for six months by the magistrate of Delhi, for contempt of authority. It would appear, that circumstances arising out of their former trust made it necessary to institute enquiry, and that therefore they were called upon to appear, which they not only refused to do, but went so far as to defy the Magistrate, who however very soon brought them to their bearings.

Rumour says, that Lieutenant-General Marley, the Commandant of Allahabad, has been reprimanded, for having permitted the meeting of military officers to take place at that station.

Two individuals, representing themselves to be *Nawabs of Patna*, had arrived at Nusseerabad, and were treated with great hospitality: they accepted invitations to messes, &c. but refused to partake of the dainties before them, alleging as an excuse, the expediency of conciliating the prejudices of their benighted servants and countrymen.

These two nawabs of Patna have been seized as Russian spies; but the memory of two such persons (born in Calcutta, though not *natives*, in the common acceptance of the term) is not yet lost to the recollection of a mercantile firm in Calcutta, which entrusted them with goods, for sale in London. The Nawabs escaped, as the story goes, to France, then came on their travels to the East, and they have since been seized as Russian spies. These individuals are supposed to be the identical men who once resided with and robbed Dr. Helfert at Smyrna.

A circular has been addressed to the several Commissioners, calling on them to state their sentiments with regard to the best means of reforming the Mofussil police.

The city of Delhi and its vicinity, are in a very insalubrious condition at present.

The Sudder Board of Revenue of the North Western Provinces, has determined, that, in future, patrols shall be admitted on the Customs Establishment, and rise in the department, by the following scale. The orders of the Board upon the special report of the Collector, or Deputy Collector of Customs, being necessary to sanction promotion, from a lower to a higher grade.

4th class; first two years of service not to receive more than 200 rupees per mensem.

3d class; for 3d, 4th, and 5th years of service not to receive more than 250 rupees per mensem.

2d class; for 6th and 7th years of service, not more than 300 rupees per mensem.

1st class; for commencement of eighth year, 350 rupees per mensem.

The North Western Provinces are about to lose the services of a most talented, upright, and respected officer, Mr. Hutchinson, who is appointed to act in the Sudder Nizamut and Dewany Adawlut, during the absence of Mr. Robertson, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Glyn will act for Mr. Hutchinson, as Commissioner of the Meerut Division, and Mr. Franco, as Judge of Meerut, in the room of Mr. Glyn.

On the 10th Oct. a child was murdered in the city and thrown into the canal. It appears from enquiry that a man, while bathing, saw a bundle float past him, and upon examining it found a little girl, about five years of age, tied up in it, quite dead: there were evident marks of violence upon the head and throat, leaving no doubt, that not only strangulation but other means had been adopted to extinguish the vital spark. The parents of the child, who are of the mally caste, have recognized the body, but can afford no clue to the detection of the perpetrator of this horrid deed.

AGRA.—The banks for the sale of Agra Bank stock have closed, the entire capital of that institution, consisting of 4,000 shares of 250 rupees each, or one million of rupees, having been subscribed by the public, who have latterly eagerly pressed forward to secure so safe a means of investment.

Major Sutherland left Agra on the 12th Oct., on his return to Gwalior, from whence he will proceed on a tour through Malwa and Candeish. His object is to inspect the position and relations of the different native states throughout those countries, and to examine generally into such questions of the natural and other resources of this extensive tract, as will not fail to present themselves to his enquiring mind. He will be absent on this tour about six months.

Major Ross, who accompanied him from Agra, directs his route to the Bundelkunt and Saugor frontiers, with the view of adjusting some questions connected with our civil relations in this quarter, which Major Stubbs had begun last year, but could not in his mere military capacity conclude.

A committee of the officers of the country, composed of the commanding officer of the forces, the officer commanding the three regiments and the Surgeon, is about to assemble to select a cantonment for the reformed contingent in some place above the Ghats, as Goorahwallah seems to be condemned by all as unhealthy.

The following are the stages travelled by the Commander-in-Chief in his route from Cawnpore to Kurnaul:—

Cawnpore from 19th November to 24th November.
Lucknow from 29th November to 4th December.
Cawnpore from 9th December to 10th December.
Gwalior from 27th December to 1st January.
Agra from 8th January to 13th January.
Muttra from 16th January to 17th January.
Meerut from 2d February to 7th February.
Kurnaul from 14th February to 17th February.

Kedar Nath, a younger brother of the traveller Moonshee Mohun Lal, who now holds an appointment in the office of Mr. Gubbins, the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Etawah, has expressed his desire to accompany that gentleman to England, and has laid a petition before the Lieut.-Governor, praying that Government would furnish him with the means of carrying his design into execution.

The students of the Agra College were examined on the 3d Oct., and developed considerable improvement.

SIMLAH.—The abuse bestowed on the Agent has created no very enviable sensation up here. Numerous parties are starting in all directions for the interior.

MUSSOORIE.—The rains have cleared off a little; but the Jumna bridge has been carried away by the torrent and the communication with Simla interrupted.

In consequence of the restriction on leave in the country, Mr. Fisher will be obliged, to the general regret, to return to Calcutta.

MONGHYR.—A severe storm occurred at Monghyr, on the night of the 29th of September, which lasted until the 1st Oct. and committed much damage.

ALLAHABAD.—Dr. Tytler is delivering lectures at Futteghur on electro-magnetism.

The scholars of the Government Free-schools were examined on the 12th and 13th of Oct., and the improvement which they shewed, gave great satisfaction.

A proposition has been made, to remove the ancient pillar which is laying in the Allahabad fort, to Calcutta.

CHUNAR.—Rupees 1,300 of the amount stolen from the magazine, have been recovered and some of the thieves detected, in consequence of all the klashees having been mulcted to the amount stolen.

BRAWR.—Mr. Assistant-Surgeon H. Maclean, it is said, has volunteered to visit Pallee, and investigate the real nature of the pestilence raging there.

KURNAUL.—In an affray that took place here, some time back, between the sycos of the Horse Artillery Troop, and the station gwallahs, five of the former received wounds from swords, supposed to have been given by some troopers of Cavalry, who wearied of inactivity, or from pure love of mischief, were de-ironed of fleshing their weapons. Be that as it may, a Jemadar or Havildar, and some troopers were tried and acquitted. But out of this arose an order from the Brigadier, that though no large cattle were to be allowed on the Artillery exercise ground, yet goats and sheep might graze there, and the grass on it was declared to be at the service of those, who thought proper to cut it.

PALLEE.—The plague is still making fearful havoc among the inhabitants of Pallee, and is said to be approaching towards Agra. The population of Pallee, which consisted of twelve thousand persons, has been thinned by the plague, and emigration, to about three thousand.

MEERUT.—The second Suddur Aumeen of Meerut, has been appointed Suddur or Suloor to Boohundshur. It is reported that Mr. Hamilton may be appointed judge of the new circle of Azimguhur. Hindoo Row and several native gentlemen have been paying a farewell visit to Mr. Sombre, previous to his departure for England.

The whole of the revenue, to the amount of 20 lakhs, has been paid up, leaving not a rupee outstanding.

NATIVE STATES.

NEPAL.—There is likely to be some row in Nepal. General Beem Singh, the minister seems inclined to usurp the Rajaship. It is said that orders have been sent up to restore the old cantonment of Burrah Gong, about 30 miles west of Bettiah, and a corps is to be sent there immediately. A large quantity of grain is also to be collected and stored up there.

JUEYPORE.—The Rajah has completed the 3d year of his nonage, an event which was celebrated with great hilarity by the Rajpoot chiefs. The Resident graced the Regent's saloons by his presence on the occasion.

Mr. Trevelyan has arrived and is now encamped outside the city.

Two hundred of Major Foster's volunteers have, it appears, by virtue of their free will, deserted from their troop and been dismissed.

KHYRPORE.—The Scinde Ilacqua has lately become the scene of great excesses. The two sons of the Khyrpore Chief, desirous of participating in the pleasures of power, rose up against their father and seized upon several of his villages: but the old Chief calling in the aid of the Scindians, suppressed the insurrection and took his two sons prisoners: they are now incarcerated in the Fort of Khyrpore; and, as a farther punishment, a younger brother has been raised to the dignity of

Wullye Ayud (Heir Apparent.) The mother, however, of the two elder brothers, determining to circumvent this arrangement, has made a resolution of poisoning the old chief, and making over his territories to her two sons.

SHAH SHOOJA-OOO MOOLLUCK, though divested of the externals of Royalty, still keeps up the farce of court: at the last levee he held, a letter was read from Yacoob Ally Khan the Kottawalla, stating that having heard from various quarters of the King's intention of once again trying his fortunes in Cundahar, he begged to proffer his services, as well as those of 200 tried and staunch horsemen. Yacoob's services were rejected.

BUHAWULPORE.—A serious affray is said to have occurred in some zemindarie in the Buhawulpore ilacqua; in which a man named Usuff Khan, of high rank, and great renown, was killed. A dispute had arisen between the Zemindars of Nabah and Kote Keowray, which having been referred to arbitration, parties were appointed on both sides; but, whilst preliminaries were being settled, the Nabah party treacherously attacked the other, killed the chief, Usuff Khan, and wounded several of his followers.

At Pere Kalus, a village in the same ilacqua, another singular occurrence has taken place. Shere Mahomed, the Sirdar of the village, was blessed with a daughter, whose surpassing beauty became the theme of every tongue. Rookun-ood-doula, the Buhawulpore Chief, was fired with the desire of possessing such a treasure, and messengers were despatched forthwith to make proffers of marriage for the village beauty; and, if these were not accepted, to seize, spoliat and imprison the whole family. Timely notice of the intended honour was conveyed to Shere Mahomed, so that by the time the messengers arrived, the family had flown and taken shelter in a more congenial clime.

ODDE.—It is said that, in consequence of the misgovernment of His Majesty the King of Lucknow, it is very probable the Government of India will immediately place the Oude territories under British rule.

Mr. W. H. Darnett, the barber and factotum of the King of Oude, has been raised by the King to the dignity of a Brigadier-General, with the command of eight regiments of horse and foot.

His Majesty is now seriously contemplating a fight with the Queen mother. The preparation of guns and munition creates great consternation in the city, for if they be fired, heaven only knows where the balls may go. Her Majesty is encamped in Umisi's Bagh, where she has a very smart guard and is determined to resist to the death. The Resident looks on very quietly. Brigadier-General Denisset, has despatched a shooter suwer to Agra and Loolceannah, to arrest the progress of Lieut. Fast (late of the 59th) as he is by the Brigadier-General's interest to succeed Mr. Wright, the King's teacher, instead of being thrown away on Dost Moohummud.

LAHORE.—Runjeet has returned to Lahore.

Now-no-hal Sing has been enjoined to send all the retainers of Shah Nowaz Khan, the ex-Chief of Dera Ismail Khan, to Lahore. In giving this order, the Maharaja took occasion to inform his courtiers, that had not Shah Nowaz Khan been guilty of the enormity of sacrificing the blessed cow within his territories, he would not have had to mourn their loss.

Hurree-Sing was soundly rated for not overpowering and capturing the famous bandit Payund Khan; but he excused himself by saying that the craven would never face him boldly, but always retreated to his mountain and impregnable fastnesses, on the approach of danger.

The Maharaja was urged to reply to the repeated and urgent entreaties of Koonwur Shere Sing, to be permitted to try his strength with Dost Mahomed, and conquer

Cabool, but no answer was deigned. This silence seals the fate of Cabool.

Shikarpore, it is probable, will soon again become the theatre of war. The victorious Now Nehal Sing, elated by his recent conquests, and supposing, that ought in the shape of mortality can stem the tide of his prosperity, sent a taunting message to the Chiefs of Shikarpore, upbraiding them with their backwardness in not congratulating him upon the occasion of his conquest of Dera Ismail Khan, &c., and demanding enormous contributions in the shape of nuzzerana. Peace and war at present, are so nicely balanced, that it is difficult to say which will preponderate.

Runjeet, upon a late occasion, while expressing his anxiety to confer once again with his friend Sir Charles Metcalfe, remarked that formerly many of his courtiers endeavoured to persuade him from forming any alliance with the English, but that having wisely rejected their counsel, he had entered into the strictest friendship with them, with what advantage to himself time had shewn: Sir C. Metcalfe, he said, had told him, that in twenty years he would reap the fruits of this alliance with the British, and the sequel has proved the wisdom of the assertion.

The Mazdries and Biloches, the most noted freebooters in the Punjab, are committing great depredations in Mooltan. They have acquired sufficient head to set at defiance the collected forces of Dewan Sawun Mull, the Governor of the province.

The Usuff Zades, another set of robbers, are equally troublesome in the vicinity of Peshawur.

Monsieur Ayetavel is to be invested with the Government of Dera Ismail Khan.

Runjeet contemplated sending a Mr. Farquharson, whose military abilities are highly spoken of, with Now Nehal Sing, to effect the conquest of Shikarpore so soon as the rains shall have broken up.

A new system of customs, based upon the British system, is in contemplation. A letter has been addressed to the Hakims of Mooltan and Cashmere, enjoining them to act in strict conformity with Captain Wade's wishes, and to adopt any measures, affecting the removal of the present severe commercial restrictions, he may point out. All points involving dispute to be referred to the Maharajah.

Rumour has it, that Runjeet Sing, anxious to witness the manner in which European women "trip it on the light fantastic toe," upon a late occasion ordered his brave General Ventura, to go forthwith and bring into the presence Mrs. Cortlandt and a Mrs. Martin, in order that they might exhibit before the Maharajah, and convince him of their superiority over the black-eyed damsels of Ind; and that the General preumptively refused to comply with the request.

LAHORE.—Upon the occasion of the approaching marriage of Now Nehal Sing, the Political Agent of Loodiana has sent 32 bighly loads of fruits to Runjeet.

HERAT.—It is reported, that Shere Mahomed Khan, the son of Yar Mahomed Khan, one of the courtiers of the Herat Chief, and who it appears, commands his forces, has fought a desperate and sanguinary battle with the Mulluck Zrees, and taken one of their strong forts, Ghowrie. Elated with the conquest, the Herat Chief dispatched a portion of the conquering army, headed by Atta Mahomed Khan, to battle with Shere Poordil Khan, the Reis of Candahar, who was encamped in the Burruck Zree country about the Herat Army was routed by that of Candahar, which was headed by Shere Poordil Khan's son. So complete was the defeat, that tents, baggage, equipments, ammunition, every thing, fell into the hands of the Candahars. The discomfited Atta Mahomed Khan, is breathing vengeance against the chief of Candahar, and only waits for an opportunity to retrieve his fallen dignity.

CABOOL.—Roohilla Khan, of the Burruck Zree tribe, and the Prime Minister of Shah-Nehal Khan, having

deserted his noble and indulgent master in the hour of danger, and betaken himself to the mountains of the Vuzerie tribe, has written a letter to Dost Mahomed Khan, in which he urges that the armies of Runjeet Singh having conquered Dera Ismail Khan, Doorooboonoo and Took, are now thinking of turning their arms towards Cabool, which place is to be visited in November; but that the danger being yet afar off, the Ruler of Cabool can, if he will, set his shoulder strenuously to the wheel, avert it, as well by the arts of policy as by the force of arms. This letter gave much satisfaction to Dost Mahomed, who immediately ordered Hajte Khan to repair to Jalalabad, with a force 8,000 strong.—Meer Ammad Khan to co-operate with Sahadut Khan the Hakim of Lallpore, and his own eldest son, Ulzool Khan, to Hajiatore with a large body of men: Abdoola Khan the Achuck Ziee, was also desired to direct his steps to Candahar, and, after he should have obtained assistance from that quarter, to join Ulzool Khan, in the Vuzerie mountains and render him every assistance in his power. Dost Mahomed further said, that he would place himself at the head of his army at Jelalabad, and drive the Sheiks from Peshawur or perish in the attempt.

In consequence of these arrangements, added to the arrival of Hajte Khan with his 8,000 men, at Jelalabad, Sahadut Khan of Lallpore has actually commenced operations; and that so warmly that he has obliged the Sheiks to decamp; not, however, before some of their head men were murdered. Sirdar Taij Singh is out against the insurgents.

CABOOL.—By the advice of some of his courtiers, Dost Mahomed, to replenish his exhausted treasury, has imposed a poll tax on all the inhabitants of Cabool,—fixed, without reference to rank or station, at 2 rupees for a Mussulman and 5 rupees for a Hindoo. The exaction is so enforced, that those who possess the means, readily meet it—but, those who are poor and needy, have been obliged to fly from Cabool, and take refuge in Runjeet's territories: the refugees are so numerous that, if Dost Mahomed does not adopt means to stop it, Cabool will soon become depopulated.

SEKUR.—It is said that a considerable assemblage of principal border Thakours of Sekawatta, together with their followers, amounting to nearly 3,000 in number, has taken place at Biatote, near Sekur. The reason for this hostile demonstration, arises, it is said, from the recent determination of the Jeypore Government to place Bukta Ram and Bejee Singh at the head of the administration of that State, and to turn out Kurmeem Khan, who has, hitherto, enjoyed the confidence of the Rajee, and who was equally favored by the late Rao Rajah Luchman Singh, who fully appreciated the services of this old and faithful servant.

WOKHARA.—This country is experiencing all the horrors of a civil war: a furious contest is raging between the Chief of Bokkhara and his son-in-law, in which reprisals and cruelties on both sides form the distinguishing feature.

CASHMERE.—In consequence of the very heavy rains, the river which runs through Cashmere, has swollen to so frightful an extent as to inundate almost the whole of the surrounding country, destroying crops and every thing in its course. In the City of Cashmere, the large bridge has been swept away, and thirty of the inhabitants drowned.

MITHEN KOTE.—The long pending question, of the amount of tribute to be paid to Runjeet Singh, by this tributary flaque, has not yet been decided, but it is not likely to remain long so; for Koonwur Kurruck Sing, preparatory to the long expected *dour* upon Shikarpore, has pushed forward his troops, and seized upon the fort of Mithen Kote, which is not more than twenty miles from Mithen Kote, and in the direct road to Shikarpore. The inhabitants of the country are flying, in all directions before the Sikhs, and crowding into Shikarpore.

PESHAWUR.—A battle has been fought between Mihtab Singh, one of Runjeet's generals, and Sahadut Khan, the Dukh Wala, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of sixty men.

The Pathans in the vicinity of Peshawur have become so daring, as to extend their depredations even into the very heart of the city. Khoonwar Shere Singh's house has been robbed, and many of his followers wounded in a skirmish with these Kuzzaks, who, after the commission of the deed, managed to escape, untouched, to the mountains.

TURANTARAN.—The Maharaja Runjeet Singh was on the 8th Oct. at Turantaran, where he holds his Durbar.

An Urzee was received from the Ukhbar Nuvees of Cashmere, stating that the Hakim Mahun Singh, had raised a levy of 2,000 soldiers, which he had distributed in all the forts of Cashmere, and that two lacks of rupees in cash and two in specie would be remitted to the Iluzoor by the Duserah.

Intimation was received from Now Nehal Singh, that he had reduced the refractory Zemindars of Dooroboonoo.

Sirdar Herah Singh was told that, as a compensation for the contingent of Horse he kept up for the Sirkar's service, he would receive a grant of the Jagheer of Kusrowta, which, however, as was afterwards ascertained, was already bestowed upon Soochait Singh.

The Vakeels of the Pattialah, Naba, Jeendh and Khitul Rajahs, paid their respects, and were asked what had been settled regarding the dispute into which the death of the Jeenth Rajah had brought them. The reply was that, Sir Charles Metcalfe had settled it to the satisfaction of all parties; so much so, that the Rajahs had given up the intention of sending their Vakeels to Calcutta, to lay their grievances before the Governor-General in Council.

Two hulkares were despatched to Cabool, to glean intelligence of the movements of Dost Mahomed.

MADRAS.

SIR E. GAMBIER.—Sir E. Gambier was daily expected at Madras.

SIR F. ADAM.—Sir Frederick Adam was expected at Madras from the Hills on the 27th or 28th Oct. which place he was to leave on the 1st Oct. on his downward route.

SIR F. ADAM.—Sir F. Adam, on the 5th Oct., left Sadras, arrived on the 7th at Madras, and took his seat in council.

NEW CHAPLAIN.—A new Chaplain, the Revd. G. Trevor, has been appointed to Madras.

DON ANTONIO.—The Queen of Portugal has appointed Don Antonio to be Bishop of Milapore.

The Right Reverend Don Antonio, Bishop of Milapore, was enthroned and took possession of the ancient cathedral at St. Thome, on the 6th instant.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—It is said that a court-martial will shortly assemble at Madras, to investigate charges against Capt. Fitzgibbon, rising out of the publication of a pamphlet relating to former proceedings in which that officer was concerned. The court of enquiry formed to investigate into Capt. Wiltshire's charges against Capt. Osborne, will soon close its proceedings, and it is said, no court-martial will follow.

CAPTAIN PAUVREAU.—The Madras Government have allowed Captain Pauvreau, of the French brig *Eugene*, the sum of rupees 353, to remunerate him for the expense and trouble he was put to in saving and entertaining the commander and crew of the schooner *Barraket*, which was wrecked on the way to Moulmein, and enabling them to return to Madras.

GOOMSOR.—The affairs of Goomsor continue much the same as reported last month. The Bunjee and his family have left the country for Vizianagram, where they are to be imprisoned in the fort. Troops are being sent to the seat of war and the campaign is expected to recommence on a grand scale.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The Commander-in-Chief has taken his passage in the *Royal William*, which is to leave Madras for the Cape and England on the 10th of October; previous to which time it is expected that the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir P. Maitland, will have arrived in the *Trus Briton*, which left England on the 26th of June. Captain Ireland had engaged to remain 3 or 4 days beyond the 10th, in case the *Trus Briton*, should not have made her appearance; at the expiration of which time the office of Commanding-in-Chief will devolve on Major General Sir John FitzGerald, Commanding the Southern Division.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.—The *Trus Briton*, with Sir Peregrine Maitland and his family on board, arrived at Madras on the 10th October, and his Excellency landed on the evening of the 11th with the usual honors. Sir Peregrine, before his departure from England, received a letter from Lord Elphinstone, in which his Lordship manifested his intention to proceed overland on the 1st of September, and expected to arrive at Madras in the beginning of November.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The merchants of Madras have at length determined on establishing a Chamber of Commerce.

ANTI-BLACK ACT PETITIONS.—The Anti-Black Act Petition has only received forty-eight signatures, and the subscription list only shewed an amount of about 750 rupees.

EMIGRATION.—The brig *Vencatareddy*, commanded by Captain Rodgers, sailed from Madras on the 28th of September, for the Solomon Islands, a small groupe of the Chagos Archipelago, eleven in number, in Lat 50. 23' S. On her are embarked about 30 cooly laborers with their wives and families, natives of Madras. They are engaged to remain 5 years, the men to receive 2 pagodas a month, and the women one. The spirited individuals who have embarked in this enterprise intend to colonize on the islands and to attempt the cultivation of sugar.

TROTTING MATCH.—The trotting match from Guindy to Royapetta square, took place at the appointed time. The distance which is nearly, if not quite, five miles, was done in 21 minutes. The honest little Arab is 13 3. He broke 3 times and twice fancied his master had a desire to call upon one or two of his friends as he passed.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR R. O'CALLLOHAN.—A grand farewell dinner was given by his friends, to Sir Robert O'Callaghan on the 13th Oct.

EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.—An exchange of Territory is about to be made between our Government and the French, of their respective possessions in India. Lord Elphinstone, before leaving England, was empowered to treat with the Marquis De St. Simon on the subject, and a Commissioner from Calcutta will shortly be appointed to meet the French Governor at Pondicherry, where the proposed negotiation is to be carried on.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A youth belonging to the 6th regiment, whilst bathing in the sea opposite the tents on the Esplanade, was seized by a shark, who tore off his right arm and leg. The unfortunate young man died almost immediately.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE ON IDOLATROUS WORSHIP.—A memorial has been submitted to the Madras Government by 203 members of the Christian community,—of whom 51 are ecclesiastics, 111 military men, ten medical men, and 31 civilians and others,—praying to be exempted from compulsory attendance on idolatrous worship. The prayer of the petitioners, however, has been refused by the local government, and has, in consequence, been forwarded to the Supreme Government.

MUKTUL.—The monsoon of this year has been very unfavourable in most of the Hyderabad districts north of and bordering on the Kistna; the tanks are drying up fast, and there is much reason to apprehend a great scarcity. The Bishop and Archdeacon arrived at Muktul on the 6th instant, and were to proceed again the same evening en route to Secunderabad from Bellary.

BOMBAY.

PIRACY.—A battela was attacked on the 9th Oct. by a body of twenty-four armed ruffians near Demoo Onurgum, on its way to Jumbhoosur. The pirates are said to have come up in a boat, and intimidating the crew by throwing a few over board that offered any resistance, they succeeded in carrying away the cargo, consisting of ivory, sugar, English cloth and some other articles, amounting altogether to about 6,000 rupees. It is stated that the battela was closely followed by the plunderers, since its sailing from the harbour.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—An affray took place on the 11th Oct., near Colsbunder, between the Farmer's officers and a piratical boat, containing some iron and copper sheets, in which one of the former is said to have been mortally wounded. It seems that the boat, which had two Luvanus, one Slidee and three lascars on board, would not have been able to effect its escape, had not some of its accomplices swam to its assistance from the coast. Being unable, however, to carry away the iron and copper they abandoned it to the waves, and the pieces, when afterwards brought to the Musjed Bunder, weighed 20½ maunds copper and 9½ maunds of iron.

ABOLITION OF SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS.—The farm of sea and land customs in the Konkan has been abolished, and that branch of finance placed under the Collector of customs in Konkan from the 1st Oct. The farm of duties in the zillah of Poona, will also be shortly done away with, though it has been renewed for three months. In consequence of these measures, the large establishment of the farmer, Venchjee Merjee, consisting of several hundreds of Karkoons, has been broken up.

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.—The Raja of Sattara recently shut himself up in his hill fort with hostile intentions towards the British Government. The reason of this was not known at the time, but part of the troops of Poona received instructions to be ready to march at a moment's notice. From this circumstance, and from the departure of the Political Secretary to Poona by an express, some thing very serious was expected. The dispute, however, has been settled, and it seems it arose out of misunderstanding.

BONDING SYSTEM.—The Bonding System is likely soon to be introduced into Madras.

LETTERS BY THE HUGH LINDSAY.—The number of letters taken by the *Hugh Lindsay* amounts to about four thousand. Of these, however, many were, as usual, packets containing from 20 to 30 letters each.

STATUE OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM.—The statue of Sir John Malcolm, which was ordered from Hong when he retired from the Government of Bombay, arrived in the *Walmer Castle*, and was opened regally. It is by Chantrey, and is intended for the Town Hall, where preparations are already making for its reception. At present the case in which it arrived surrounds, and of course hides it in some measure. But enough may be seen to show that it is an admirable likeness. The costume in which it appears is that of a general officer with a military cloak. One hand rests upon a sword and the other is placed upon the hip. The attitude is bold and commanding. The height of the statue is 7 feet 4 inch, and the pedestal is about 4 feet. The spot selected for it is under the skylight, in the library entrance of the Town Hall.

DARING ROBBERY.—On the morning of the 16th September, between the hours of two and three, shortly after his return from a religious ceremony in which he had been engaged, the house of one Nillajee Kerrowjee, situated in New Town (Setwally) was broken into by a gang of Gatties, eight or ten in number, who proceeded to carry on their work in a very cool and systematic manner. Having lighted a candle, they assaulted Nillajee's wife who was asleep, and commenced to strip her of the jewels which were upon her person to the value of about 520 rupees; roused by her cries her

husband came to her assistance, and received two severe blows, one upon the foot, the other on the arm. Luckily a box of joys which was under the bed, containing a great number which he had borrowed from her relations for the Gowrey festival, with about 1,500 rupees, escaped the observation of the rogues.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A numerous meeting of the mercantile community was held on the 22nd of September, at a room at the Custom House, granted by Mr. Bruce for the occasion, when it was unanimously resolved to establish a society to be called "The Bombay Chamber of Commerce." A committee was appointed to draw up rules and regulations for the society to be submitted for approval to another meeting to be held on the 24th September at 4 o'clock at the same place.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—A convict named Ballo Enack, who was sentenced at the last quarter sessions to 14 years transportation for having stolen a gold watch from Captain Morden, of the 6th Royals, escaped from the grand goal at dusk on Tuesday the 13th October. The manner in which he effected this was, by tearing his blanket and turban which he formed into a rope, and fastening a billet of wood to it, threw it from the window of his cell to the top of the wall where it remained fixed upon the spikes. As soon as the circumstance became known all was confusion, sepoy and peons running about in all directions. This having occurred during the absence of the gaoler, nothing determinate could be resolved upon, but as soon as he returned, havildars and peons were despatched to the house occupied by the convict's family, where they found his wife, whom they forced to accompany them to point out the different places which her husband had been in the habit of frequenting. These searches were made to no purpose, so they returned with the woman about 1 or 2 next morning, when, after having been interrogated by the jailor, she was discharged.

Since this occurrence all the European and Native convicts have been fettered, among the former of whom are some sailors who were sentenced by a General court-martial to transportation for seven years for having run away with one of the ship's boats from the H. C. brig *Royal Tiger* on the Malabar Coast.

EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOLS.—On the 9th of September, an examination of the Marathe Schools at Dharwar took place before a meeting of European and native gentlemen of the place. Mr Dunlop, the Principal Collector, Mr. Simpson, the Judge, and Messrs. Ravenscroft, Escombe, and several others were present. The progress made by the boys in arithmetic, reading and writing, was very satisfactory. The most deserving of them were presented with books, and the master was rewarded with a sum of 50 Rs. It is reported that a reference has been made by this Government to Bengal at the recommendation of Mr. Dunlop, to increase the salary of the Master from 20 to 30 Rs.

The English School at Poona was examined by the Right Honorable the Governor at Sungum on the 9th of September, when several prizes in clothes were awarded to the most deserving boys. Five of them were appointed as monitors in the school on a salary of 10 rupees per mensem.

PRESENT TO RAOSAHEB P. VENKUT RAO.—A complete khilaut (3½ poshaka) was lately presented by the Right Honorable the Governor at Dapooree, to Rao-Saheb P. Venkut Rao, principal commissioner of Belgaum, and late acting native judge of Dharwar, as a mark of the sense entertained by Government of his merits and services. The title of "Rao Bahadoor" has also been conferred upon him.

NATIVE EDUCATION.—The native education Society have chosen Dadoba Pandoorung and Nana Narayan to proceed to Indore, in order to attend upon the young chiefs of Jowra and Jabooa, as English tutors, on a salary of 125 per month.

SUTTEE.—A Bhatia woman left Bombay a short time since for Jaffrabad, which belongs to the Shiddee, in order to immolate herself, as a *suttee*, on the pile of her deceased husband. She was the first instance of a woman of this caste having left Bombay for this purpose. A woman of the same caste has since embarked on a boat for Jaffrabad, with an intention of burning herself with the bones of her son, declaring that he was her husband in former life!

PENANG.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred on the 20th August, by the upsetting in a sudden squall of a *proow tumbangum* or passage boat about hundred yards off the opposite shore, by which seven persons, men, women and children, were unfortunately drowned; and it is supposed several others have shared the same fate, although their bodies have not yet been discovered.

The accident occurred within sight of several persons collected on the beach, but no assistance was rendered to the unfortunate persons until they were a considerable time in the water; although many boats were then at hand.

OUTRAGES ON BRITONS AT PEDIER.—Capt. Bacon, of the brig *Maria*, has addressed a statement to the Penang papers, complaining that on his last voyage to the Pedier Coast he was put under personal restraint for three days under an armed guard by the orders of the Rajah of Pedier and his father-in-law, the noted Tonku Pakee, in consequence of having become responsible for the appearance of Captain Patton, of the Brig *Zoroaster*, which has been cut off by her crew, who was then detained at Pedier on a serious charge fabricated against him by his crew; but who having understood that it was the Rajah's intention to cut him off, immediately quitted the Port, leaving behind large advances made to some of the natives for a cargo. On the third day, however, Capt. B. was allowed to return on board his vessel and the only satisfaction he received for this unjustifiable outrage, were two letters from the Rajahs, apologizing for their conduct and declaring that they found no fault with him!

A DUTCH CRUIZER CUT OFF.—A report has been brought by the brig *Hanoody*, that one of the Dutch cruizers employed on the West Coast of Sumatra, the *Dolphin*, had been taken possession of by her crew, (of Javanese) who after murdering the commander and his wife, took the vessel and a son of the commander to Acheen, where they delivered the son to the Rajah of that place; and that the Resident of Padang had demanded restoration of the son which had been refused.

CEYLON.

SIR W. NORRIS.—Sir William, Lady Norris and family, embarked on board the *Allison*, and sailed on the 13th September for Penang, where Sir William succeeds Sir Edward Gambier as Recorder.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor, was shortly expected to return to Colombo from Nuwera Ellia: Lady and Miss Horton will follow towards the end of the month, when the alterations and repairs, at present making at the King's House, it is expected will be completed. Apartments are also fitting up in it for the accommodation of Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, Naval Commander-in-Chief, and Lady Capel, who will visit Colombo about the same time.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND.—A minute has been published by His Excellency the Governor, with a correspondence and memorial attached to it, respecting a plan for the establishment of a pension fund for the widows and orphan children of Government servants.

The plan contemplates the admission to its privileges of those public servants who draw pay not exceeding £300 nor under £15 per annum; from which subscriptions of six per cent. are to be deducted. The annual donation of £1,000 is solicited from Government in aid of the fund.

Sir Robert Horton has given his cordial approbation and ready support to the plan; but as he is not authorized to guarantee the assistance of Government to the extent solicited, he will submit the memorial to the Secretary of State "with his most earnest recommendation;" and until the decision of Lord Glenelg is received, he will make an annual donation of £200 to the fund.

CINNAMON TRADE.—The quantity of cinnamon shipped during the year, ending 31st August 1836, amounted to about 5,318 bales, being within about 182 bales of what was exported by Government during the monopoly.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.—Peter Mallowney, who was sentenced by a court-martial to transportation for life to Van Dieman's Land, has completed the fourth year of his imprisonment in the jail of Colombo, and is still kept waiting for an opportunity to carry the sentence into effect; although, in the memory of man, a vessel has not sailed direct from Ceylon to the place of his destination. There therefore now appears as much chance of his being removed from his present deplorable situation as there was on the first day of his incarceration. Private Mc' Shanly, received 150 lashes on the 12th Oct., being the sentence of a court-martial, for having been drunk on parade and throwing a brick at a Corporal. On the 16th privates J. Lynch, and D. Ward, got 150 lashes each, the first for firing his musket over hours in barrack, the second for habitual drunkenness and stealing from his comrades.

FLOGGING.—On the evening of the 6th Oct., private Hitchion, of the 90th L. I., stationed at Ceylon, received one hundred lashes, being the sentence of a court-martial for having, when in the military prison, made use of intemperate language to the superintending serjeant.

NEW COFFEE CROP.—The new coffee crop has come in this year earlier than usual in consequence of the late prevalence of dry weather. What has as yet been brought into market is of an inferior description, owing to the injurious practices resorted to by the natives of boiling the green berries to extract the beans, and of moistening the latter after drying, to increase the weight. As the season advances, coffee will, however, improve in quality; and the present crop, it is expected, will prove abundant.

PERSIA.

Letters from Persia to the 13th of July give the following:—

"Last year the cholera broke out in the capital, and carried off about 7,000 victims. All the inhabitants who could leave the city moved out into the neighbouring villages situated in the hills, and thus escaped infection. The court was full of bustle in making preparations for a campaign against Kamram Shah of Herat. It was also publicly given out that the King would march against Khiva to punish the chief of that state, for his aggression upon Persia in carrying off her subjects as slaves. The Russian envoy, or Wazeer Mookhtar, as he is called, strongly urged Mahomed Shah to attempt the conquest of both Herat and Khiva. It was hinted that a Russian expedition against Khiva was in contemplation next autumn, and that the active co-operation of Persia would cement the existing friendship between the two states. These arguments, backed by bribes lavishly dealt out among the ministers, had the desired effect in exciting the vanity and ambition of the young King, whose prime minister, Hadjee Mirza Aghassee, is so full of schemes of conquest that he has already bestowed the governments of Cabul and Peshawur in anticipation, and says that he will not die happy until the armies of Mahomed Shah shall cross the frontier of China, India of course being taken up en passant!

"The English ambassador endeavored in vain, to dissuade the court from such a precipitate course, while the internal affairs of Persia were in such an unsettled state,—the revenue of the provinces unpaid,—the army heavily in arrears and openly discontented, deserting by

whole companies and taking refuge in the sanctuaries where they could not be touched,—the arms and equipments of the troops in miserable condition, and the Nizam without any ideas of order or discipline. This wholesome advice was unheeded by the king and his ministers, and the English influence at this court no longer exists. The officers of the British detachment are in a false position, their duties have never been defined. One day they are sarkardars or commanders of the troops to which they are attached; the next they are treated as mere drill sergeants, all orders being given by the native Colonels, Surkury and Serteops.

CHINA.

An edict has been published by the Hoppo, prohibiting any ship, except Spanish or Portuguese, from importing goods of any kind into Macao.

SINGAPORE.

BARK CHARLES EATON.—One of the colonial schooners fitted out by the Sydney Government, for the purpose of visiting Murray's Island in search of the captive crew of the late Bark *Charles Eaton*, has succeeded in rescuing a little boy, and a lad, from the savages. The rest of the passengers and crew, including an European female, have been barbarously murdered by the cannibals.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From Kuhn's Monthly Price Current, October 31, 1836.)

The Native Holidays which commenced on the 15th and terminated with the 25th instant, have as usual, put a stop to all commercial transactions during these 10 days. Our present number will therefore present but very limited matter of general interest, and the transactions which we have to notice, are for the most part relative to the business done before the 15th instant.

The subscription list for the Bonding Ware-house was filled up, on the 30th instant, to the complement of 1000 shares, and subsequent tenders have been registered upon a supplementary list.

Freights have become more abundant, and are quoted somewhat lower.

INDIGO.—The demand continues steady for sales on delivery, but many planters prefer to wait till the regular season is open, expecting better prices. The estimate of the crop continues to be from 105 to 110,000 maunds.

OPIMUM.—The proposition for the admission of this drug into the port of Canton, on payment of a duty, and the loss of the *Suzana*, has had a sensible effect on the Chinese market, as well as in ours, the more so, as the quantity disposable here is very limited. By the sales during the month Patna Opium obtained as high as Co's Rs-1605.

RAW SILK.—The market presents a favourable prospect, owing to the continued demand for England. There is no stock, the disposable arrivals from the interior being eagerly purchased at full rates.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Corahs continue also to meet with increased demand, and large orders are under execution at the Aurungs. The demand for the other descriptions continues also unabated.

RAW COTTON.—We have only one transaction to notice, viz. the sale of 300 bags of Agra Cotton at Sa-Ra-12-10.

The market continues depressed, shipments to China being on their close as usual at this season, and those for England are still retained by the high rates of freight.

SALTETRE.—This produce has met during the whole month with steady demand, for the English, American, and the French markets, and prices continue to be on the advance. Good and fine qualities are still scarce.

SUGAR.—Has been on the decline since our last, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a certificate of the place of growth, required for shipments to the English markets. The fine white Sugar is still scarce.

LAC.—The demand for Dye, Shell and Stick Lac has been limited during the whole month; prices are, however, sustained.

RICE.—Fine white and clean Rice is much enquired after for shipment to England, and prices are on the advance. Munghy and Ballam are also in fair demand at enhanced rates, for Shipments to Mauritius. The new Rice expected to arrive at the end of November and throughout December.

LINSEED.—We have to confirm, what we stated already in our last number, in regard to the considerable decrease in our supply from the interior, having received up to the present day, not above one third of the quantity received at the same time last year.

SPICES, DRUGS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.—Business to some extent has been done for articles under this head.

METALS.—Our sales have been on a very limited scale, owing to the native holidays, the prices of the assortments have consequently not experienced any marked alteration and the position of the market is about the same, as described in our last number. The stock has been increased by the following arrivals.

Jean, from London	102 Tons	Spelter
	50 bbls.	Quick Silver
	403 chts.	Iron
Repulse „ ditto	25 Tons	Hoop Iron
	40 „	Sheet Iron
	203 „	Swedish do.
William „ Liverpool	38 cases	Sheathing Copper.
	20 Tons	Tile do.
	10 „	Sloop do.
Allerton „ ditto	17 Casks	Copper.

TWIST.—We have the following supplies to report since our last.

William, from Liverpool	148 bbls.
	80 trusses
Allerton ditto	92 bbls.

Transactions have been suspended during the greater part of the month, owing to the native holidays; the sales were consequently very limited and prices experienced no alteration.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS.—Jaconets, Lappets, Book Muslin and Mulls have, during the first 5 months of the present commercial year, greatly exceeded the ordinary supplies of the former years. The market has been influenced by the native holidays and we have but few sales to report, the general appearance is however favorable.

THE JEYPOOR TRIALS.

(Continued from page 508.)

TRIAL OF HOOKUM CHUND, JOTHA RAM AND FUTUH LAL.

Original of No. 17 of Agra papers, is shown to Jottha Ram and read.

Q.—This letter came from Agra, and the tenor of it shows that it was written for you?

A.—Mangeea will have written it; I know nothing of it.

Q.—In this letter is written—'In consequence I have sent a man to Juepoor, and have directed him to say to Sivu Laljee, Malee Ram, and Moouna Laljee Darogha—take care to keep steadfast the purpose of the Interior: add strength to it; so that her foot may remain firm, and she may not, on any ground whatever fail in resolution. I am doing my best, situated as I am here; let her exert herself there, night and day, to attain our object. Say to her from me:—"Be assured that I neglect not any means available. Tell the Feringhee that you will not consent to manage the public affairs through him; that if he has received instructions for pursuing this course, they may even take the Raj and give you permission to depart. Say if you are determined to ruin the Raj at his bidding, do so!—Why do you keep him there? Either give him leave to go to Agra, or take him by the hand and reinstate him, when he will furnish hoondees for the payment of your money, and the Raj will flourish. Or, if you will not restore him, then let me employ whom I please as Minister." To ensure all this I have despatched a messenger, and I had written to the same purport previously. This account of what had been done could not have been written by Mangeea as from himself. Mangee was your servant, and he could not have written all that matter on his own account. How do you answer this?

A.—It will be, that when a letter came from Agra, he wrote in answer, respecting health and well being.

Q.—If you are inclined to enter into an explanation concerning this passage with a view to your own exoneration do so?

A.—It may be known by asking them. The intent and meaning of the letter are not obvious. They will have written thither what they heard from thence.

Q.—Is this the handwriting of Mangeea?

A.—Ask him the question: I do not know the handwriting of Mangeea—but it may be his.

Q.—In this letter is the following passage: "the Sahib has given an order for embanking the bed of the stream: the propitious hour was duly fixed; sweetmeats were distributed, and all the beldars of the Battalions go to work." What is the meaning of this?

A.—It is written that he gave an order for making the embankment.

Q.—What stream was it, and who gave the order?

A.—It is written in the letter, and the writers know what embankment it was, and who gave the order. They will have written to Agra in consequence of what some one had told them.

Original, in the handwriting of Mangeea, of the following translation is given to Jottha Ram.

Translation.—"Written by me Mangeea Poorohit:—what my master Sunghes Jottha Ramjee wrote through me at Deosa, I used to write from his dictation. Date 30th November, 1835.

"Signature of Mangeea Poorohit."

Q.—Mangeea has written this with his own hand, as you see; what answer do you make as to the contents?

A.—He may write what he pleases! He is in the power of others. Mangeea and others are not under my control. When letters came, he will have written to Agra, to the family, (Jottha Ram would not give a distinct answer to the foregoing query, but if the words be numbled over, on being repeatedly pressed for his reply has a precise meaning, it is contained in the answer as here rendered.)

Q.—You say he is in the power of another, or of others; in whose power do you mean that he is?

A.—He is in confinement; and I also am in confinement. In that way he is in the power of another.

Q.—By whom has he been confined, and in whose power is he?

A.—I do not know.

Original of No. 19 of Agra Papers, exhibited and read—(the letter written from Deosa on the 12th June.)

Q.—Whose letter is this?

A.—It is from Mangeea.

Q.—Did he write it on his own account?

A.—Yes, he will have written from himself intelligence regarding the Risalu, and he has written—"be satisfied and happy." I know nothing about that. I never heard the letter read.

Q.—The following is written in this letter—"The Sahib has understood the matter well, and fixed it on the Rawul; confusion and anarchy prevailed in the city, and the Majee is satisfied; her confidence and resolution are now fixed; she is in the Sookniwas." Say, what was the matter that the Sahib understood well? What did he fix on the Rawul? Why was the Majee satisfied at a time that anarchy prevailed in the city? and how were her confidence and resolution fixed?

A.—If I had written thus, or were acquainted with the matter, then I should know. Since I came away from the garden near Juepoor, I have had no relations with the Majee Sahib, and I have not written to her.

Q.—It is also written—"Our good fortune has now approached us! I have been in a state of trouble and perplexity, so that I could not write to you before." Say, what good fortune befell Mangeea?

A.—When the Risalu had come, he wrote that we were well off: in consequence of the arrival of the Risalu there was safety, will have been meant, and there was satisfaction arising from the intelligence given by Dhun Singh.

Q.—How was there safety?

A.—In this way—that there was the Risalu, and there was Chand Singh: there were two men. Every man is my enemy.

Original of No. 27 of Agra Papers, (the letter brought forward by Hookum Chund) shown to Jottha Ram.*

Q.—Are you acquainted with this letter in the handwriting of Buhadoorjee (Hookum Chund)?

A.—I have not seen this before, letters did not come to me, and no one read this letter to me.

* Concluded to have been written for the purposes of deception.

Original of No. 33 of Agra Papers (a long letter written by Mangeea Poorohit) shown to Jotha Ram and read.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this letter?

A.—It will be in the handwriting of the person who wrote it.

Q.—Look at it well and say, whether it has been written by Mangeea Poorohit?

A.—From whence has it come, I do not know. The person will know to whom it came. Look at their letters and papers, and see if it is in their handwriting.

Q.—This letter was found in the house of Sunghee Hookum Ghund at Agra, is it one of Mangeea's?

A.—Why do you not compare it with his handwriting? How did I ever see his papers?

Q.—In this letter is written—"On the 12th or 13th I wrote and despatched a letter to Nunda. I have also written other letters, both to the Interior and to Sivu Laljee, but fall into the hands of some one, when I should assuredly suffer death. There is great cause for apprehension in the existence of his honor's handwriting! wherefore Nunda's letter was forwarded to Sivu Laljee, and the others were not sent. Sivu Laljee gave the letter to Nunda, and he read it and made the contents known in the Interior." This letter written by Mangeea went to Agra; did Mangeea write thus from himself? And what fear is there in the appearance of any person's handwriting, provided that the transaction connected with it be of a harmless nature, or not criminal? Give what explanation you please?

A.—What occasion had I to write a letter in this manner to the Interior or to write to the Nazir (Nunda)? And if I have written any letter, it will be with the Nazir, therefore inquire and the truth will be known.

Q.—This also is contained in the letter—"Were I at liberty as you are, it would be seen what could be effected by this time; but I am altogether unable to act, there are no intelligent persons near me; I cannot move hands or feet, being in the power of others; my mistress is in affliction, and the Budarun is in confinement—this is my situation." Mangeea was not in confinement, he was your servant, and could not write thus on his own account—"my mistress is in affliction, and the Budarun is in confinement." Explain this—if you are disposed to do so, show what meaning can be attached to the passage.

A.—What answer can I give to this question? Where there is anything requiring an answer I will give one.

Original of No. 35 of Agra Papers.

Q.—Did you ever before see this paper?

A.—I never did see it.

Q.—In whose handwriting does it appear to you to be?

A.—When I shall see the handwriting before, in that case I can tell whose it is.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Dya Ram Bhuttacharj?

A.—I have acquaintance with him; and I know all the Sunts and Muhants.

Q.—Is this his writing?

A.—I have never had occasion to become acquainted with his handwriting. He used to come to the Durbar, and converse there, but I never had aught to do with any of his notes or letters. If this is his handwriting, ascertain the point from him.

Q.—Do you know the handwriting of the daughter of Dya Ram?

A.—I may have seen it in the Shastrus.

Q.—Have you never seen any of her notes or letters?

A.—How should I know without seeing one of them.

Original of No. 31 of Agra Papers.

Q.—Look at this paper, who will have written it?

A.—I do not know anything of it.

Q.—Cannot you tell in whose handwriting it is?

A.—I know nothing of its contents, and never saw either paper or handwriting before.

Q.—It was found among the papers of Sunghee Hookum Chund, and it is dated two days after the treacherous attack at Juepoor, or on the 10th of Jeth, Soodi; and there is written in it—"The business has been only half done, but the Rawul will be utterly ruined." To what business do you suppose reference is made? and how was it only half effected? In what way do you imagine the business could have been fully accomplished?

A.—It does not concern me, nor do I know it. What have I to do with the matter alluded to—either the business, or how it was only half done? Did you not question the person from whom the paper came?

Original of No. 39 of Agra Papers—(a letter to Hookum Chund in handwriting of Mangeea.)

Q.—Who wrote this letter?

A.—I know nothing about it.

Q.—Are you not acquainted with the handwriting?

A.—It appears to be Mangeea's. He has written to Agra concerning matters of health and welfare.

Q.—What is the date of the anniversary of your birthday?

A.—Magh, Budi the 14th.

Q.—In this is written "They say the pre-ent period is fortunate; the fifth month (of the natal year) also is said to be favorable; in that month, therefore, all will be accomplished." Do you know what could have been intended by the expression "fifth month?"

A.—There is nothing in it to clear up: every one will refer to a horoscope; and write or talk thus.

Q.—But there is a strange coincidence between the actual occurrence of the disturbance at Juepoor in the fifth month of your natal year; and the expression used in Mangeea's letter?

A.—Ask him about it, as I know nothing of the matter.

Q.—It is also written here—"You also have done what lay in your power to aid our cause, and will be still at work. May Parmeshur prosper our affairs and then we shall meet again. Here, I am under restraint in all things; when at liberty every kind of exertion shall be made." As Mangeea was not under personal restraint at that time, to whose liberation could he have alluded in the foregoing passage? and what exertions had been made by any one, and on whose account were they made?

A.—If I knew what was meant I could declare to whom it was written, and by whom.

Original of No. 17 of Agra Papers, reproduced.

Q.—In this letter, written by Mangeea, there is the following passage—"I have read to him all that you have written regarding the Governor Sahib, the Major Sahib, and Metcalfe Sahib; and respecting Bunsee Ulur, etcetera." Did any one read or communicate this intelligence to you or not?

A.—No, it was never communicated to me.

Q.—You have declared that you know nothing of any of the papers seized at Deosa and Agra which have been shown and read to you, do you mean by this to deny that mention was ever made to you of these papers, or their contents communicated to you in any way?

A.—It was sometimes told to me that intelligence of all being well at Agra was come; that it was said I should soon obtain my liberty; that the Bura Sahib would settle matters and I should speedily be released. No one ever read a letter to me, or told me its contents; and of this letter I know nothing. Or, I might possibly say—"Write, in return, that all is well here."

Q.—Did no one make known to you the intelligence contained in the letters, and did you not cause answers to be written?

A.—What occasion was there for my desiring (answers to be written)? I used to say, write that all is well.

Examination of Mungeea (—) is read to Jotha Ram.

Q.—Mungeea has deposed herein that he communicated the contents of letters that came to you, and wrote answers conformably to your instructions?

A.—I have stated the matter. Should any one force a deposition, what can I know about it.

Q.—There is no question of force; his deposition was taken before us and given by him without any manner of constraint?

A.—But, why should I listen to his deposition? They are confuted by others. They may make what depositions they please.

Ordered.—That, Sunghree Jotha Ram is at liberty to write, or have written, and to forward for record anything that he may be disposed to say relative to the following examination, which may be read over to him in his own quarters whenever he wishes to hear the whole of it connectedly. A copy of the examination shall also be furnished to him as soon as it can be prepared.

Examination of Sunghree Hookum Chund on papers seized at Deosa and Agra, commenced at Rajgurh on the 19th of January, 1836.

PRESENT.

Major Alves, Agent to the Governor General; Captain Dimesley, Political Agent, Sheekhawtee; Captain Ludlow, Assistant Agent to the Governor General; Lieutenant Conolly, Assistant Agent to the Governor General; Ruhmut Oolla Khan, Vukeel of Raj Juepoor; Ram Sing, Vukeel of Rao Raja of Ulwur; and two Pandits employed as Secretaries.

Original of No. 1 (letter from Sunghree Hookum Chund to Sunghree Jotha Ram) is shown to Hookum Chund.

Q.—Can you say who wrote this letter?

A.—I wrote it.

The letter is read out.

Q.—What is the meaning of the passage—"the Malik thinks and trusts that he will do something?"

A.—That he should give some kind of answer.

Q.—Who was the Malik? Who was to act? and what was he to do?

A.—That he would write regarding this, our business. There was no Malik. I wrote in answer to a letter received. The writer of the other letter will know, I merely wrote in reply.

Q.—In this extract—"Now the following is the state of matters here. I have tried every one and asked counsel of all, and the advice given appears to me good; wherefore, I have written and despatched to Calcutta a copious statement entirely in accordance with our object and views, and calculated to promote them. Thus all will be known there, and though no answer is yet arrived, yet be satisfied that I have transmitted the whole account as it ought to reach their ears,"—who gave the advice, and what did you write to Calcutta?

A.—Who gave advice! If there was only one person I might mention his name, but every one I sat down with gave me counsel,—as, that we had been doing nothing for a long period; and that our property during the same time had been kept from us. A petition was sent to the Lord Sahib by dak, but I know not whether it ever arrived.

Q.—You have said that the writer of the letter to which this is an answer will know who the Malik is, that you merely wrote in reply: what letter is it, in answer to which you wrote this?

A.—The letter to which this is an answer will be with you.

Q.—Say who wrote it, or caused it to be written?

A.—I do not know who wrote it. I cannot say whether it was written by a Brahmun or one of another tribe: the letter came to me.

Q.—Is it usual to write a long answer on important topics to a letter, the author of which you do not know?

A.—The man that was there—Mungeea, will have written; or if Mungeea did not write, there is another Brahmun who may have written.

Q.—Who caused to be written?

A.—There will have been no prompter in writing: he himself wrote; and he also gave replies in writing.

Q.—Mungeea and others were not under restraint in their own persons, and it could not have been their case to which allusion is made in this letter, and which was represented to the Sudder. And you therefore mean to say, that you would write in answer to a communication on matters of moment, as in the present instance, without knowing the person on whose part the communication was made?

A.—They did not write desiring me to address the Sudder; they said merely,—“what have you been doing all this time?”

Q.—In this letter you wrote that you had despatched to Calcutta a copious statement; say, by whose desire was this done?

A.—My own case was included in the statement.

Q.—In this letter is written—"Meer Yar Ulee came here three days ago, and brought a letter to me from Megh Sing," what did that letter contain; and where is it?

A.—The letter informed me that Yar Ulee was coming, and would see me and communicate intelligence. There was nothing else in it.

Q.—What is the meaning of this passage—"A letter has been despatched to Megh Sing, when he sends me an answer I will direct Meer Yar Ulee to proceed?"

A.—No answer ever came to that letter.

Q.—It is written here—"He says that the General of the Meerut Division will have the command at Juepoor; that he has already had some correspondence with this Sahib, and will continue the intercourse; that he will go to Meerut and write us information thence. I mentioned to him that money for expenses was forthcoming." On what account did you promise cash to defray expenses? What was the cause of Yar Ulee's going to Meerut, and what was he to do there?

A.—He came here and said—"he is to have the command, therefore I will go there," subsequently, no answer came from Megh Singh, and I put no further questions to Yur Ulee.

Q.—Again it is written—"I have written my own account to Calcutta, and have also got the Sahib log to write that the Rawul did this business" doubling the truth will soon appear. The procrastination of these people is great therefore they may delay to act in this instance also, but the result is not less certain." Through what Sahib-log did you cause this account to be written? And, why did you have it written that the Rawul had done the business.

A.—I got no one to write, nor did any one write, neither the act was performed. There were many reports about what had occurred, but I did not write.

Q.—In that case why did you write thus in the letter?

A.—They said that I have not accomplished anything, on which account I wrote thus.

Q.—Who was it that wrote to you, saying that you had done nothing?

A.—The Deosa person caused to write to me, and he wrote.

Original of No 3 of Deosa Papers

Q.—Who is the author of this letter? Did you write it?

A.—It went from my house, and the handwriting will be mine. But whoever was the writer, I am the responsible person.

Q.—Why was the usual order of writing inverted in penning the letter?

A.—The writing is reversed, but there is nothing to prevent such mode of writing being used.

Q.—In this is written—"The account has been written in length, but how can the document in the name of the Declan be drawn up when there is no copy of the proper form of address forthcoming?" For all the other I have written letters, in which there was no difficulty I wrote for those who are in confinement, and also for the one at the Ghat, and in the letter I inserted all that we could wish to be said. All that you have said respecting the Declan, and Juepoor, will be known from these letters, but nothing has been written in her name as from herself because, as there is no formula for the style of address, and no seal, I know not how to write. Who is the Declan referred to herein?

A.—The Declan is the Majee Sahib.

Q.—And why should letters be written for her in this irregular manner, when she could write what she pleased to the British Government through me?

A.—There was nothing written.

Q.—But if you had been acquainted with the form of address, and had been in possession of her seal, you would have written, in that case, what would you have said?

A.—Had it been written, I could have mentioned the contents.

Q.—What did you mean by inserting in the letter, that if you had the form of address and seal you would write?

A.—I did not say that I would write if I had the necessary form and seal.

Q.—But these words are contained in the letter—"nothing has been written in her name, as from herself, because, as there is no formula for the style of address, and no seal, I know not how to write."

A.—It did not occur to me, therefore I could not write.

Q.—For whom else did you write petitions.

A.—I wrote, that three persons were imprisoned in Juepoor, and she is confined at the Ghat.

Q.—What persons were confined in Juepoor and at the Ghat?

A.—Sravugees were imprisoned at Juepoor, and Reopa was confined at the Ghat?

Q.—Did you write a petition in their name, or did you send an account of their imprisonment in your own name?

A.—If my memory serves, separate petitions were written for them which were afterwards combined into one. The draughts are distinct,—but I do not perfectly recollect, and if I cause that which is incorrect to be recorded it will not be well.

No 15 of Deosa Papers

Q.—Who wrote this letter?

A.—It appears to me to have been written by Futh Lal.

Q.—What is the meaning of the allusion in it to the subject of strangers?

A.—The meaning is this—he is a boy and was guilty of some childish act, which became known to the wife of Iotha Kun, and some one reported the circumstance at Deosa, when they, Mangea and others, wrote about it.

No. 12 of Deosa Papers—Copy of Khureetu in name of the Majee, written by Futh Lal

Q.—In whose handwriting is this paper?

A.—I do not know and cannot say.

Q.—This document was found at Deosa and appears to have been written in your house. What answer do you make?

A.—It may have been found at Deosa. I cannot say whether it went. There is a long account of my master's in it.

Q.—Are not you acquainted with the handwriting, and can not you name the writer?

A.—It is not my writing, and, as you know, Futh Lal's hand is much larger than this.

Q.—Look at the hand attentively, and then name the writer?

A.—It bears some resemblance to Futh Lal's hand, but the Khureetu did not go to Calcutta.

Q.—What Khureetu did not go?

A.—The one in the name of the Majee Sahib, of which this is a copy.

Q.—In the commencement it is stated, that "a copy of the original of the Khureetu, forwarded in the name of the Majee Sahib is sent, who read it and caused it to be conveyed into the interior?"

A.—What can I say? I did not write it and know nothing of it.

Q.—If the Khureetu did not go, was there any written statement sent in its stead?

A.—Some account may have gone, but there was no Khureetu or statement sent.

Q.—Why was so gross a charge made against the Rawul and his family in this document?

A.—How should I know? The world rang with the rumour, every one said so.

Q.—It is dishonest to accuse any one of a crime except on good grounds; how then could you bring forward a charge of this heinous nature without any proof whatever?

A.—What charge do I bring forward? The merchants receive accounts of all that passes, and this communication came in that manner. I have no one at Juepoor to write to me. I was residing at Agra and knew nothing about it.

Q.—Why did you cause the Rawul to be abused in an article printed in the *Agra Ukhbar*, wherein he was charged with this very crime?

A.—He first caused two articles vituperative of us to be printed: when the *Ukhbar* was brought to me I inquired how such matter had got into print, and was told that any thing might be printed for ten rupees. But I did not cause the publication of the dissertation in question; it was Bunsee Dhur, a resident of Agra, who had this and another article printed.

Q.—The article appeared in the *Ukhbar* of the 3d June last, and this sketch found in your house agrees with it, both as to matter and style, so exactly, as to lead to the inference that the former was composed in your family.

A.—I did not pen any thing to be printed; it was some one else who caused the publication of the article. He said to me, "shall I write something? He has abused you and I will revile him in return."

Q.—Who was it that spoke thus to you?

A.—There was a Moosulman who resides at Agra, and also Bunsee Dhur, they both said so.

Q.—And why did you defray the expense of the printing?

A.—I did not give any money for the purpose.

Q. This Memorandum was found in your house—"Through Bunsee Dhur, rupees 100 for causing two articles to be printed—the cash being paid into the hands of the said Bunsee Dhur." What is the meaning of this?

A.—He took the money for other purposes and embezzled it. He also took part of the sum to expend on the publications, for he had observed to me, that as he (*the Rawul*) had written twice against us, he (*Bunsee Dhur*) would publish something in abuse of him. Bunsee Dhur and other person, a Moosulman, got the money from my son.

No. 8 of Deosa Papers.—A letter from Futih Lal.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this letter?

A.—This is in the hand of Futih Lal, as well as the paper that was shown to me before.

Q.—In this is written—"The Urzee of the Majee Sahib has been forwarded; you shall have a copy of it sent hereafter." I and Babajee sat down together and composed an admirable address. I wrote the original myself, and it shall be forwarded to you by and by. It has been transmitted in English, Hinduwee and Persian; and request is made in it that the answer may be sent in Hinduwee—in order that I may read it myself." Who is the person alluded to here, as the one to read the answer? and who is the Babajee? You have said that no Khureetu was despatched, but from this it would appear that one did go. What answer do you make?

A.—No Khureetu was sent, nor did any Urzee go, but a narrative was forwarded. I am the Babajee, as for the person who was to read the answer in Hinduwee, I know not to whom allusion is made.

No. 3 of Deosa Papers.—A letter from Hookum Chund.

Q.—Who wrote this letter?

A.—It was written by me.

Q.—"I have sent the paper to Calcutta in my own name. In it was stated, the case of these four; an account of the Hoondees and other property, with the matter of your liberation from Deosa." In the foregoing passage of this letter who are the four referred to?

A.—Those four who are in confinement—Qanoogo Sivulaljee, Umur Chund Deewan, Rajoo Lal Chudhuree and Gyanjee Buguro.

Q.—What was the nature of the statement regarding them?

A.—I wrote that I was here, and those four persons were in durance there.

Q.—On what charge are those four men in confinement?

A.—I wrote nothing more than that they were in confinement.

Q.—In this letter you have written—"The petitions of Budarunjee and those four persons are ready, but in consequence of indisposition I have not yet forwarded them." What interest had you in the affairs of those four individuals and of Budarunjee?

A.—Petitions will not have been written, but statements of their cases were sent with a representation on our own account; the original sketches were made separately, including that of the Budarun's case.

Q.—You say that the originals were distinct, and that you subsequently included all that was to be said for them in your own statement; how were your interests connected with theirs? You were no longer conducting the affairs of the Raj, therefore how came you to make part with them?

A.—There was no benefit to accrue to us from it: what advantage could we except? We were in trouble, and we are still in distress; although, not the shadow of a crime attaches to us that we should acknowledge ourselves to be guilty. Do us justice. You procured our deliverance from Juepoor.

No. 8 of Agra Papers.—Letters of Juvahir Sing, son of Chimun Sing.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this letter?

A.—I don't recognize it. This hand is known to me.

Q.—The letter was found in your house; how did it come there?

A.—There was a Brahmun in the village of Chimun Sing, who brought the letter to show what had taken place (at Juepoor), as written by Juvahir Singh to his family.

Q.—What Brahmun was it?

A.—That I do not know; but he used formerly to visit at my house, and he said to me,—"See Sah! all this has occurred."

Q.—You said before that you were not acquainted with the handwriting; then, how can you now say that Juvahir Singh wrote the letter to his family?

A.—It is this letter; though I am not acquainted with the hand.

Q.—It is not specified in this letter that the ruffian was a servant of Bhuroo Singh of Bhurnala, and that Ruwjee caused the attempt at assassination. Moreover, the man is stated to have been attached to the murder of Deewan Umur Chund; and this letter was written on the day after the events. How then came you to accuse Rawuljee of this heinous offence in your various papers?

A.—I was not present in Juepoor at that time, and this letter came to me after a lapse of fifteen days.

Q.—After what interval of time did you write the petition or khuretu ?

A.—I don't recollect when it was written ; but the man Futh Singh (the ruffian) had been in the service of Bhueroo Singh. I don't know, but people say that six months before he was in the service of Umur Chund he was in the employ of Bhueroo Singh. Every one say so.

No. 43 of Agra Papers.—Letter of Chimun Singh.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this letter ?

A.—In the handwriting of the person I named yesterday.

Q.—Whom did you name ?

A.—This is not the writing of Chimun Singh, but that of his son ; either Juwahir Singh or another of his sons. It was found amongst the other papers. I am not acquainted with the hand, but the letter will have been written by a son of Chimun Singh.

Q.—Sunghee Jotha Ram was asked if this letter appeared to have been written by Chimun Singh, and he answered that he had some suspicion it was : do you therefore consider well, and say whether the author be really Chimun Singh ?

A.—It will be the letter of one of them, either Chimun Singh or Juwahir Singh. I rather think it was written by Juwahir Singh.

Q.—How did it come into your house ? Who brought it, and when did it come ?

A.—That person brought it, the Brahmun. It came to me : that man, who was going towards the Gunga, said something and left the letter.

Q.—Did Chimun Singh write it for your perusal ?

A.—It is the son's, not Chimun Singh's.

Q.—For whom was it intended ?

A.—It came to me.

Q.—Who is the worthless fellow spoken of in the letter ?

A.—I have no means of discovering who he is. All that is written is before you.

Q.—When one person writes to another, is it possible that the receiver of the letter should be unable to comprehend what is written ? No one writes in such a manner as not to be understood by the reader of his letter ?

A.—He has not mentioned any one's name here.

Q.—In this passage—"Whatever you have to write to Metcalfe Sahib regarding the late events, be sure to write and despatch speedily ; and as Alves Sahib has arrived here, write to him what there is to be said. Write in such a strain that the violence shall be attributed directly to him, and that such instructions on the report of this affair may be received from the Sudder that the wretch may this time be utterly ruined, when all obstacles will be removed to you." Who is the wretch ? and what is the meaning of the whole paragraph ?

A.—He has written an account of the outbreak at Juepoor, but he has not specified who the wretch is, nor who was to obtain freedom of action.

Q.—As this letter came to you, it is expected from you that you will explain who the wretch to be ruined is, and whose freedom is alluded to. Without knowing who these individuals were, how could you write to Metcalfe Sahib or Alves Sahib ?

A.—I don't know. The writer mentions many things, some of which were taken from other letters and cannot be understood. He has written about events that had occurred ; and afterwards he came, when this came with him.

No. 4 of Agra Papers.—Letter written by Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund.

Q.—Whose handwriting is this ?

A.—It appears to me that I am not acquainted with it.

Q.—How did the letter come to you ?

A.—I don't know how it came.

Q.—In the following passage—"It was settled with the Majee Sahib that we should, without fail, seize the adversary and put him to death ; but the Majee says, 'if Babajee has made arrangements with the Sudder, let him truly write me that he has done so,'"—there are three persons alluded to, viz. Majee Sahib, the adversary, and Babajee. Who are these three ?

A.—The writer would know how to answer this question : how can I know who the persons are.

Q.—It is written—"Your honor wrote formerly to Dadajee Sahib, telling him that the arrangement was effected, and giving him encouragement ; and he forwarded the paper for the perusal of the Deelan, who derived consolation and assurance therefrom." Who is the Dadajee of whom mention is here made ? and who was it that wrote to the Dadajee ?

A.—If I knew, I might say : how can I answer at hazard.

Q.—The writer of the letter is Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund ; Dadajee will therefore be his Father, Umur Chund ; Sunghee Jotha Ram was the author of the note of encouragement and assurance, and the Deelan spoken of is the Majee Sahib. This note (superscribed by Jotha Ram,) was found among the papers of Deewan Umur Chund ; and, assuredly, it appears to be the note of which mention is herein made ?

A.—It is undoubtedly a forgery and not Jotha Ram's.

Q.—You say that this letter is not in the handwriting of Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund ; say then, whose is the hand ?

A.—The four letters (those of Gyan Chund, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7,) were written after the disturbance.

Q.—In this letter there is reference made to preparations for something, what scheme was in agitation at the time ? Answer this question, whether the letter was written before or after the disturbance of Juepoor ?

A.—I do not know exactly : ask the writer what he has written, and to what matters he alluded.

No 17 of Agra Papers. A letter from Deosa in handwriting of Mangeea Poorohit.

Q.—Who wrote this letter ? and to whom did it come ?

A.—The hand resembles that of Mangeea.

Q.—Who is Mangeea ? was he any one's servant ?

A.—He was our servant. He was the servant of Jotha Ram.

Q.—To whom was it written ? and on the part of whom ?

A.—He wrote from himself, and, if the letter was found among my papers, he will have written to me.

Q.—In this letter the following appears,—“in consequence I have sent a man to Juepoor, and have directed him to say to Sivu Laljee, Malee Ram and Moona Laljee Darogha,—‘Take care to keep steadfast the purpose of the Interior ; add strength to, so that her foot may remain firm, and she may not, on any ground whatever, fail in resolution. I am doing my best, situated as I am here ; let her exert herself there, night and day, to attain our object.’ Say to her from me, ‘Be assured that I neglect not any means available. Tell the Firungee that you will not consent to manage the

public affairs through him : that if he has received instructions for pursuing this course, they may even take the Raj and give you permission to depart. (*The following words are put into the mouth of the Major*) If you are determined to ruin the Raj at his (*the Rawul's*) bidding, do so ! Why do you keep him (*Sunghae Jotha Ram*) there (*at Deosa*) ? Either give him leave to go to Agra or take him by the hand and reinstate him, when he will furnish hoondees for the payment of your money, and the Raj will flourish : or if you will not restore him, then let me employ whom I please as Minister. To ensure all this I have dispatched a messenger, and I had written to the same purport previously."

A.—Jotha Ram has not written ; he neither read nor wrote.

Q.—But he may have caused to be read or written ?

A.—I know not as to that ; I was fifty kos away from him.

The examination of Mangee, in which he acknowledges having communicated contents of letters received, and answered them as directed by Jotha Ram, is here read to Hookum Chund.

21st January, 1836.—Hookum Chund is addressed as follows :—When we had risen yesterday, you said that you had some communication to make respecting the four papers (*letters of Cyan Chund*), state now whatever you may have to say regarding them ?

A.—When those four letters arrived I was ill, and I neither read them nor sent any answer to them. I had a high fever at the time, and merely glanced at them before throwing them aside, being quite insensible. For three months I suffered greatly from hydrocele. In the house of Bhutjee there is a female slave, and her daughter wrote those letters. She has no connection whatever with the Interior (*of the Palace at Juepoor*.)

Q.—What is the name of the Bhuttu ! and of what caste is the girl you speak of ? and what name does she bear ?

A.—The Bhuttu is Bhuttacharj Duya Ram, and the girl is his daughter.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the handwriting of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj ? And are you familiar with the hand of his daughter ?

A.—I am but slightly acquainted with the handwriting of Duya Ramjee, but that of his daughter I know well. As for the writing of Bhutjee the whole city will recognise it : how can it be unknown ?

Q.—Has this letter been written by the daughter of Bhutjee, or by the daughter of his female slave ?

A.—There is a female slave in his house, whose daughter, by Bhutjee, wrote the letters.

Q.—There is written in the letter,—“ All the Nagas here, the Battalions, Hunwut Singh and Bhart Singjee ; and those likewise who were with us before, have been engaged to fidelity in our cause through Bhuttacharjee Mubaraj.” Had this letter been written by his daughter she would have used the term Dadajee in speaking of her father, or one of similar import ; whereas the writer makes use of the appellation Bhuttacharjee, from which the inference must be drawn that the daughter cannot have written the letter ?

A.—Then do you ascertain the point.

Q.—In what way ?

A.—Show her the letter, then you will see.

Q.—The contents of the letter shown, was it not written by the daughter of Bhuttacharjee ?

A.—It is her letter, why should I tell a falsehood.

Q.—In this passage—“ If Babajee has made arrangements with the Sudur let him write me the truth”—who is the Babajee ?

A.—I don't know to whom the term Babajee is applied, whether it was intended for me, or written at random.

No 9 of Deosa Papers. A letter written at Juepoor, in same hand as Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Agra Papers.

Q.—Do you know this handwriting ?

A.—I know not who wrote the letter, but the handwriting bears some resemblance to that of the others.

Q.—To what other ?

A.—It is not written by Mangee.

No. 10 of Deosa Papers.

Q.—Who wrote this letter ? Are you acquainted with her hand.

A.—It appears to have been written by the person who wrote the former letters, but I know nothing about the writer.

No 19 of Agra Papers. A letter written at Deosa on the 12th June.

Q.—Are you acquainted with this hand ? and do you know who wrote the letter ?

A.—It has been written by Mangee.

Q.—In this letter is the following passage—“ Confusion and anarchy prevail in the city ; and the Majee is satisfied.” Why should the Majee be satisfied when a narchy reigned in the city ? And what is the meaning of,—“ her confidence and resolution being now fixed ?”

A.—People write at random and without reflection in their letters. Respecting that affair, I wrote ; take out the letter and read it : this (*No. 19*), is the one to which I wrote in answer.

No. 27 of Agra Papers. The letter brought forward by Hookum Chund at Agra.

Q.—In whose hand writing is this letter ?

A.—I wrote the letter : it remained in my house : it is an answer to the other, or the one written by Mangee. (*No. 19.*)

Q.—How many days after the disturbance at Juepoor was this letter written ?

A.—It will have been written some five or seven days after.

Q.—What did you do with it you had written it ?

A.—I did nothing with it whatever ; it remained among my other papers.

Q.—You sent many letters to Deosa after this was written, why was not this also despatched ?

A.—You know Sir, (turning to Lieutenant Conolly) many closed letters were found among my papers ; this letter remained with them : it lay there unopened in its closed state.*

Q.—Consider well : you have said that this letter was written some five or seven days after the disturbance ; reflect and say exactly when it was written ?

A.—How can I recollect the precise time after so long an interval ? Many letters that had not been opened were

* The letter had no appearance of freshness when it reached Juepoor.

taken out of their covers. This is an answer to a letter written the second day after the disturbance.

Q.—You first said that this letter was written in answer to the other now before you (No. 19, dated 12th June 1835), and now you say that it was in reply to one dated two days after the disturbance at Juepoor: where is this last letter?

A.—It will be in answer to this letter (No. 19, dated 12th June).

Q.—The first part of the letter No. 27 is read out, viz. "I have received and read your letter, in which you have written as follows:—In the middle of last night, a Suwar arrived and told the Risalu that was stationed here with me on the part of the Sahib, to mount and be off. The whole of the men put their saddles on, and made ready to depart. When he (*the Risaldar*) came to take leave of me, I asked him what had occurred that he was going away: he then told me that swords had been going at the Doorhee in Juepoor, that the Bura Sahib had been wounded and Mr. Blake killed; and that there was a great tumult in the city. All the Sirdars, Thakoors and others, were at the Doorhee on the occasion. When the Risaldar had imparted this information, I said to him—You are going away, who will be my protector? Then he told the Suwas and Sipahes of Rawuljee who are here, to take care that no harm came to any of us on the peril of their lives. Having given this injunction he mounted his horse, and all went off. I passed the night in fear and trembling. In the morning more detailed intelligence came. It is reported that Alves Sahib has received three sword wounds; that the assassin was seized, and that Blake Sahib was assaulted, beyond all bounds, as he was going away: on reaching the Bazar he was assailed with stones, and surrounded by a mob: he fled and got into the Poorohit's Munder, from which he was dragged forth. This is what has occurred, as I have heard, but I have not yet learned who the assassin is, nor how many were engaged in the affair. They have dared to commit this deed in the day-time, openly, and amidst thousands of men! Without instigators they never would have ventured to attack those people (*the English party*) at all! It is a most deplorable business! But as it is said the assassin has been secured, all will come out. Without the connivance of the minister such a thing could not have happened at the Doorhee. In this affair, it is evident that the two or three individuals who are malcontent at this period, will have perpetrated the deed. But I am now in great fear as to my personal safety. He (*the Rawul*) and I are mortal enemies; and when he holds not back from the Sahib-log even, what hope can I have, should he be determined to injure me? Assuredly there is great cause of anxiety! There is one thing occurs to me, which is, that it may serve me to have ten or twenty trustworthy Sipahes near my person: they may remain separate from me, to be sent for in case of need!" All the foregoing matter is not contained in the letter to which you say this is an answer, although it is perported to have been taken from it; how do you account for this, as well as other obvious differences between the original and the alleged answer?

A.—The explanation is this:—They kept the letters that would serve their purpose, and the rest they threw aside as useless. There were maunds of papers and letters,—a hackery-load of them,—seven maunds.

Q.—What could have induced you to repeat at length all this matter, which must have come from the very person to whom you were going to send it back?

* All the foregoing is alleged to be an extract from Jotha Ram's own letter.

† Those who examined the papers at Agra, namely, three Juepoor Raj Deputies and two pandits, one of whom was attached to Lieut. Conolly, and the other was provided by Mr. Mansel, all working under the immediate superintendence of Lieut. Conolly and in the presence of Hookom Chund and his relative and Gossain Ubbu Chund.

A.—There is nothing to prevent one from writing in this manner, and it is common for writers to cite all that has been said in a letter received, and then give their answer.

Q.—In this letter written by Mangeea, dated Usarh Budi 2d (No. 19 of 12th June), it is stated that Dhun Singh Chobdar had been sent to the Bura Sahib, who received him well and gave assurances through him; and in your letter you wrote thus—"You say that you have determined on sending Dhun Singh Chobdar to the Bura Sahib; this is all right; send him." In these two passages it is manifest that your observation respecting the Dhun Singh is not in reply to what is said about him in the other letter. Again, in the letter from Deosa it is said—"I have been in a state of trouble and perplexity, so that I could not write to you before"—from which it would appear that no letter had been written to you from Deosa, after the disturbance at Juepoor, previously to this one of date Usarh Budi 2d (12th June). It is therefore obvious that your letter could not have been written in answer to any real letter received from Deosa. Think over the matter well and then give a correct explanation.

(Respondent, being unable to reply to the foregoing call upon him during the interval that it was convenient to protract the sitting, is told to consider his answer until the following day.)

[Answer of Hookom Chund to the interrogative proposition of yesterday.]

A.—A letter of the second day came to me; it was written in the morning of the day after the Risalu* was taken away; my letter was written in answer to that: I said at that place, (*Agra*) that the letter connected with this affair was amongst the papers that had been cast aside.

Q.—The letter of the second day to which you say this is an answer, is this (No 19 of 12th June,) it, or is there any other letter?

A.—I can't speak as to that; letters were coming and going continually, and an interval of six months has elapsed since the transaction took place.

Q.—In the examination of Mangeea Poorohit the following question was put to him. In this letter is the following passage.—"Our good fortune has now approached us. I have been in a state of trouble and perplexity, so that I could not write to you before." It would appear that the outrage of the month of June, at Juepoor was the circumstance that prevented writing; had you written no letter to Agra between the 8th of Soodi Jeth, (4th June) and the 2d of Budi Usarh (12th June); to which he answered, "I do not remember having written any letter; had I done so, how could I have stated in this letter that I had not written?" From his deposition therefore, and from the contents of this letter (No. 19 of 12th June), it appears that you were not written to until the 2d of Budi Usarh (12 of June); and on these grounds it is assumed that you never received any letter written on the second day (or on the 5th of June);

A.—It was written on the second day, Mangeea wrote it. They took out those which would answer their purpose and threw the rest aside.

No. 33 of Agra Papers. A letter from Deosa.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the handwriting of this letter?

A.—It is Mangeea's

* The Risalu left Deosa for Juepoor in the night between the 4th and 5th June.

Q.—To whom did he write the letter?

A.—It came to me.

Q.—In this letter is written—"On the 12th or 13th I wrote and despatched a letter to Nunda. I have also written other letters, both to the Interior and to Sivu Laljee, but have not sent them because of the dread that they might fall into the hands of some one, when we (or I) should assuredly suffer death." what do you conceive to be the meaning of this passage?

A.—The meaning is that Mangeea wrote a letter: he wrote and despatched it to Nunda. It was Mangeea who wrote, and he would have been killed.

Q.—What can this passage mean—"There is great cause for apprehension in the existence of his Honor's handwriting; wherefore, Nunda's letter was forwarded to Sivu Laljee, and the others were not sent." who is his Honor?

A.—This is the meaning of it:—Jotha Ram did not write, but Mangeea will have written. I do not comprehend the import of it: so much I understand, that Mangeea wrote: the contents of his letter I know nothing about.

Q.—In your apprehension, who is his Honor, to whom allusion is made? And what was the cause of dread in the existence of his Honor's handwriting?

A.—His Honor is Jotha Ram; but he neither reads nor writes.

No. 35 of Agra Papers. A Note in the handwriting of Bhuttacharj; Duya Ram of Juepoor.

Q.—Whose writing is this?

A.—I don't know whose note it is.

Q.—Did you ever see the paper before? It came from Agra?

A.—I never did see it.

Q.—It came from amongst your papers, and upon the outside of it is written 'Sungheejee,'

A.—It was not found amongst my papers; it was with papers of ancient dates?

Q.—Conolly Sahib states, that at Agra you first denied the handwriting of this note to be that of Bhuttacharj (Duya Ram), and declared you knew not whose it was, and that a few days after, when he went to the Fort and saw you there, you acknowledged this to be the writing of Bhuttacharj, and said that the note was written at the time that Jotha Ram had gone to Ujmeer to wait upon the Bura Sahib: explain therefore the import of what is written?

A.—It appears to me to be a note of that period, when, he (Jotha Ram) caused reading rites to be performed: but ask him about it.

Q.—Ask whom?

A.—Duya Ram Bhuttacharj.

Q.—You first of all said that you did not know whose note it was; how can you therefore now say that it was written by Bhutta Duya Ramjee?

A.—It will be his; but I am not positive about it.

Q.—Answer distinctly whether you are, or are not, acquainted with the handwriting of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj?

A.—I have had few opportunities, but what is there in this? How can his handwriting fail to be recognised?

No. 24 of Agra Papers. Petition of Roopa.

Q.—In whose handwriting is the paper?

A.—Mine; I wrote the paper myself.

Q.—Why did you write it? To whom did you address it? And at whose suggestion did you write it?

A.—I inserted the substance in a petition. Whether any one told me or not, I wrote of my own free will. When questioned about it on a former day, I said that it was written.

Q.—In whose name did you write? Did any one tell you to write a petition for Roopa?

A.—There were no written paper passed, but some man will have come and told me to write. I certainly did write.

Q.—The handwriting of this paper does not resemble that of the letters which you have acknowledged; compare the several papers before you?

A.—It is my writing: the apparent difference arises from the letters having been written in the inverse style.

No. 31 of Agra Papers.

*(Stated by Hookum Chund:—)A representation respecting this note was made by me before at Agra. I know not who wrote it, but it is a forgery. I saw them throw it in with my own eyes.

No. 39 of Agra Papers, A letter from Dena to Hookum Chund, of date 17th May, 1835.

Q.—Who wrote this letter? and to whom did it come?

A.—It is one of Mangeea's, and it came to me.

Q.—In the following passage—"And they say the present period is fortunate; the fifth month (of the natal year) also, is said to be favorable, in that month therefore all will be accomplished." What does the fifth month refer to?

A.—That Brahmuns say in this month your liberation will take place—the fifth month is fortunate for you.

Q.—Whose liberation was to take place?

A.—Those who are under restraint—Jotha Ram is under restraint there—I am under restraint here—their liberation will be effected.

(The examination of Sunghee Jotha Ram, touching letter No. 39, is here read over to Hookum Chund, and he is told to make any observations he pleases.)

A.—Whenever any one questions the Brahmuns he is told that the present time is fortunate for him, but the answers of the Brahmuns never prove true, for the matter rests with the destiny of the individuals. They tell us daily that the period is fortunate, whereas, on the contrary, our condition is becoming worse and worse.

Q.—You have deposed to these four Letters (Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Agra Papers) being in the handwriting of the daughter of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj? Look at the letters once more, and say if you are positive on this point, or think there is reason to entertain doubts?

A.—These letters were written a month and a half or two months after the disturbance at Juepoor, but I don't recollect the interval.

Q.—You were not asked the question to which you have replied: give an answer to the purpose?

A.—It appears so to my understanding, but I have had no opportunities of becoming acquainted with her hand.

Q.—If you have not had occasion to read her handwriting, how do you know that these letters were written by her?

A.—When I was in Juepoor formerly I had no occasion to read her hand—I fully believe this to be her writing.

Q.—(Some lines written by the daughter of Daya Ram Bhattacharj are here shown to Hookum Chund). Compare this note with the four letters, and say whether there is any resemblance in the hands?

A.—They are not like each other. Another paper in the handwriting of Gyan Chund, being shown to Hookum Chund, he is told that the hand in which it is written agrees exactly with that of these four letters of Gyan Chund, to which he replies—"It does not bear much resemblance, it is not like."

(A copy of the foregoing examination is given to Hookum Chund, and he is told to put to writing any explanatory statement he pleases with reference to it.)

EXAMINATION OF FUTUH LAL, SON OF JOTHA RAM.

Letter No. 6 of Deosa Papers, shown to Futuh Lal.

Q.—Who wrote this letter? Do you know the handwriting of it?

A.—Yes, it is my writing.

Q.—How did you hear that Gyan Chundjee had fled secretly from Juepoor, and had gone to Muthura, where Muni Ram told him he should not remain in his house?

A.—Travellers who passed said so, and I wrote what I had heard.

Q.—Did any servant of Gyan Chund, or any man sent by him, come to you or your uncle?

A.—No one came.

Q.—Did Gyan Chund ever write to you or your uncle after you left Juepoor?

A.—He did not write.

Q.—In this is written—"We have forwarded the khureetu of Budaranjee, also the representations of the Deewanjee and Siyu Laljee." What khureetus or representations are referred to here?

A.—A paper calculated to convey intelligence of some event. I do not remember much about it, but the paper contained something. Babajee Sahib (Hookum Chund) knows,—he will not know much about it either.

Q.—Who wrote, and who caused to be written an address for Budaranjee?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who gave you the khureetu which your letter states to have been despatched? who wrote it? whence did it come? and who brought it to you?

A.—There is a Moonshee in Agra, whose name I do not remember; his servant told me.

Q.—Did you get a copy of the khureetu?

A.—I did not.

Q.—What interest had you in forwarding a paper with the contents of which you were not acquainted?

A.—It contained intelligence as I said. In Agra there is a Moonshee who wrote it. Their servants caused it to be written. It went to the Lord Sahib.

Q.—In this letter you say—"We have forwarded the khureetu," as if you had also written it, and now you say that it was written by a Moonshee to be forwarded; how is this?

A.—His servant said that it was sent, and I wrote to that effect.

Q.—Who is the Moonshee? what is his name? and where does he live?

A.—I don't know his name, and I never met him: his servant came and told me.

Q.—After the khureetu had been despatched, could you have procured a copy of it if you wished?

A.—I don't know, as I never made the attempt. If I had wished for it, and had ascertained whether it was to be obtained, I might say.

Q.—In the letter is written—"but do you convey intelligence of this to them; so that in case of copies of the khureetus being transmitted to Alves Sahib, and his questioning them, they may be prepared to answer that they sent them. If you wish I will send you copies of them." From this it appears that the Deewanjee and others were not aware of the khureetus being forwarded; and also that copies of them remained with you?

A.—It went.

Q.—But you have written here—"If you wish I will send you copies of them." How would you have procured the copies? And if you were not the despatcher of the khureetus, but they had been sent by a Moonshee, how were you concerned to furnish copies of them? To whom, also, were you to send the copies?

A.—He said so. The Moonshee's servant used to go to and fro, and a copy might have come thence—but I will give an answer to the question to-morrow morning.

Q.—The question will not be put to you again in the morning. If you like, answer it now?

A.—What answer? I was not at all interested in the matter. The person to whom I wrote this letter was a Brahmun. I am not acquainted with the name of the Brahmun. Had I known his name, I should have inserted it in the letter.

Q.—In the following passage—"I have read those three notes; but pray write and let us know if a khureetu from the Interior, without a seal, can be despatched." What three notes, which you had read, are referred to?

A.—Those three notes were about forwarding a khureetu. A khureetu from the Majee Sahib cannot be despatched without a seal.

Q.—From whom did those three notes come?

A.—They came from that man to whom I wrote.

Q.—What was the nature of the khureetu? whence was it to come? and who was to send it?

A.—The notes came to us, and we were to transmit the intelligence they contained. They came from that Brahmun. Had there been a seal, the khureetu would have been prepared by us and despatched to the Lord Sahib.

Q.—Had you no seal of the Majee Sahib by you at that time?

A.—We had not any seal.

Q.—When did you receive the Majee Sahib's seal?

A.—Your honor, we had no occasion to make use of a seal.

(A blank cover with the impression of the Majee's seal it exhibited).

Q.—This seal was found in your house, when did it come there?

A.—It has been lying in our house ever since we were transacting business at Juepoor. When all our papers were seized this will have been with them.

Q.—In this letter you have said—"What you have written regarding Bhattacharj is correct. But a Brahmun here says that within twenty-one days he can either render the Rawul mad or cause his death, according as he may be instructed; so if you desire me I will send for this man and set him to work." What had Bhattacharj done or written? and to whom had he addressed himself on the occasion?

A.—Bhattacharj had said—"You have now attained to a propitious period, and in ten or twelve days you

business will be settled." The Brahmun had written to me to this effect.

Q.—To whom did you write the foregoing passage? Whose consent did you require for setting the Brahmun to work, in order to effect the ruin of the Rawul?

A.—I wrote to the Brahmun to whom the letter was addressed, and at his desire I should have sent for the Brahmun and directed him to perform his promise.

Q.—What is the name of the Brahmun to whom you wrote this letter, and where does he reside?

A.—He lives at Deosa, but I do not recollect his name.

Q.—Was the man's name Mangeea Poorohit?

A.—I do not recollect whether his name was Mangeea or that he bore another name.

No. 8 of Deosa Papers of Futh Lal.

Q.—Who wrote this letter?

A.—It was written by me.

Q.—You have written in the letter—"The Urzee in the name of the Majee Sahib has been forwarded; you shall have a copy of it sent hereafter. I and Babajee sat down together and composed an admirable address. The original I myself wrote, and I will send it to you by and by. It has been transmitted in English, Hindee and Persian; and a request has been made that the answer may be sent in Hindee in order that I may read it myself." At whose bidding did you transmit to the Suddur an Urzee on account of the Majee Sahib?

A.—The three notes on the subject came to us and agreeably to their contents, I and Babajee wrote and despatched an Urzee in the form of a narrative. The English document was sent, but the Hindee and Persian copies did not go.

Q.—Through whom did you forward the copy in English? and by whom was it written?

A.—It was sent by the English dāk, and we employed a Bengalee to write it.

Q.—Did you send an English or Hindee copy to any one else?

A.—Copy was sent to the Brahmun.

Q.—Who is the Brahmun? and is he the servant of any one?

A.—He was at Deosa, and he is our servant.

Q.—If he was your servant, with whom did he remain at Deosa? and what was your motive for writing to him?

A.—He resided at Deosa, and sent intelligence from thence; I also used to answer his letter, and he received subsistence from us.

Q.—You declare, that you do not know the name of the Brahmun to whom you were in the habit of writing; say then, to whom did you direct your letters?—as the covers of letters must be addressed in the name of some one to reach their destination.

A.—The letters were not directed at all; I used to write by the man who brought his letters, and he knew very well where to convey the answer. There were several Brahmons, any one of whom would write—I can mention the names of one or two of them—one or two letters were also written by Mangeea.

Q.—In this letter, what is the meaning of the expression—"In the month of Kartik, Juepoor ko kam hosee saf?" in the translation of this letter, the passage was rendered—"the business at Juepoor will be done effectually—or (the phrase may according to the writer's intention mean) you will certainly become again administrators of affairs at Juepoor"?

A.—There is a Bhuttu astrologer, at Agra, to whom the horoscope was shown, and he told us that the month Kartik was fortunate for us—that as we were administrators of affairs, formerly at Juepoor, so we should become again in that month.

No. 15 of Deosa Papers.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this letter? and to whom was it written?

A.—It was written by me, and I sent it to Mangeea.

Q.—In this letter is written—"you tell me to beware of strangers. Be at ease on this point; to the best of my judgment, I will never make imprudent disclosures, but for the will of Purnmeshur there is no help. In the letter to my uncle you have written in the same strain: there was no call for this, but if you really think me so very indiscreet and foolish, what can I say, that may avail me." What is the meaning of this passage? and who wrote the matter, to which you thus replied?

A.—The meaning of the term strangers is—that rogues and vagabonds should not be allowed to approach, and practice deceit and fraud to obtain money; and this was written in answer to a letter from Mangeea. I am not sure, whether Mangeea wrote the letter or some one else, but it came from that place.

Q.—In this passage—"you write for the khureetu; by this time the copy of it will have reached you." What khureetu is alluded to? and who is the person that would have received the copy of it?

A.—A khureetu that my uncle wrote in his own name, and despatched to the Lord Sahib; copy of which was sent to Mangeea.

Q.—What did the khureetu contain?

A.—It contained an account of our troubles and difficulties. My memory does not enable me at this time to enumerate all its contents.

Q.—Both these letters are in your handwriting. One of them is dated Bhadon Soodi 6th (29th August 1835, No. 8, Deosa Papers) and says—"The urzee in the name of the Majee Sahib has been forwarded, and you shall have a copy of it sent hereafter"—and the other written on the 12th Soodi Bhadon, six days after the former (No. 15), expresses an expectation that the copy of the khureetu will have arrived: the inference to be drawn from these two letters is, that they both refer to the same document of khureetu.

A.—One drawn up in our name went also; the copy of that may not have been sent, and that of the other may have gone.

No. 12 of Deosa Papers—Copy of Khureetu.

Q.—Whose handwriting is this?

A.—It is my writing.

Q.—Is this the copy, concerning which you said in your letter of the 6th Bhadon Soodi, that an urzee in the name of the Majee Sahib has been sent; that a copy of it should be forwarded; and that you and Babajee had sat down together and composed an admirable address?

A.—Yes, this is the copy.

Q.—How did it enter into the heads of you and your uncle to write an urzee or khureetu in the name of the Majee Sahib?

A.—It was done in conformity with the contents of the three notes that came from Deosa, which I mentioned yesterday—I did not know who wrote the notes.

Q.—Are the contents of this copy of urzee or khureetu perfectly accordant with the directions given in the three notes of which you speak ?

A.—All that those notes contained are inserted, and there is something more in it also.

Q.—Whose servant is Mangeea Poorohit ? and with whom does he live ?

A.—He is the servant of my uncle and father. The servants of one are the servant of the other. He remained with my father at Deosa.

(The deposition of Mangeea Poorohit is read to Futih Lall).

Q.—From this it appears that Mangeea wrote according to the instructions he received from Sungheejee ?

A.—What can I know about that ? I am not informed on that head.

No 43 of Agra Papers.—Letter of Chimun Singh.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the handwriting of this letters ?

A.—I do not know it.

Q.—This letter was found in your house : have you heard its contents before ?

A.—No, I have not : a vast number of papers were brought away from our house.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Chimun Singh and Juwahir, Singh ? and are you familiar with the hands they write ?

A.—I have some acquaintance with Chimun Singh, but I have never had occasion to acquire a knowledge of his handwriting and am ignorant of it.

No. 4 of Agra Papers.

Q.—Who wrote this letter ? Did you ever see it before, or hear it read ?

A.—I don't know the hand, and I never before saw the letter, or heard it read.

No. 24 of Agra Papers. Petition of Rooga Budarun.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this paper ?

A.—In that of my uncle Hlookum Chund,

No. 17 of Agra Papers.

Q.—Who wrote this letter ? and to whom did it come ?

A.—It appears to have been written by Mangeea, but it was not received by me ; it will have come to my uncle.

No. 19 of Agra Papers.

Q.—Who wrote this letter ?

A.—Mangeea wrote it ; his name as the writer appears in it. The letter came to my uncle.

Q.—Have you seen it before ?

A.—I have not.

Q.—Has your uncle seen it ? and did he ever answer it ?

A.—It came to him, and he probably answered it. The letters that came to me I replied to, and those which came to him he answered.

No. 8 of Agra Papers.—Letter of Juwahir Singh, son of Chimun Singh.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this letter ? Have you seen it before, or heard it read ?

A.—I do not know the handwriting, and I never saw it before, nor has it ever been read to me.

No. 33 of Agra Papers.

Q.—Do you know this handwriting ?

A.—It looks something like Mangeea's hand, and the letter appears to have been written by a Brahmun.

No 35 of Agra Papers.—Letter from Duya Ram Bhattacharf.

Q.—Do you know whose handwriting this is ?

A.—I never saw the letter before, and do not know the handwriting.

No. 31 of Agra Papers.

Q.—Read this note. Who wrote it ? Are you acquainted with the handwriting ? Did you ever see the paper, or hear it read ?

A.—I know not the handwriting. Never saw the note before, and am entirely ignorant on the subject of it.

Q.—In this is written—"The business has been only half done." What business was but half performed ? Look at the date—Jeth Soodi 10th (6th June)—what event occurred at Juepoor two days before, or Jeth Soodi 8th ?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—What ! are you not aware that at Juepoor Mr. Blake was killed, and the Agent to the Governor-General was wounded ?

A.—The whole world is aware of these circumstances, but I do not know exactly whether they occurred on the 8th or the 10th.

Q.—Now that you do know the date of their occurrence, say according to the best of your judgment, what business do you think is alluded to in this note as only half accomplished ?

A.—I do not at all know.

No. 39 of Agra Papers.

Q.—In whose handwriting is this letter ?

A.—This is the writing of Mangeea.

Q.—Did you ever see this letter before, or hear it read

A.—Never.

Q.—In this is written—"And they say the present period is fortunate. The fifth month (of the natal year) also, is said to be favorable : in that month, therefore, all will be accomplished." What is the meaning of this ? Whose fifth month is alluded to, and on whose account is the period said to be fortunate ?

A.—I never saw this letter and know naught about it. I did not write it. Ask the question of those who may have read the letter.

Q.—When does the anniversary of the birth-day of your father Sunghee Jotha Ram occur ?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—The question was asked of Sungheejee, and he answered, that it fell on Magh Budi 14th. The outbreak at Juepoor occurred on the 8th of Soodi Jeth, which date is included in the fifth month of Jotha Ram's natal year. Consider this with reference to the passage in the letter which is before you, and explain the meaning of the words that have been read ?

A.—I have represented that I do not know the meaning of the passage.

The Note bearing the handwriting of Jotha Ram, which was found among the papers of Deewan Umur Chund is shown to Futih Lal.

Q.—In whose handwriting are the words inserted above this note?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Whose hand does the writing resemble?

H.—I do not know.

Q.—Is it at all like that of your father?

A.—He and I never had occasion to correspond, or to read each other's handwriting.

NATANEE-KA BAGH, JUEPOOR.

Minutes of the continuation of proceedings in the trials of the Jueporee Prisoners.

Saturday, 23d of July 1836. Ten o'clock A.M.

The Members of the Court are all present, as are also Lieutenant Colonel Speirs and Captain Thoresby, Political Agents.

Noticed.—That heavy rain, which seriously impeded communication with the City, prevented the Court from sitting yesterday as had been intended, and that the same cause has occasioned a late meeting this day.

Prisoners.—Sunghee Jotha Ram, Sunghee Hookum Chund and Sunghee Futih Lal, Sravugees, being introduced, are seated in chairs placed conveniently for the purpose.

For the information of the prisoners the warrant constituting the Court is read, and this is followed by the address to the Court, recorded in the commencement of the former trials.

The charges on which the prisoners are arraigned are then read aloud twice over.

Charges preferred against Sunghee Jotha Ram Sravugee.

Jotha Ram Sravugee arraigned on the following Charges:

First Charge.—Having, when sojourned at Deosa, in Chuet, Buesakh and Jeth 1892, wickedly and maliciously countenanced and encouraged a conspiracy, having for its object the overthrow of the existing administration of the State of Juepoor, by means of a highly criminal and atrocious nature.

Second Count.—Having conspired to and abetted the employment of measures of violence and bloodshed, in order to effect the overthrow of the existing administration of the State of Juepoor, in Jeth 1892; one of the measures designed and contemplated, being an attack to be made on one or more of the gentlemen attached to the British Agency then at Juepoor, which criminal design was actually executed on the morning of the 8th Jeth Soodi 1892, (4th June 1835) when one Futih Singh, alias Futih Dom, at the instigation of Deewan Umur Chund Sravugee and others, assaulted and severely wounded with his sword the Agent to the Governor-General of India.

Second Charge.—Having, when sojourned at Deosa, to serve his own purposes, sanctioned and urged the execution of measures devised by, or to be effected through, persons in his confidence at the capital of the State, although he well knew that the designs meditated were of an atrociously violent and highly criminal nature; from which measures resulted the attempt made upon the life of the Agent to the Governor General of India in front of the Surdkee Deorhee, near the Place at Juepoor, on the morning of the 8th Jeth Soodi 1892, (4th June 1835,) and the sanguinary tumult by which that act was followed.

Charges preferred against Sunghee Hookum Chund, and Futih Lal.

First Charge.—Hookum Chund, brother of Jotha Ram Sravugee, and Futih Lal, son of the said Jotha Ram, arraigned,—For having wickedly and maliciously countenanced and participated in the designs and counsels of conspirators in the country of Juepoor, to effect, through, means of a violent and criminal nature a change in the administration of the State in Jeth 1892, or about that period of time; the treacherous assault made upon Major Alves, Agent to the Governor General, at the Surdkee Deorhee, on the morning of the 4th of June 1835, and the subsequent riot and bloodshed which took place in the City of Juepoor on the same day, having been portions of the plans formed by those conspirators: the said Hookum Chund and Futih Lal being at that time subjects of the Juepoor State, although residing, temporarily or otherwise, at Agra, within the territories of the British Government in India.

Second Charge.—Having aided and abetted the design and object of the plot, in execution of which were perpetrated in the City of Juepoor the atrocious and sanguinary acts of the 8th Jeth Soodi 1892 (4th June 1835), by falsely, maliciously and wickedly attributing the origin of the aforesaid acts to the machinations of Thakoor Rawul Buerree Sal, Thakoor Lukshmun Sing and others.

Jotha Ram declares that he was not at Juepoor at the time alluded to, and desires only to have justice done him in the investigation.

Hookum Chund observes that he has only one wish, which is, that guilt may be proved upon those who are really criminal.

The note bearing the autograph of Jotha Ram upon its front, which was found amongst the papers of Deewan Umur Chund, is placed upon the table (vide Appendix No. 1.)

Depositions * as to the way this note was taken out of the bag of papers when its contents were examined, read in Court.

Jotha Ram avers, that he did not write the words attributed to him, and knows nothing about the note; that forgeries are very common at Juepoor, and there are people who can imitate to a nicety the handwriting of any one; that all those whose names are mentioned in the deposition, are servants of him† and are not to be believed. He then attacks the Court, collectively and individually, in which he is joined by Hookum Chund, and the proceedings are interrupted during some time.

Hookum Chund addressing Captain Thoresby says, when the Bura Sahib and you intimated to me that a Punchat was to be assembled, I agreed, and asked to have five or ten great Sirdars upon it; did you see only these persons whom you could appoint members? Were there no others? Afterwards, he observes to Colonel Speirs, there are the Rajas of Juepoor, Joudpoor, Ooduepoor, Beekuneer, Kurulee, Jesulmer, Boondee, Kota and others; these all know the way in which the disturbance of the 4th of June took place, and if you will do us justice the magnanimity of the Company will be acknowledged and appreciated.

Both of them join in saying that it is not known who wrote the body of the said note, therefore, in merely ascribing the superscription to Jotha Ram nothing is proved.

Moona Lal Sravugee is called into Court, but the prisoners Jotha Ram and Hookum Chund refuse to hear

* Appeared in record of trial of Deewan Umur Chund and others.

† Meaning Ruwul Buerer Sal. They are Raj public servants.

his evidence, therefore as he has been examined before* by the Court, he is desired to withdraw.

The same proceeding repeated with Hur Lal Sravugee.

Deposition of Deewan Umur Chund regarding the note in question is read, (vide No. 2 of Appendix).

Witness.—Fasur Das Sravugee, an Officer of the Juepoor Treasury, (examined in the former trials.)

Shown the note and asked if he recognises the handwriting of the lines superscribed; produces the letter of Jotha Ram which he before brought with him, and strives hard to evade giving a more decided answer than an averment of the strong similarity as to the writing between the two papers, at length, an answer free from any comparison with that or any other paper being insisted on, he declares that the hand of the superscribed lines exactly resembles the handwriting of Jotha Ram.

Witness.—Suda Sookh Sravugee (examined in the last trials)—deposes that the lines upon the upper part of the note are in the handwriting of Jotha Ram; he has no doubt on the subject.

Witness.—Sivu Lal, Sravugee, Peshkhar of Dewanee, formerly under Jotha Ram—deposes that the two lines are in the handwriting of Jotha Ram; does not recognise the hand in which the body of the note is written; the hand of Jotha Ram is familiar to him; this has been written by him.

The Sunghees put no question to the above witnesses.

Witness.—Dhun Singh, Chobdar, servant of Jotha Ram at Deosa—deposes that at Deosa a separate tent was appropriated to the Toshuk Khanu, and when the tent was struck a hut supplied its place. Mangeea Poorohit and Vishnu lodged in the Toshuk Khanu. At meals Mangeea and a few more used to attend Jotha Ram, but deponent never was near enough to hear the subject of their conversation.

Witness.—Nund Lal Kutareo, Sravugee, servant of Jotha Ram at Deosa—deposes, that all he can say is, that Mangeea and Vishnu used to read and write for Jotha Ram at Deosa. They frequently conversed with him privately, but deponent never learned the subjects of their discourses.

Witness.—Munneea, Sravugee, was retained by Jotha Ram at Deosa; had no opportunities of learning what was going on; Mangeea and Vishnu resided in the Toshuk Khanu; can tell nothing more.

Witness.—Qusim Ulee, servant of Jotha Ram at Deosa—does not know whether Mangeea or any one else did or did not convey letters or their contents to Jotha Ram; nor can he tell if they ever wrote. There were about two hundred servants of Jotha Ram at Deosa. Mangeea and others used to visit a well in the neighbourhood, and such information as they obtained from travellers they communicated to Jotha Ram, and Chand Singh and others; they did this in order to please their master, cannot say if messengers ever came from Agra or other place; never went into the Toshuk Khanu; to write was forbidden; does not know if strangers ever gained admittance; to speak in the ear or whisper was prohibited; there was a Dufadar near the guddee of Jotha Ram, and two Sentries stood a few paces distant from it; when Sunghejee went to his meals there was a Qunat put up, but one side was open, and a Sentry was looking on; several of Jotha Ram's servants were in attendance when their master took his meals. Nund Lal, Bijue (Vishnoo) Ram and Mangeea were there; the truth is that deponent's duty was to be in waiting near the bestead of Jotha Ram after midnight; can tell what took place at that time, but did not approach unless sent for at any other time of the day or night;

there were between 70 and 90 Sipahs in the service of Sunghejee at Deosa, and one of those generally came to call deponent when he was wanted: the Sipahs went about unarmed and were included among Sunghejee's servants.

Witness.—Mangeea Poorohit, servant of Jotha Ram at Deosa—acknowledges that his former depositions (No. 2 of Appendix) are in conformity with facts. Letter (No. 9 of annexed copy of Letters) from Gyau Chund, is put into his hands and he is asked for whom it was intended;—answers, for Sunghejee: cannot tell who wrote it: it was addressed to deponent, but the contents were intended for Sunghejee: it was not in his power to have a note written to Budaranjee (as requested in the letter), and the letter was not read to Sunghejee: there was nothing to write about in answer: Ram Koonwur (mentioned in the letter) was a Brahmun: the information Ram Koonwur gave was that he sent his blessing and so forth, nothing of importance: he said the letter came from Bence Duttu Brahumun, but deponent is not acquainted with any man of that name Ram Koonwur, or some one else, was the bringer of the letter: if an answer was written, does not recollect any thing of it: did probably write something in reply: the letter came from Juepoor. Formerly deponent was one among eight servants who were in constant attendance upon Jotha Ram, and used to see Budaranjee (Raoop) when they went to the palace. Ram Koonwur will have brought dry tobacco, beetle-nut, cloves, cardamums and black pepper; those are the things alluded to in the letter.

Q.—In this letter is written—"this time your enemies are the whole word." Whose enemies are meant?

A.—The enemies of Sunghejee.

Q.—Whose identical handwriting is requested?

A.—That of Sunghejee, and it was required to be sent for the satisfaction of Budaranjee. (At this point of the examination, Jotha Ram says in rather a low tone, but loud enough to be heard distinctly by witness and several others who were near him, "Too dure mut murba se"—don't fear to die, at the same time Hookum Chund by stretching out his leg touches with his foot the stool upon which Mangeea is seated.)*

Q.—"It appears probable that he will come to Juepoor before me"—what is the meaning of this passage?

A.—He has written at random; how should I know the meaning? The letter was never read by me. I know not whether the writer was one or two days in writing it. I also used to write any thing, whether true or false; in the way that I read the letters which came, I was wont to answer them.

Q.—"You write about the Bukhsheejee; I tell you do not place a single grain of trust in that man." In passage who is the Bukhsheejee? and what had been written concerning him?

A.—I know nothing about the Bukhsheejee, and if there was any thing written I don't remember it. The witness, who appears to be in the last stage of a rapid consumption, and has answered the questions put to him with much difficulty, especially since the words were spoken by Jotha Ram which have been quoted, is now so much exhausted as to be scarcely able to speak; there being therefore no prospect of any information being obtained his further detention before the Court he is dismissed.

The time of the Court is again occupied for about three quarters of an hour with listing to many observations and abrupt addresses made by Jotha Ram and Hookum Chund, in which there appeared to be few points of sufficient importance to be recorded, Jotha Ram asserted that the note, the superscribed lines of

* Vide Trial of Deewan Umur Chund and others.

* Witness was seated with his back to the prisoners and in front of them.

which are attributed to him, was a forgery, that it could not be proved he ever read or wrote at Deosa, without formal permission obtained from the Officer in charge of the Detachments of Troops there—that he is entirely ignorant of every thing concerning the letters seized, and if his servants depose aught to the contrary of this, they are not worthy of credit, as they are now in the power of others—that every one, indeed, is now against him, and no testimony tending to criminate him in any way ought to be received.

Afterwards Hookum Chund made a more formal speech, the purport of which was to explain that he was residing quietly in his house at Agra, when Mr. Man el, taking him quite by surprise, surrounded the place with about a hundred men, and then searching for every written document that was to be found, carried off the whole of his papers, amounting to nine maunds weight. That after this, his person was at liberty for nearly two months before the papers were examined, and had he been conscious of any guilt, was it at all probable that he should have remained in his house at Agra, when the sure mode of safety by flight was at his option.

The Court now announce an adjournment in the first instance to 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and subsequently, on account of one of the members being unable to attend until after the performance of prescribed observances, consequent on the demise of a member of the royal family of his state, to 7 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 27th instant.

Wednesday, 27th of July, 1836. Eight o'clock A. M.

The Court being assembled, the prisoners under trial are introduced and proceedings commence.

Thakoor Chand Singh, who commanded a detachment of Suwars, on the part of the Raj, at Deosa, called before the Court and examined. Deposes:—I arrived at Deosa on the 6th Buesakh Budi (18th of April 1835,) and came on duty upon the 8th ditto—had my own tent pitched near the tent of Sunghee Jotha Ram on the latter day, and subsequently, always remained present. Sungheejee had from fifty to a hundred servants, and none of them were denied admission to him. It was directed that inkstand and paper should not be taken into his tent, and I can testify that he was not supplied with these articles openly, and I never heard that they were conveyed to him privately. His Goomashtas Manglee Ram, Vishnu Ram, and others, used to write in the Toshuk Khanu near his tent, and they were continually in communication with their master. On the occasion if the Palkee arriving from Agra and letters being found on it, the Risaldar and I jointly sealed up the letters in an outer envelope, and transmitted them to the Bura Sahib. The letters were not opened at Deosa. A Dufadar and two Sentries of the English Risalu were on duty near Sungheejee: they were placed to observe him, but were not to restrain him from conversing as he pleased with his servants. As long as the Captain Sahib staid at Deosa, two sentries were outside the tent but near it: after the departure of the gentleman (21st April), a Dufadar and two Sentries remained inside the tent; the Dufadar sat down, and the Sentries walked to and fro in the tent; they were in the tent day and night: the Sentries of the Raj detachment were posted outside the tent, to which there was a Qunat attached which prevented their seeing the interior of it. The Raj people were not permitted to approach the Qunat of the tent. This is the arrangement that was made, and which remained in force. I was accustomed to visit Sungheejee daily in the evening, and, if there were any call for it, I went oftener. Manglee and Vishnu Ram used to write very frequently in the Toshuk Khanu: they so employed themselves at all times, both when the Purdu of the doorway was up or when it was down, for reading and writing were not prohibited to them. At the times that

I visited Sungheejee, he was always seated upon his Guddee.* Manglee Ram and Vishnu Ram would confer with their master, after which they would go and sit down to write. The Dufadar and Sentries were placed to observe Sungheejee, in order that he should not abscond, and that his person should be protected. He never wrote in my presence (without permission), but I cannot answer for his never having had the opportunity of writing secretly; I never saw him write thus. The camp was outside the town of Deosa. It was forbidden that strangers should be allowed to enter his tent, but his own attendants had free ingress to it. When Sungheejee ate his meals he was attended by several of his servants; the Sentries could keep him in view at such times. The place where he used to eat, was at the distance of about twelve places from the tent, and it was surrounded by a Qunat which was open on the side towards the tent. His own servants brought him water whenever he required it. There was another Qunat fixed for purposes of purification, and when Sungheejee went within it, a sheet was suspended in the doorway. The tent was a large Hindoostanee two-poled one, which was surrounded by a wall or Qunat attached to the fly.

Thakoor Chund Singh having given the foregoing depositions retires.

The following letters are placed upon the table, and it is proposed that they be read for the information of the Court, when the prisoners will have an opportunity of objecting to any of them for reason assigned, or making observations on the circumstances under which they were found or, if they choose, in explanation of their contents.

Letters produced and read. One written by Hookum Chund, intercepted and taken from the carrier at the village of Manpoora between Agra and Deosa.

Of those seized at Deosa.—No. 1, from Hookum Chund. No. 2, from Futih Lal. No. 3, from Hookum Chund. No. 4, written from Juepoor. No. 5, written from Juepoor. No. 6, from Futih Lal. No. 7, from Futih Lal. No. 8, from Futih Lal. No. 9, written from Juepoor. No. 10, written from Juepoor. No. 11, written from Agra. No. 12, in handwriting of Futih Lal. No. 13, from Hookum Chund, also No. 14, No. 15, from Futih Lal. No. 16, unfinished letter No. 17.

Of those found in the house of Hookum Chund at Agra, as numbered at Agra.—No. 7 and 12, from Juwahir Singh, son of Chimun Singh. No. 43, from Chimun Singh. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, from Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund. No. 11, 13, 14, 15 and 17, written from Deosa by Manglee Poorohit.

During the perusal of the foregoing letters Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram have made many observations of an unimportant nature regarding them; have taken into their own hands and examined the originals of several of them, and have referred to their explanations concerning particular letters, given before the Agent to the Governor General, when they were questioned respecting them in December and January last.

The Court now adjourn,—to meet again about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday Morning, 28th July, 1836.

The Court assemble a few minutes before eight o'clock and the prisoners having entered take their seats.

The perusal of the Agra papers is resumed.

* Witness explained that previous notice was always given of his approach.

Nos. 33 and 29, from Deosa, No. 24, alleged petition of Roopa Budaran, No. 45, alleged petition of Deewan Umar Chund and others. Nos. 39, 28 and 19, from Deosa. No. 27, in the handwriting of Hookum Chund. The way in which this paper was brought forward by Hookum Chund at Agra, and the reasons there are for concluding it to be a fictitious document, prepared expressly for the purpose of anticipating imputation and exonerating the two brothers from suspicion, whilst at the same time Rawul Buersee Sal, Thakoor Lukshmun Singh, and others, should be insidiously marked out for unhesitating accusation, as if the previous knowledge of matters possessed by the correspondents naturally forced them upon such conclusion, are explained to the Court.

Thakoor Jutun Singh being called, deposes, * that he was present at Agra when Hookum Chund complained to Captain Conolly that one of his papers, a letter of some importance had been consigned to a wrong bag, that is, had not been put into the bag appropriated to what were, on first perusal, judged to be the most important documents found; and said that the Raj deputies must have made this arrangement intentionally, and that it was treating him unfairly. Search was made the next day for the paper to which he alluded, and this letter, No. 27, was the one he selected.

Extract from the examination of Sunghee Hookum Chund before the Agent to the Governor-General and others in January last, bearing upon the circumstances connected with this letter are read.

Hookum Chund remarks, that there were multitudes of letters in his house at Agra, when his papers were seized, and that the special letter to which this was an answer, must be somewhere among those which did not attract observation. Cannot say why this was not forwarded to Deosa. Often letters are written and not despatched.

No. 35.—A note in the handwriting of Duya Ram Bhattacharj, read and exhibited.

Other letters of Duya Ram are shown, and the writing is compared; the wrong, the exact similarity of the hands is obvious at first sight, as is generally remarked.

Hookum Chund declares that the note in question was not written by Duya Ram, then says that he knows nothing about it, and that its contents need no explanation.

Extract from examination of Hookum Chund in January last, touching this note read. No. 31.—A note found at Agra, produced and read.

Hookum Chund avers that this note was not among his papers originally, but was introduced surreptitiously by one of the Raj deputies, and appeals to the depositions that were taken at Agra on this subject. These are brought forward and read.—Vile Appendix No. 4, for abstracts of them.

Witness.—Chutoor Bhoj, called before the Court and examined,—deposes, that he was in the room at Agra, and sitting at the table upon which the papers were undergoing examination, when the note in question turned up. Conolly Sahib took the papers out of a bag, signed them, and then passed them along the table, to be looked at and separated by the persons appointed to that duty. Three papers were attested and shoved over by Mr. Conolly, and with them came this note, which was first seen and taken up by witness, who was one of the inspectors; he gave it to the Thakoor Jutun Singh to return to the gentlemen for signature. When it had been signed and was about to be put into the bag of important documents, on accounts of its matter, and

the date upon it which was mentioned, Hookum Chund called out—"let me see it"—and declared that it could not have been found among his papers. Depositions were then taken on the subject. Deponent remembers well that he was the person who took up the note from the table, and gave it to Jutun Singh to place before the gentleman for signature. In the course of the inspection, which lasted many days, several small papers were accidentally passed upon the table without having been noticed by the gentlemen in the way this was, and were subsequently returned for signature.

Witness.—Thakoor Jutun Singh—deposes, that he sat next Captain Conolly at the examination of papers, and received the note, afterwards disputed, from Chutoor Bhoj, to present to the gentleman for signature. Hookum Chund made no objection at the moment, nor until it had been mentioned that it was an important document, and its date had been alluded to, when he seemed to become aware suddenly of its nature, and then he declared that it was not amongst his papers, and accused the Raj deputies, especially Seeta Ram Mootsaddie, who has been long attached to the Rawal, of having introduced it fraudulently.

The prisoners, Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, have referred frequently, to answers and explanations given by them in December 1835, and January 1836, when they were examined concerning the letters now before the Court, and several extracts have been read from their recorded examinations, it is therefore proposed that the whole of these documents be read over, and the prisoners are desired to make such observations as they please in the course of the perusal.

Examination of Sunghee Jotha Ram at Deosa in December 1835, read aloud.

The time of adjournment having arrived, the Court rise, after signifying that they shall sit again from seven o'clock on the morning of the morrow.

Friday, 29th July, 1836.

The Members of the Court assemble this morning a few minutes after seven o'clock.

The prisoners are introduced and take their seats as usual. The examination of Hookum Chund in January last. In the commencement of the perusal of this document, Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram make many remarks and short harangues, intended to establish the position, that, though these letters were found in the house at Agra, and in the Toshuk Khanu and elsewhere at Deosa, yet it by no means followed that they should be acquainted with the authors of them, or have any knowledge of many of the topics referred to in them, especially as the matter was frequently mysterious; therefore that they could not be criminated by them in any way and were not bound in their own defence to furnish any explanation concerning them. The Court express their opinion as being entirely at variance with what the prisoners are contending for, concerning the responsibility of persons possessed of such documents, under the circumstances with reference to which these must be viewed; and warn the prisoners that they are bound for their own justification to offer full explanation on matters of which it is impossible to consider them ignorant. The foregoing is the substance of the discussion, which was considerably lengthened out by the perseverance of the prisoners. At last Hookum Chund observes, that he kept nothing concealed in his preliminary examination, the reading of which is resumed.

(To be continued.)

* Vide No. 3, of Appendix, an extract from diary and examination of Hookum Chund.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MESSRS. BURKINYOUNG AND ROGERS.

TOWN HALL, NOVEMBER 14, 1836.

Chairman—MR. SAMUEL SMITH.

Croupier—MR. H. SCOTT THOMSON.

About 100 Gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the cloth was removed, the Chairman rose and addressed the guests as follows:

I.—THE KING.

(*God save the King.*)

Gentlemen,—As loyal subjects, it is our first duty to evince our respect for the Sovereign under whose sway we enjoy peace and freedom, and are enabled to pursue our various avocations undisturbed by fears of foreign or domestic aggression. Gentlemen, I give you the health to the King of Great Britain, Lord Paramount of India, His Majesty King William IV.

II.—THE QUEEN AND PRINCESSES.

(*My ain kind dearie.*)

Ready as we have shown ourselves to evince respect to our King, we shall, I am sure, be even more eager to prove our devotion to the fair sex. I therefore, without further preface, propose to you the health of the Queen and Princesses of the Royal Family.

III.—LORD AUCKLAND AND THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Rule Britannia.*)

Gentlemen,—Let us now approach the land we live in and speak of our local rulers, Lord Auckland and the Council of India. I would premise that this is a private not a public meeting, and that it is desirable to eschew politics as much as possible. I may also observe, that much as the conduct of the Supreme Government has been canvassed in public and in private—the time has not yet arrived when we can form any very decisive opinion of the merits or demerits of the supreme Council of India—at all events we do not desire just now to discuss the question.

If there be no possibility of forgetting even for two hours the Black Act of Lord Auckland's administration, let us at least put in the opposite scale the White Act which abolished the transit duties, and some few other good and several unobjectionable Acts, and then wait with as much patience as we can for the long promised Code, in the hope that it may in some degree compensate for the past.

Gentlemen,—In good faith and in fair hope for the future, I give you Lord Auckland and the Council of India.

IV.—BURKINYOUNG AND ROGERS.

(*Should auld acquaintance be forgot?*)

Gentlemen,—We now approach the special subject of this day's assembly, but before I enter into it, allow me to detain you a few minutes to explain the nature and particular object of this meeting; this is the more necessary, as since it was first projected, it has somewhat extended its objects.

It is well known to you all that our esteemed friends Burkinyoung and Rogers are about to depart from Calcutta; they have for the last five years, alternately presided over the first, and until lately the only body associated for common council on public objects in which we are all more or less deeply interested. I mean of course the Calcutta Trade Association.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Trade Association, Mr. Burkinyoung the Master, and Mr. Rogers, the Past Master and Treasurer, resigned their offices, preparatory to their departure for Europe.

The meeting unanimously resolved that some suitable tribute of respect should testify the sentiments of the

Members on the departure from amongst them of these two gentlemen, who had so greatly advanced the objects of the association, and at the same time won the esteem of the whole society. The Committee appointed to carry this resolution into effect, finally decided that their respected Master and Treasurer should be invited to partake of a farewell dinner with the Members of the Association, and it was subsequently agreed that any friends of Messrs. Burkinyoung and Rogers who wished to join in this tribute of respect, should be at liberty to do so, even if they were not Members of the Association.

A subsequent event took place which I will explain by and bye, as to do so now would distract your attention from the toast I am about to propose, which may be considered the official toast of the evening. This object accomplished, we may then indulge in individual or miscellaneous toasts.

Gentlemen,—I am about to propose to you the health of our two most worthy and highly esteemed guests, who having fulfilled all the duties incumbent on their station, having prospered in business, are now about to revisit their native country, with money in both pockets, and accompanied by the esteem and regret of all the friends they leave behind them; gentlemen I give you

The health of Messrs. Burkinyoung and Rogers, the Past Masters of the Trade Association, long life and prosperity to them in their native country.

Messrs. Burkinyoung and Rogers severally returned thanks.

V.—LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, by the Chair.

(*A March.*)

Gentlemen,—I desire to propose one more public toast; which arises very naturally out of and is closely connected with the last.

I cannot speak of the Trade Association and its objects: I cannot contemplate its success, or the benefits it has conferred on society at large, as well as upon the members of the trading community by whom it was established and is supported. I cannot in fact think of the Trade Association in any of its aspects—without also thinking of Lord William Bentinck and his countenance and support of its objects—but for which I might not now be able to congratulate the members on the approach of the seventh anniversary of the Association.

Let us not forget Lord William Bentinck because he is now absent and powerless. Let us rather cherish his name as the paternal patron of the Trade Association with a determination that it shall always merit his early and efficient support of it.

Lord William Bentinck, the Patron and Friend of the Calcutta Trade Association.

VI.—ALEXANDER ROGERS, by Mr. S. Smith.

(*A Man's a Man for a' that.*)

Having now gone through all our public toasts, I claim your attention to a personal one, to which I am confident of your ready and cheerful applause.

The toast I am about to propose to you will, I am sure, be received with fervor; the applause you will bestow upon it will not be lip deep; it will not be a mere clapping of hands but of hearts.

We have drank health and prosperity to the Past Masters of the Trade Association—my friend Rogers is one of them—but we have spoken of him and drank his health only in his official capacity—it was arranged by the Stewards that that toast should be given as it has been—but it was also agreed that we should afterwards divide the two worthy Past Masters between the Croupier and myself—that we might “serve them up again” cooked in another fashion. They are both excellent

subjects and will cut up like turkeys—very good roasted—when boiled they are also very good? then you can grill and eventually devil them, if you like—in every way they are good! But to be serious—we cannot allow them to escape with a joint official toast: we should not be satisfied if they left us thus, and we will not permit it.

After an "amicable suit" with my friend opposite, it has been decided that I am to have the pleasure of proposing the health of my very sincerely esteemed friend Alexander Rogers: it is a grateful task, and would be a joyous one, but that the recollection of his speedy departure damps the pleasure of this meeting, and checks the full expression of those feelings which were I to give way to them would make you all as melancholy as I am when I think of the many losses we have already sustained in our circle of esteemed friends, and that Rogers and Burkinyoung and another are about to depart also; but I must check this feeling or I shall infect you—I will proceed at once to the point.

My esteemed friend Rogers is well known to you all—his career has been a most fortunate one in every respect—few men have, like him, lived so many years in intimate contact with his neighbours—as a friend and man of business—without, as I fully believe, ever having made an enemy. (applause)

All who know him respect him—by those who have the pleasure of his intimacy and friendship, he is beloved and esteemed. He is in possession of all a good man can desire. He is blessed in his family—he has troops of friends desirous to do him honor—he is wealthy, and that wealth must be the sweeter in having been acquired by a course of honorable exertion. May he long live to enjoy, in the bosom of his family, the wealth he has honorably acquired.

He will depart from among us with our best wishes for his happiness, leaving behind him a name and fame, of which any and all of us may be proud—for my own part I can imagine no greater and better reward than after a long and laborious life spent in India, to be able to quit it; as my friend will, accompanied by the regrets, good wishes, and esteem of all! He will depart but the memory of his virtues—the stimulus of his example will remain behind—will still dwell with us and be fondly cherished by all who have enjoyed his intimacy or can appreciate his worth. Gentlemen, I give you the health of Alexander Rogers and a long life and happiness to him, whether he enjoys those blessings in his native country or returns to share them with us. (Great applause.)

Mr. Rogers returned thanks in a very eloquent speech, to which we are unable to do justice and therefore will not attempt to report it.

VII.—F. H. BURKINYOUNG, by Mr. R. Scott Thomson.
(O'er the hills and far awa.)

Gentlemen,—The toast I am about to offer to your notice is one, in which I am sure you will cordially join me; it is the health of Mr. F. H. Burkinyoung individually. The tribute of respect which has been so justly paid by our Chairman, to Mr. Rogers, I feel assured is equally applicable to our friend Mr. Burkinyoung.

There are many amongst us, who will join with me in bearing testimony to the warmth and steadfastness of that gentleman's friendship in private life, but it is not on that account alone that I should wish you to dedicate a bumper to his health: Mr. Burkinyoung has, for a series of years, by his talent, industry, and good conduct, tended materially to raise the Tradesmen of Calcutta to their present respected and independent footing, and it is a matter of much regret that he should be leaving us at a time when the tide of his usefulness is just setting in. The Tradesmen of Calcutta owe Mr. Burkinyoung a debt of gratitude, and I am glad to see around me so many assembled this evening to pay him so deserved a mark of respect.

It must be a source of no small gratification to Mr. Burkinyoung to know that whilst he is returning to another and more social country with the fruits of his honest industry that he carries with him the good wishes and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Burkinyoung returned thanks in a very impressive speech.

VIII.—JOHN HASTIE, by Mr. S. Smith.

(Tudlin hame.)

Gentlemen,—Once more I call upon you to fill your glasses, while I offer you another toast, probably the last I shall propose to-night.

I told you that after the plan of the dinner had been circulated, and all matters arranged, it was announced to us that another much esteemed friend of ours, also a Member of the Association, was obliged to proceed to England, and had joined our friends Rogers and Burkinyoung, in their proposed expedition overland to Europe. Indisposition prevents his presence here this evening.

Mr. John Hastie is well known to you all—and universally esteemed. His absence to-night is much to be regretted for many reasons, but necessity and not his will consents—we must content ourselves by wishing him a speedy restoration to health and return to India—unless indeed he, like his brother, becomes a Member of the British Parliament and a champion of East Indian rights and interests. This I hope and expect, and in the event of success, we must sacrifice our private feelings and wish him to remain where we can hope for little until we are fully represented—either directly or indirectly—Gentlemen, I give you "A speedy restoration to health, and a pleasant journey to our friend John Hastie."

IX.—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, by Mr. W. Turner.

(Sweet's the ship that's under sail.)

X.—MR. CLARKE AND THE CALCUTTA BAR, by Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Clarke returned thanks and proposed

XI.—THE CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

(Money in both pockets.)

Mr. S. Smith returned thanks.

XII.—MRS. ROGERS AND HER FIRE SIDE, by Mr. R. Scott Thomson.

(Green grow the rushes O!)

I have much pleasure in bringing forward the next toast and requesting you to fill a bumper to "Mrs. Rogers and her fire side."

We all know (at least the most of us do) the value of the married state, and can appreciate the happiness of that man who has for a partner one, who possesses all the virtues and qualifications to render it desirable; gentlemen, such a partner has Mr. Rogers:

I have had the honor of that lady's acquaintance for many years, and I can safely say that I never experienced more cordial hospitality or witnessed more genuine domestic felicity than at Mrs. Rogers' fireside; she was the ornament of the circle in which she moved and her departure from amongst us will be long felt by those who enjoyed the pleasure of her society.

I trust that Mr. Rogers on rejoining the partner of his home will convey to her the lively recollection we continue to entertain of herself and family.

XIII.—OUR NATIVE LAND.

(Home, sweet home.)

XIV.—THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

(Tassa ba-tassa.)

XV.—THE LADIES.

(Love's young dream.)

XVI.—THE ABSENT MEMBERS OF THE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

(Days of langsyn.)

BONDING WAREHOUSE SCHEME MEETING.

A Meeting of Subscribers to the Bonding Warehouse Scheme was held on the 7th of November, in the Exchange Rooms—Mr. James Stewart in the Chair.

The following are the Resolutions passed:—

Resolved.—1st. That the original scheme be extended to 2,000 shares of 500 Company's rupees each, instead of 1,000 shares.

2d.—That a provisional Committee be appointed for the purpose of receiving plans and estimates and communicating with the Board of Customs and with Government for the purchase of the required ground, and other matters, and of drawing up Rules for Association.

3d.—That the Subscription, having been filled up to 2,000 shares, be now closed, and a deposit of 10 per cent. thereon be paid up within one month from this date into the Union Bank; in default of which on any shares, such shares shall be forfeited.

4th.—That the following gentlemen form the Committee:—Mr. Willis, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Braddon, Mr. Wm. Adam, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Wm. Prinsep, Capt. Ouseley, Mr. Seppings, Mr. J. B. Higginson, Mr. John Watson and Mr. Collier.

5th.—That Mr. Wm. Limond officiate as Secretary to the Committee.

There was a little discussion at first as to who had the right of voting, the subscribers on the first list of 1,000 shares, or the subscribers in both the original and supplementary list, which point was decided in favor of the former—and having been so, it is the more creditable to the liberality of the meeting, that an amendment to the first (Mr. Cockerell's) resolution, moved by Mr. Willis, to confine the subscription to the first 1,000 shares be-spoken, was rejected by a large majority. In justice to the mover of the amendment however, we must state that he founded his objections to the increase upon the want of information to shew that a larger subscription was required, and also upon an idea that it was inconsistent with the prospectus put forth, which the public

had subscribed; and he also doubted the propriety of letting in men as original subscribers who had reserved their subscriptions till they saw how the scheme would take. Mr. Willis's view of the matter was supported by Mr. Wm. Adam; but the remarks of both were very well answered by Mr. Cockerell, who declared that the object of the undertaking was the general convenience of trade, not to turn a large profit upon the monopoly of a valuable privilege, or to give an opportunity for jobbing in shares; that five lakhs would not enable them to buy the land, which he thought it very desirable to do, and in fact the first idea entertained was to get up a subscription of ten lakhs, but there was then no hope of raising so large a sum; that Government had invited men in the services to subscribe, and at the same time it was the most desirable to have as general support as possible from the merchants. Now it happened, that many of the latter were only upon the second list, though that was not his case; were they to be admitted upon the former by throwing out non-mercantile men? A suggestion from Mr. Stocqueler, that the list should still be left open for people in the Mofussil, Mr. Cockerell treated as preposterous, now that there was no room for them, and besides it was contrary to all usage; the scheme was a local one, and was naturally taken up by persons on the spot; but no secret had been made about it, and plenty of opportunity had been given for distant subscriptions.

Before the Meeting broke up, Mr. Willis took the opportunity of mentioning another scheme, which he was about to bring forward, for a similar association to establish public Warehouses for country goods. He had thought of the plan fifteen years ago, but at that time the agency system stood in the way of its success. The facilities of various kinds it would afford to mercantile operations, he conceived to be numerous,—and we do not think he at all over stated them. A strong disposition appeared in the room to support an undertaking of the kind, introduced under such auspices.—*Calcutta Courier.*

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At a Meeting of the Proprietors and Subscribers of the Calcutta Public Library, on the 8th November 1836.—

T. DICKENS, Esq., in the Chair.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously: On the motion of Mr. Leith, seconded by Mr. Richmond—That J. Bell, Esq., be elected a Curator in the room of the late James Kyd, Esq.

On the motion of Mr. J. P. Grant, seconded by Mr. Leith—That in consequence of the increased subscriptions the demand upon the Proprietors for the next quarter be reduced to Three Company's rupees.

Since the last Meeting on the 6th August, fifteen new subscribers have joined the institution, and two third class subscribers have transferred their names to the second class. Eight subscribers have withdrawn, four of whom have left or are on the point of leaving Calcutta.—*Hurkaru.*

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 23d of November, it was unanimously agreed to thank the Government for the promptitude with which provision had been made for carrying the Sugar Act into effect in Bengal. Two slight alterations only in the Draft of the

Local Act, the Chamber think it expedient to suggest—first, in the second section, which now runs thus:—

“And it is hereby enacted, that if any person being in possession of sugar the produce of the said territories, desires to obtain a certificate of origin from the Collector,

or Assistant Collector of the Land or Custom Revenue of any District within the said Territories, or from any other officer appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council to give such certificates, such person shall, in the presence of the officer from whom he desires to obtain such certificate, make and subscribe a declaration in the form contained in the schedule hereunto annexed marked A." It is proposed to insert after the words "any person," the words "or his authorized agent," the motive for this being to prevent inconveniences that undoubtedly will arise, if the personal attendance, before the Collector, of the party having the sugar in his possession be in all cases required. The second alteration

proposed is a mere verbal one of trifling importance. It occurs in the declaration to be made before the Collector, namely in Schedule A.

"I, A. B., solemnly declare that all the sugar hereunder described is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the produce of this district of——."

After the blank, the Chamber suggest the insertion of the following words in parenthesis—" (or of such other districts as the case may be)."

Taken all together, the Act and forms of Certificate seem to have given very general satisfaction.—*Calcutta Courier*.

TS. ANDREW'S DAY.

About 120 sons of St. Andrew, with some score of guests from the banks of the Thames, the Shannon and the Dee, assembled at the Town Hall on the 30th Nov., to do honor to the memory of the pious Saint.

Mr. Leith was in the Chair, with Sir Edward Ryan and Sir Benjamin Malkin on his right and Sir John Grant and Mr. Dickens on his left.

Captain Hope officiated as Croupier, and Messrs. D. Macfarlan, J. Mellis, W. F. Fergusson, J. C. Wilson, R. S. Thomson, W. Storn, A. H. Sim, and W. Spier, acted as Stewards.

The greatest hilarity prevailed. The Chairman and Stewards were most successful in their arrangements for the evening; so much so that there were few deserters from the groaning board until the small hour approached.

We regret our inability to do justice to the wit and eloquence which abounded at the ends and sides of the table: there were no orations, nor set speeches but many very lively sallies and some soul-stirring appeals to the best feelings of human nature.

Several public guests, who would, we are told, have otherwise been present, were prevented by illness or deaths intervening. General Allard was to have been present, but he did not arrive in time. He only reached town on Thursday morning.

We annex a list of the toasts.

TOASTS.

1. The King (Chair)—*God save the King.*
2. Queen and Royal Family, (Chair)—*She is a Winsome wee thing.*
3. Pious Memory of St. Andrew, (Chair)—*Calcutta.*
4. Land of Cakes, (Chair)—*Auld Lang Syne.*
5. The Governor-General of India, (Chair)—*Hoo-ly and Fa-ly.*
6. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, (Croupier)—*The Judges are met. (The Judges accordingly returned thanks.)*
7. The Honorable Mr. Ross and the Members of Council, (Croupier)—*The Garrison.*

8. The Misses Eden and the Ladies of the Presidency, (Chairman)—*Green grows the Rashes O!*

9. The Chairman, (Sir John Grant)—*Within a Mile of Edinburgh Town.* (Mr. Leith, after returning thanks, gave the health of Rothiemurhus, which received a warm acknowledgment from Sir John Grant.)

10. Memory of Sir Wm. Wallace and Robert Bruce, (Sir J. P. Grant)—*Scots wha ha; Song, Scots wha ha, by Mr. Thomson.*

11. Memory of Sir Walter Scott, (Croupier)—*Lochaber no more.*

12. Lord Idinto and the British Navy, (Chair)—*Rule Britannia.* (Acknowledged by Captain Henning.)

13. Lord Hill and the British Army, (Chair)—*British Grenadiers.*

14. The Commander-in-Chief and the Indian Army, (Chair)—*Go where Glory waits thee.* (Dr. Mellis returned thanks.)

15. The Kirk of Scotland, (Dr. Mellis)—*My ain kind Dearie.*

16. The Lassies of Scotland, (Sir J. P. Grant)—*Lassie wi' the Lint white Locks.*

17. The Croupier, (Chairman)—*O Willie brew'd a peck O Maut.* (Captain Hope returned thanks.)

18. The Memory of Burns, (Mr. Spier)—*The Flowers of the Forest.*

19. The Civil Service of India, (Chair)—*Todlin Hame.* (Mr. Macfarlan returned thanks.)

20. The Calcutta Bar, (Croupier)—*Groves of Blarney.*

21. The Stewards, *The Glasses sparkle on the Board.* (Dr. Mellis returned thanks.)

22. Mr. J. C. Wilson. (Dr. Mellis.)

23. Sir C. Metcalfe, (Chair).

24. Old England and our English brethren who have favoured us with their company, (Chair)—*Roast Beef of Old England.*

25. The Emerald Isle and our Irish Guests, (Croupier)—*Air "Patrick's day in the morning."* (Mr. Samuel Smith returned thanks.)

26. The Mercantile Community of Calcutta, (Chair)—*Money in both Pockets.* (Mr. Spier returned thanks.)

27. Mr. Hastie and the Trade Association. (Mr. Hastie returned thanks.)—*Hurkaru.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Town Hall on the 9th of Nov.

Present.—The Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan, Kt., President, in the Chair.

The Hon'ble Col. Rehling,	Nawab Tohowar Jung,
Wm. Storm, Esq.,	Jos. Willis, Esq.,
A. Dobbs, Esq.,	C. Hutchins, Esq.,
A. Grant, Esq.,	Mr. J. W. Masters,
H. M. Low, Esq.,	and
John Allan, Esq.,	John Bell.

Visitors.—G. A. Prinsep, Esq., Dr. McClelland, and J. W. Payter, Esq.

The proceedings of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The President opened the business of the meeting, by referring to the death of Mr. Jas. Kyd, one of the Society's brightest ornaments.

Sir Edward Ryan proposed, seconded by the Secretary, and unanimously

Resolved,—That this meeting record with sentiments of sorrow and deep regret the loss which the Society sustains by the death of their late respected fellow-labourer, Jas. Kyd, Esq.

When the first meeting of this Society was held on the 14th of September, 1820, a list of the names of 38 gentlemen who had signified their wish to be members was delivered in by the founder Dr. Carey, in which was that of Mr. Kyd.

Of these 38, only two are now left to commemorate the event, viz. Dis. Marshman and Wallich.

Ever since that period until the late melancholy event, which forms the subject of this minute, Mr. Kyd steadily adhered to the interests of the institution. His innate modesty, while it prevented him for a long time from taking a very prominent part in the Society's proceedings, did not lessen his zeal, and in many useful schemes and suggestions we find the name of James Kyd, intimately associated.

Even until within a few days of his death, and when unable to leave his couch, he was engaged in reading and selecting papers for the Society's transactions, and displayed, in conversing with the Secretary, as much real interest in the welfare of the Society, as he could have done, had he been dictating his last will.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were duly elected by ballot.

W. Money, Esq.,	Maharajah Dhewaj,
M. P. Edgeworth, Esq.,	Matachund Bahadoor,
J. Furlong, Esq.,	Rajah of Burdwan, and
A. Freeman, Esq.,	Dr. Robt. Wight.

Honorary Member.—Dr. Charles Hufnagle.

The following gentlemen were proposed:

Proposed by the Hon'ble W. H. Melville, and seconded by Sir E. Ryan.—Col. Caulfield.

Proposed by the Hon'ble W. H. Melville, and seconded by Sir E. Ryan.—J. P. Grant, Esq.

Proposed by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Sir E. Ryan.—Baboo Rajkissen Mookerjia, of Hazareebaugh.

Proposed by Mr. Bell, and seconded by W. Storm, Esq.—Robt. Smith, Esq.

Proposed by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, and seconded by W. Storm, Esq.—Thos. Wyatt, Esq., Dinagapore.

Proposed by W. Cobb Hurry, Esq., and seconded by John Bell, Esq.—J. W. Payter, Esq.

The Secretary brought to the notice of the meeting that the 15th instant had been fixed for the first show of vegetables, with a view to encourage early peas and cauliflowers, but from the enquiries he had made, and through the appearance of the native gardens, it was hopeless to expect any.

Resolved. That the exhibition which was to have taken place on the 15th instant, be postponed until Wednesday the 21st of December next, when the grand shew will be held in the Town Hall.

The President here observed, that in connexion with the subject of Cotton, which would engage the attention of this morning's meeting chiefly, he held in his hand a paper written by the Secretary, in answer to one which had very lately appeared in the papers of this Presidency—issued by Dr. Lush, Supt. of the Botanic Garden, Bombay Presidency, the nature of whose essay was likely to distract the attention of agriculturists.

Sir E. Ryan then proceeded to read Mr. Bell's remarks, leaving out extracts, already familiar here, to the Members, but which were of necessity introduced to support Mr. Bell's arguments against the theory of Dr. Lush.

The thanks of the meeting were offered to Mr. Bell, and the paper was ordered to be printed in the Society's Transactions.

From Capt. A. Watt, dated Allahabad, October 6th, in reply to the Secretary's letter of the 29th of Sept., intimating his ready compliance with the Committee's request to receive, and forward, on behalf of the Society, the varieties of American and Egyptian Cotton seed, despatched from Calcutta by the Steamers, on the 10th and 12th of October.

N. B.—This seed was forwarded to Allahabad, under the advice and instruction of the Agricultural Committee, based on a Resolution to address Government on the subject of applying free carriage of parcels from one part of India to another. Confidently hoping that in a matter which so intimately concerned the future interests of the state, some trifling temporary sacrifice might be made in seconding the efforts of the Society to introduce generally a better quality of cotton; but the Committee were mistaken in their estimate. The cause of disappointment is explained in the two following communications.

From G. J. Siddons, Esq., Post-Master General, to the Secretary, dated Oct. 17th, forwarding a copy of a letter addressed by that functionary to H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to Government, General Department, on the subject of Mr. Bell's application on behalf of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, to be permitted the privilege of transmitting parcels of *Agricultural* seeds free of banghy charge from one part of India to another, which application had been preferred to the Post-Master-General for his opinion as to the expediency of complying with it.

Mr. Siddons, as Post-Master General, enters into some official details which it is unnecessary here to state;—the sum of them is however, that, as a matter of course, the grant of free banghy carriage would be accompanied by some extra expense to the Post-Office; but Mr. Siddons very properly observes, that the greater part of the charge would be on parcels of cotton seed forwarded from Allahabad to places more remote. Mr. Siddons, in the latter part of his letter, throws off the official mantle, and as a member of the Society, advocates, in a most noble manner, their cause, thus:—

" Were I permitted to look upon the question otherwise than as especially connected with the interests of this department, I would submit that the extra expense to be incurred for additional baggy burdars, would not be so considerable as to bear comparison with the important results of general good likely to arise out of the grant of the privilege which the Society solicits.

" The Agriculture of the country would be encouraged and extended,—the local mercantile produce would be improved in quality,—demand for quantity would be augmented in proportion to that improvement and the Customs Revenue would be increased," &c.

From H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to Government, General Department, dated October 19th, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Bell's letter of the 5th, intimating that the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, having called upon the Post-Master-General, to state his opinion on the question alluded to in the foregoing communication, " finds that it will not be possible, consistently with the rules and interests of the department, to grant the desired accommodation. His Lordship is thus reluctantly compelled to withhold compliance with the wishes of the Society in this respect."

The Secretary had, in consequence of this unlooked for disappointment, addressed letters to many influential and public spirited Members in upper India, soliciting their co-operation to relieve Captain Watt, of the supplies of cotton seed, and to distribute it as widely as possible. The societies of Meerut and Lucknow, it is hoped, would also avail themselves of this opportunity to second the views of the Calcutta institution, in an object so important to all India.

The following abstract will show the manner in which the cotton seed has been disposed of at Calcutta. Distribution of 20 bales of Upland Georgia cotton seed, 15 ditto of New Orleans ditto, and 10 ditto of Sea Island ditto, viz.

Dates of despatch.	Names of Parties.	Upland Georgia cotton seed.	New Orleans ditto.	Sea Island ditto.
1836.		Bale.	Bale.	Bale.
Sept. 24	The Singapore Agricultural Society ..	1	1	1
" 30	G. T. Hodgkinson, Esq., for the Western Provinces....	1	1	1
" 30	The Madras Agricultural Society.....	2	2	2
" 30	The Bangalore ditto ..	1	1	1
Oct. 1	Capt. A. Watt, at Allahabad, p. Steamer	8	3	1
" 12	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d despatch.....	4	4	2
" 12	Wigram Money, Esq., for Mr. W. Money, of Beerbhoom	1	1	1
" 14	D. B. Lyons, Esq., for the Bundelkhand District	1	1	1
Nov. 7	W. Blundell, Esq., at Moulmein.....	1	1	1
	Opened for Sub-division in small quantities and the greater portion distributed.	1	1	1
	Total....	20	15	10

From Dr. Wallich to the Secretary, dated 17th of October, forwarding an extract of a letter from Captain Jenkins,

under date the 7th idem, with a sample of cotton taken from a cotton laden boat, coming from the Muttuck or the Bursunnaputti's country and which Capt. Jenkins describes, as much softer and finer, than what is usually found there.

From James Willis, Esq., to the Secretary, dated Nov. 8th, reporting on the quality of a specimen of Cotton, brought from Moulmein by Sir E. Ryan, who had received it from Mr. Blundell, the Commissioner there.

Mr. Willis reports upon the cotton under great disadvantage. In the first place the sample was too small, and the Secretary was unable to describe the character of the cotton; but Mr. Willis prosecutes his enquiry with his usual acuteness and decided accuracy, and feels disposed to distinguish it as the produce of American (South) seed and especially that of the Pernambuco kind.

Mr. Willis describes it as a shade inferior to some specimens of the same description which he had before examined, as produced at Malacca, Penang and Moulmein, but not materially so, and he imagines this to proceed from neglect or some other cause, which cannot of course be known, until explained by Mr. Blundell. Mr. Willis values this sample, with reference to the rates quoted in the English market in July last, at 9d per lb. at least, perhaps more.

Mr. Willis further observes.

" If I be mistaken as to the species of the plant whence this produce arises, and if it be from any indigenous seed, then the quality is so much superior to any thing which I have usually seen from any indigenous cotton plants from any part of India, that I am quite delighted to find so excellent a commodity, and so hopeful an example of what may result from the full and free exercise of British skill and capital in this kind of cultivation on the Eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal."

From Dr. Wallich to the Secretary, dated the 23d of October, forwarding specimens of shawl wool in different states, received from Mr. Hodgson, Resident in Nepal, without advice.

From J. Vaupell, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, dated Bombay, 28th September, acknowledging Mr. Bell's letter of the 12th of August, with parts 1 and 2, vol. 3, of the Society's transactions, &c.

Mr. V. encloses a few of the seeds of the Nankin cotton, and a pamphlet on silk, lately issued from the press by one of the Bombay Society's members, Dr. Lush, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Dapooree.

Memorandum.—The pamphlet contains nothing new, being a mere compilation of official reports and opinions by Commercial Residents and others on this side of India, most of which have been already published in the transactions of the Calcutta Society.

From D. McLeod, Esq., of Seonee, to the Secretary, dated the 11th of October, who in reference to the foreign acclimated sugar-cane says:—" Captain Sleeman has already informed you that he has perfectly succeeded in introducing the Otaheite sugar-cane into these territories; and through the active exertions of that officer, a supply was sent to this place amongst others, three years ago, and I am happy to state that some of our principal cultivators have now considerable plantations of it, so that I make no doubt that it will rapidly extend."

From James Anderson, M. D., Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Beerbhoom, to the Secretary, dated 27th (query) October, intimating the formation of a branch society at that station, to which he had been elected Secretary, and enclosing a copy of resolutions passed at the first meeting.

From Captain Thomas Leach, dated 14th October, forwarding a box containing 250 cigars made from the real Sandoway tobacco, brought round by O. K. Robison, Esq., and presented at the meeting in September last.

PRESENTATIONS.

From Thomas Bras, Esq., six seeds of the recently discovered extraordinary "*cote cabbage*," one of which is described as sufficient food for 100 head of English sheep per diem.

The Secretary had planted two of the seeds, but they have not vegetated as yet, although a fortnight since.

From R. W. Chew, Esq., a bottle of Virginia tobacco seed, 4 mangosteen plants, 4 woodnee plants and 1 durian plant.

Mr. Bell had given over to Dr. Wallich 2 of the woodnee and the durian plant, the others are in Mr. B.'s garden at the service of any member who takes an interest in rearing rare fruit trees.

From Mrs. W. Fairlie Clarke, a parcel of yellow or Swedish turnip seed, just sent out by that lady from England, for the use of the Society.

From Mr. P. C. Thomson, a parcel of Italian rye grass, and a new vegetable, called "*cheno podium quinoom*."

From Mr. Gibbon, a parcel of huskless oats.

From Captain Fergusson, of the *Henry Tanner*, a variety of flower and other seeds brought with him from Sydney.

From W. Cobb Hurry, Esq., a bottle of bamboo rice or seed.

Sir Edward Ryan presented the trunk of an immense bamboo which he had brought from Moulmein.

Mr. Bell presented a single pod, (the first which had ripened) of cotton produced from the Egyptian seed, received from Mr. Waghorn and planted in Mr. B.'s garden on the 28th April last, (six months and ten days.)

Mr. G. A. Prinsep and Mr. Willis pronounced it to be very like the *Sea Island*.

The President being obliged to retire before the business of the meeting had been concluded, the Chair was taken by the Senior Member, Joseph Willis, Esq.

The thanks of the Society were then ordered to be offered for all the foregoing communications and presentations.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Town Hall, Wednesday, 9th November, 1836.—Hurk.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday Evening, the 2d November, 1836.

The Honorable Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

Mr. G. F. McClintock, proposed at the last Meeting, was ballotted for, and duly elected a Member.

H. Walters, Esq. C. S., J. M. Bramley, Dr. Drummond, Nawab Fatahwar Jung Bahadur, and Shah Qabir-ud-din were proposed by Mr. James Prinsep, seconded by Sir Edward Ryan.

Dr. Jackson was proposed by Dr. Pearson, seconded by Sir Edward Ryan.

Read a letter from Mr. Vincent Tregear, acknowledging his election as an associate member.

Read a letter from Mr. C. Brownlow, returning thanks for the Society's patronage of the *Alif Leila*, and agreeing to the stipulation for the deposit of a file of the sheets, as printed, with the Secretary.

Read a letter from J. C. Sutherland, Esq., Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction, requesting to know at what price the Society would supply twenty-eight copies of the *Naishadha* and of the *Raja Tarangini*, required for the use of the Government Sanscrit College.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten moved that the books should be given gratis if intended for deposit in libraries, as the encouragement thus given to the study of these works would promote the sole object the Society had in view in completing their publication. The Secretary explained that they were required as class books; that the present application would doubtless be followed up by a constant periodical demand for this and other works; that when he guaranteed the Society against any risk in undertaking to finish the suspended volumes, he calculated on the necessary school demand for many of them as one of the means of repayment; and the prices fixed were calculated only to recover the gross amount expended in

their completion: he proposed furnishing them at a reduced price. Sir Benj. Malkin and other members objected to a reduction of price, and it was resolved by a large majority that the ordinary selling price should be charged.

The Secretary submitted a correspondence with the Secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction, relative to the Oriental works deposited for sale at the London Bookseller's, which the Society's English agent from a misconception had authorized to be transferred to the Society's account, and to be sold at reduced prices.

The transfer had been countermanded as soon as known; but the Committee refused to sanction any sales that might in the meantime have been made at the reduced price, awaiting the report of the circumstances from their booksellers.

Read a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Marseilles, acknowledging the receipt of the *Researches and Journals* presented last year.

Shah Qabir-ud-din applied to the Society to be allowed the loan, for the purpose of taking a copy, of a very valuable manuscript of the Koran in the Library, depositing 250 rupees, the price at which it had been purchased by the Society.

Resolved.—That he should be permitted to employ *kutibs* in the apartment to take the copy, but that the volume could not be lent out for such a purpose.

He also requested two copies of the last three volumes of the *Alemgiri*, of which the three first volumes had been supplied gratis to the *Susseram Madrasa* by the Education Committee.

Resolved.—That this request be complied with.

Library.

A letter was read from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding for deposit in the Library of the Asiatic Society the undermentioned 95 volumes

being a set of the Reports and publications of the Commissioners of Records, of which three copies had been recently sent out (as printed on the reverse of the title page) "for perpetual preservation in some public library of the Bengal Presidency."

Report from Commissioners on Public Records, 1 vol.
Record Commission, Scotland; Correspondence of C. P. Cooper, Esq., Secretary to the Board, with Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Clerk Regulation, 1 vol.

Reports from the Commissioners on the Public Records of Ireland, 3 vols.

La Commission des Archives d'Angleterre, 1 pamphlet.

Public Record, the public advantages of entrusting the Records of the Exchequer, &c. 1 pamphlet.

Notarum Inquisitiones in Curea Scaccarii, 1 vol.

Rotuli Hundesdorum, 2 vols.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, 6 vols.

Inquisitionum Post Mortem Calendarium, 4 vols.

Manuscripts in the Harleian Collection, 4 vols.

Placita de quo Waraanto, 1 vol.

Domesday Book, 2 vols.

Domesday Index, 1 vol.

Domesday Supplement, 1 vol.

Sir H. Ellis's Introduction and Index to Domesday, 2 vols.

Placitorum Abbreviatio, 1 vol.

Ducatus Lancastrie, 2 vols. Pars prima and secunda, and Pars quarta.

Rotuli Scetre, 2 vols.

Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, 1 vol.

Rotuli Litterarum Patentium, 1 vol.

Rotulorum Originarium, 2 vols.

Manuscripts in the Lansdown Collection, 1 vol.

Inquisitionum in Officio in Hibernia, 2 vols.

Rotulorum Patrum et Clausarum, 1 vol.

The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, 10 vols. (first volume wanting.)

Registrum Magni Sigilli, 1 vol.

Proceedings in Chancery, 3 vols.

Calendar to Pleadings, &c. 1 vol. marked Vol. II.

Fœdera, 6 vols.

Parliamentary Writs, 4 vols.

Letters sur la Cour de la Chancellerie d'Angleterre, 1 vol.

Letters to Charles Purton Cooper, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, on the appointment of a Permanent Judge in the Court of Chancery in the place of the Lord Chancellor; 2 pamphlets.

Substance of the Speech of Charles Purton Cooper, Esq., as Counsel for the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, in the suit of the Attorney-General versus Shore, instituted in the High Court of Chancery, respecting Lady Hewley's Foundations; 1 pamphlet.

Memoria da Comissao dos Arquivos do Gran Bretanha dirigida ao Cartorarios Bibliothecarios e Antiquarios de Portugal, pello que se sputa aos trabathos e Exames da mesma Comissao; 1 pamphlet.

Proceedings and Ordinance of the Privy Council of England, 5 vols.

Rotuli Curie Regis, 2 vols.

Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londinensi, 1 vol.

Rotuli Selecti Ex Archivis in Dom. Cap. West. 1 vol.

Excerpta e Rotulia Finium in Turri Londinensi asser-
Henrico Terito, 1 vol.

Fines 7, Ric. 1, 16 Johan, 1 vol.

Rotuli Formanarum in Turri Londinensi, 1 vol.

Statutes of the Realm, 12 vols. including 2 vols. of Index.

Manuscripts in the Cottonian Library, 1 vol.

Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi, 1 vol.

Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum et Inquisitionum ad quod damnum, 1 vol.

Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ, 1 vol.

Read a letter from Mr. H. H. Horneman, forwarding for presentation a copy of the first number of the Numismatic Journal, on behalf of Mr. John Young Akerman, F. S. A. the Editor.

Meteorological Register for September, 1836, was presented by the Surveyor General.

Second Annual Report of the Statistical Society of London, presented by Dr. D. Stewart.

Literary and Antiquities.

Read a letter from H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, General Department, forwarding copy of a report furnished to the Government of Bombay from Colonel Chesney, of the proceedings of the Euphrates expedition, in its various departments.

A Memoir on the Antiquities of Bamian was submitted by Mr. Trevelyan, on the part of Mr. C. Masson.

The same member presented also a notice by Munshi Moham Lal, of Uch Sherif, a town near the junction of the five streams in the Punjab, celebrated as the place of sepulture of many Mahomedan saints.

Mr. S. G. Healy presented through Dr. Corbryn, the first of a series of mathematical essays on the use of functions in geometrical analysis.

Physical.

A large fossil fragment of the acetabulum of an elephant was presented by Dr. Spilsbury, found by him at Nigoni, the place where Captain Sleeman discovered the indications of the Nerbudda fossils.

Brigadier Aubury, Engineers, presented on the part of Mr. Swetenham, some incrustated petrifications of leaves from the calcareous springs in the Delra Dun.

A specimen of the red-billed parrot (*Psittacus Sinensis*) was presented by Dr. Bimlini, and a woodpecker by the curator, both mounted in the museum.

The Secretary read the following extract of a private letter from Dr. W. Griffith, dated Sadiya, Assam, 12th October.

"I have much pleasure in informing you that I have lately completed the arrangement of the collections of the Musci and Hepaticæ made during our late deputation into Assam. The collection of the former amounts to 154 species, or to about an eighth of the whole known number. It includes twenty-seven genera, of which I have ventured to characterise two as new. That of Hepaticæ includes forty-eight species, of which thirty-one belong to *Jungermannie* alone, and ten genera, of which five appear to be new. Almost the whole of both these collections were made by myself on the *Khasiya Hills* between *Churra Punji* and *Nanklow*, and within a period of seven weeks. Both these orders have hitherto been almost totally neglected by Indian Botanists; and the greater part of the few that have been described seem to have been sent from *Nipal* by the Honorable Mr. Gardiner. Hence, owing to the impossibility of obtaining advice, and as my situation obviously precludes me at present from consulting the requisite authorities, I have determined on sending the MSS. and drawings to England, accompanied with a complete series of both collections. By the adoption of this plan the stability of my very numerous new species will easily be determined."—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for Oct.*

* We hope soon to receive from the Tea Committee some account of Dr. Griffith's previous labours. We hear that the several reports of Dr. Wallich, Dr. Griffith, and Dr. McClelland have been some time sent in.—*Ed.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, Nov. 5, 1836.

S. H. Batson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, proposed at the last meeting, was balloted for and elected a member of the Society.

A letter from A. Smith, Esq., was read, stating that Dr. H. R. Bond requested to have his subscription discontinued as he was going to Europe.

The following communications were presented :—

A case of absorption of the Mamma following the use of Iodine, by J. Drummond, Esq., Surgeon to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

The result of some experience of lithotomy by F. H. Brett, Esq., Surgeon to the Body Guard.

Two cases of lithotomy, by T. R. Mackinnon, Esq., of Tirthoot.

An account of an Epidemic fever prevailing at Mowadabad, by T. Spencer, Esq., presented by the Medical Board.

Translation of the examination of a native who lately visited Pallee, giving an account of the disease which is raging there and some letters upon the subject from Superintending Surgeon Panton, also presented by the Medical Board.

The following papers were then read and discussed :—

Mr. Drummond's case of Mammary absorption.

Case of extensive disease of the rectum, heart and colon by Dr. D. Steward.

The abovementioned account of the Pallee disease, and some remarks upon sloughing ulcers by Mr. Chapman of Purneah.

Mr. Drummond prefaced his paper by remarking, that in laying this case before the Society he did not wish to detract in any way from the merits of Iodine; so far from it, he considered it a most valuable medicine; but the present was an instance amongst some others in which its employment had been followed by disagreeable consequences. The patient was a young lady who had for some time observed an enlargement and feeling of weight in the body of the left Mamma. She allowed it to continue undisturbed for upwards of a year before she consulted a medical man. When Mr. Drummond first saw it, the tumor was about the size of a hen's egg, placed between the nipple and axilla, and firmly attached to the gland; its surface was smooth, and there was little or no pain in the part. The patient's general health was good. Various remedies were employed for some months without success, and then it was resolved to use Iodine and the Ung. Iodinæ was rubbed on the part night and morning, and ere long the swelling apparently began to diminish; but a closer examination shewed that it was the substance of the mammary gland which had wasted, and not the tumor; in a short time the breast became a flaccid pendulous bag of skin, without gland or fatty matter within it. The catamenia stopped for three months and the general health was somewhat affected. The medicine was of course immediately suspended, and by degrees the patient recovered her health, but the breast remained in the same state: six months afterwards the lady married and was delivered in due time of a son, but no improvement took place in the breast.

The native account, of the Pallee disease stated, that it begins like a fever, with cold and shivering, followed by great heat of body and delirium; on the 2d day swellings appear in the groin and in the neck, and under the ears. The disease goes on increasing till the 3d

day, when the patient either dies or recovers. Some die from the violence of the fever before the swellings appear. At first the disease was seen only among the cotton printers, who are musουλmans; it then attacked the rest of the inhabitants, with the exception of the basket makers, cobblers and oil men. The deaths at one time amounted to upwards of 100 per diem. This native assigns the same ridiculous cause to the disease which has been stated in the newspapers, viz. the curse of an insulted Faqueer. He goes on to state that a great many people have fled to Joudpore and other towns and villages of Marwar. As many as 100 carts daily departed from Pallee; and business of every kind was at a stand still. The town formerly contained 12,000 inhabitants, but 3,000 only are now left. It has appeared also at Soojit, a village 10 kos from Pallee, and some of those who fled thither from the latter place died. Some of the neighbouring Takoors forbid the inhabitants of the infected district from entering their territories, whilst the Maha Rajah has permitted them to dwell wherever they please in his country. All the sanitary measures adopted by the people consist in the propitiation of the enraged gods by poojahs and ceremonies. Mr. Panton's last letter (of the 12th October) states, that Dr. Maclean of Beawor has received further accounts from Pallee, by which he is induced to believe that the disease has altered its character, and now differs from the prevailing fever of the country, only in being more severe in its character; but the mortality among those who remain in the town (the greater part having fled) is very great: moreover, animals of all kinds, birds and even fishes, are said to be dying in every direction.

Mr. Chapman attributes the great prevalence of sloughing ulcers in the jail under his care, to the neglect and ill usage of the prisoners while employed at a distance from the station, under the sole management of the native guards, combined with the unhealthiness of the district in which they were employed, inducing in these unfortunate people such a cachectic state, that the slightest scratch or graze from any cause leads to mortification of the part and Phagedenic ulceration.

He speaks also in strong terms of the foulness and contaminated atmosphere of the jail hospitals, and the difficulty of preserving amongst the sick prisoners the slightest attention to cleanliness; all which circumstances necessarily contributing to increase the unhealthiness of those who are imprisoned. The author describes the ulcer as beginning usually by a mere abrasion of skin produced by the friction of the irons, followed by a slight ulcer, with an unhealthy aspect, and discharging a foul lechor, the neighbouring skin as yet remaining healthy. The sore then increases in depth, and extends its circumference, the surrounding integuments becoming hot, swollen and glassy, attended by severe pain, the skin hot and dry, tongue foul, and covered with a thick coat. Thirst and a jaundiced aspect of countenance. Finally the surface of the ulcers bleed from various parts, the feverish and painful symptoms subside, and a state of mental and corporal collapse immediately succeeds. Gangrene now advances, destroying in its progress muscles, tendons blood-vessels, &c., to the very bone. To this state many were reduced in the course of a few days. The number of cases admitted into hospital from 1st of July to 1st December were 164, of which 64 were extreme cases; 2 only of these terminated fatally.

The disease had usually advanced considerably before the patients were brought to Dr. Chapman's notice, and he had seldom an opportunity of seeing them before ulceration had fairly commenced. In this stage, after cleaning them, caustic was freely applied, and over this

a poultice of meal and charcoal. The use of the latter, the author strongly recommends: ointments, he has usually found hurtful. At the same time, calomel in small quantities, with opium and antimonials, were exhibited at night, followed in the morning by a draught of gentian, compound tincture of senna, and two or three drachms of Epsom salts: this treatment being pursued until the bad symptoms declined. If the ulcer became insistent, blue pill and opium were given so as to touch the mouth slightly. At the same time concentrated nitric acid was applied to the sore. The diet also was improved—fish, soup, and meat, given to the patients. Sulphate of copper wash was found highly beneficial, when the sore began to put on a healthy aspect. The appearance of hæmorrhage is always to be dreaded, and in an old subject is the certain forerunner of death. Nitric acid, says Dr. Capman, is alone to be relied on in this case, and for arresting the progress of the sloughing ulcer. The author speaks very highly of the employment of Fowler's solution of arsenic, given in doses of six to twelve drops twice daily. He says, it is most valuable in inducing a healthy action, while the ulcers preserve a gangrenous tendency, he considers it far superior to quinine and brandy, or any other tonic stimulants. In these cases it requires to be used with care, however, lest it produce pain in the stomach, restlessness and swellings of the gums and salivation, an effect which sometimes follows its employment.

The subject of Dr. Stewart's case, was an European of pale complexion and scrophulous appearance at 28, subject for some months to bowel complaint. On admission he sought relief from piles, which were of recent formation. These were relieved by puncturing them separately, and discharging coagula in various stages of organization by which he was considered to be cured. The patient had, however, drawn attention for some days to a dull pain in the right side, with difficulty of breathing, a slight cough, without expectoration, a hurried pulse, and a hot, dry skin. Auscultation and percussion indicated no disease of the lungs, and the cough was referred to the stomach and liver. At the same time there was great irritability of stomach, fluid food was instantly rejected. No pain was caused by pressure on the epigastrium, or along the ribs. The stools were watery and slimy, urine scanty, voided with pain. The treatment consisted of repeated application of leeches, (eight or ten,) twice a day mercurial inunction blisters, blue pill, and gentle purgatives. On the eighth day, after the removal of the piles, he had a severe rigor followed by a hot fit, and a similar, though less severe, attack, came on the next night, but they were attributed by the patient to a touch of an old ague. In spite of the remedies used, the patient did not improve, his nights were restless, a hectic flush spread over his countenance, there were frequent slight rigors, a deep scald pain in the right side shooting towards the back, white tongue and depressed spirits.

The urinary symptoms became at this time so severe, that suspicion of calculus in the bladder was entertained; but this was found to be an erroneous impression. Finally, acute dysentery came on, the limbs became dropsical, and the patient died. Doctor Stewart remarks, that if the piles had been of long standing or frequently bleeding, the disease might perhaps have been attributed to suppression of that discharge; but they were quite recent and should be considered rather as a part of the general chain of symptoms. He observes also, that the strumous diathesis of the patient precluded the full employment of mercury in the case. Upon dissection the lungs were found healthy, but the pleura contained several ounces of serum. The heart was smaller than natural, and presented a semi-transparent appearance, produced by a yellowish fatty or gelatinous looking matter contained in the cellular membrane. This substance was particularly remarkable about the apex of the right ventricle and at the base of the organ; on examination afterwards this substance was found to be neither fat nor gelatine. Within the right auricle was found more of the same formation; having however, more the appearance of membrane. The mesentery was studded with tubercles resembling those usually found in the lungs. The internal surface of the stomach was covered with a glairy secretion, and beneath it were found several bright red patches. The small intestines cæcum, and colon were healthy, but the rectum was one mass of disease, in which all its coats participated. The walls were thickened, lymph effused into the cellular tissue, the mucus membrane in the highest degree of vascular engorgement, covered with a coating of coagulable lymph, and beset with numerous ulcers; one of which had perforated the intestine. The liver was slightly enlarged on its anterior surface smooth and glossy, but natural in structure. In the under surface of the right lobe, the walls of which were two lines in thickness and containing considerable quantity of matter. The rest of the viscera were healthy.

Dr. Stewart observes upon the appearances in the heart, that pathologists generally consider that sanguineous concretions occasionally form within the cavities of that organ, and he quotes the authority of Lacnee and Audral upon the subject. From the remarks of the latter he concludes, that the concretion found in the above case, was produced by a morbid condition of the blood itself. Upon the subject of the liver abscess he notices the peculiar thickness of the walls and the perfect healthiness of the surrounding parts, together with the apparent healthiness of its function, although it was more than probable, that the disease had existed for more than three months.

The account of the dissection in this case was drawn up by Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy.

R. H. GOODRIVE, M. D.

Secretary, Medical and Physical Society.

TOWN HALL THEATRE.

THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THE CHALET.

The French Operatic Company, burst forth on Thursday evening in all its strength on the Calcutta public.

The pieces selected were necessarily confined to such as did not require the aid of scenery or decoration, and a more pleasing and better executed Scenic Concert, looking at the two representations given in this point of view, we have hardly ever witnessed.

THE CHALET, the literary portion of which owes its being to Messrs. Scribe and Melesville, and the music of which is given to M. Adolphe Adam, is a pleasing little piece, and was well calculated to put forth into prominent notice, the musical qualifications of Messrs. Welter and Bonniol. The opera of Monsieur Welter with the air 'Vallous de l'invective,' was a beautiful morceau, and finely executed; it sounded to us as belonging to the Italian school. If it were the production of Monsieur Adolphe Adam, he was, we suspect, indebted to his memory rather than to his invention for this piece of composition. Monsieur Bonniol and Made.

as, as usual, costumée à ravir, acquitted with great merit in their respective parts. These in this little Opera were very pleased. Fleury, Mademoiselle Fleury, Thonon, in the chorus—it is needless to say, was excellent. The Orchestra was under Thonon, and the usual good effluence of this gentleman, were visible in this department.

The next piece, the *FOLIES AMOUREUSES*, was a sort of musical "pot pourri" or hodge podge, the ingredients of which were very choice, as our readers will incline to think, when we tell them, that the words of the piece, which is in verse, are written for the several musical compositions of the following eminent masters:—Mozart, Cimarosa, Paer, Rossini, Pavesi, Generali, and Steibelt; the piece itself is the production of M. Castil Blaze, who has adapted to the French stage, several of the Operas of Mozart, Cimarosa, and Rossini. The ground-work of the *Folies Amoureuses*, is of course taken from the Comedy of Regnard. The dialogue, savoured of the racy and vigorous style of Regnard, and the character of Crispin, gave to Fleury, who was admirably dressed, an opportunity of exhibiting some piquant acting. The concerted piece throughout this Opera, were very carefully got up. Messrs. Bonniol and Fleury, among a great variety of other music, sang the well known duett from Tancredi, in which Mad. Schiaroni as Tancredi, and Pizzani, as Argio, were wont to be so effective—Ah se dei malimiei. Fleury was the Tancredi on the occasion, and acquitted himself admirably. We did not, we confess, like our old friend the duett, in this novel shape quite so well as in its Italian costume: it was, nevertheless, an exceedingly well executed morceau. Mademoiselle L' Lemery was in very good voice. The first trio between this lady, Mad. de Ligny and Welter, was beautifully executed; and was at once recognized as an old acquaintance: it was,—Si dira che siete un orso, from the Agnès. Fleury sang a comic scena from the old opera *Le Trame Deluse*, of Cimarosa—well known to musicians, and commencing with the words, sei morelli, e quatro bazi.

The Duett between Welter and Mademoiselle L' Lemery from the *Festa della Rosa* of Pavesi, was very pleasing—Io ti vidi, t'ammirai. The lady exhibited her great vocal powers, and, moreover, a considerable degree of archness and plesantry of manner, in her execution of her portion of this duett, and the fine base of Welter harmonized admirably with her clear and glassy soprano.

The quintett from the *Nemici Generosi* of Cimarosa, was very fine; it was executed by Mademoiselle L' Lemery, Welter, Mad. de Ligny, Bonniol, and Fleury. The old musicians present appeared to be in ecstasy. To such as were not present, we beg to communicate the fact, that this piece, "stanco ma non ferito," was a treat, which they will do well to avail themselves of on the next opportunity presented.

Madlle. L' Lemery sang shortly after this, a Spanish Seguidilla—with a pretty lament at the end of each couplet, ai, ai, ai,—beginning with the words

Plus fraîche que l'Aurore
Qui vient d'éclorre,
La Jénne Laure
A subjugué mon cœur.
Ai, ai, ai.

She is supposed to have gone mad for the occasion. It is impossible to conceive a prettier or more agreeable phasis of insanity than that, thus exhibited by the French *Prima Donna*. The next air, was from the *Elizabetta* of Rossini—Vendicar Sapro l'Offesa. This was given with great effect by Mademoiselle L' Lemery.

The duett between Bonniol and Madlle. L' Lemery, dressed en Culotte, was beautiful—che bella vita e il militar from the *Donna Soldato* of Generali.

The finale was an old friend of the Calcutta musical world; and consisted of *Questo Nodo Svillupato*, from the *Generantola*—and *aino il pinto e Negato al ciglio* from the *Gazza Ladra*. This morceau was exceedingly well executed, and the curtain fell amidst the well merited applause, and acclamations of a delighted audience. We have now an excellent Operatic company; they have proved themselves strong in every department of Opera; they have in addition to a good tenor, not possessed by the last Company, a female chorus, Mad. Thonon, Madlle. Fleury, and another lady, with the addition also of Mad. Welter. When we say chorus, as applied to these ladies, we mean not to designate them as mere chorus singers, but only to remark, that the excellent understanding, which pervades this company, induces these ladies to officiate in opera in this capacity very much to their own credit, and to the increased effectiveness of the representation presented.

We passed a most delightful evening—such a musical treat we have not for a long time enjoyed. We have not seen the subscription book of late; we trust it is by this time filled. One hundred and twenty subscriptions will ensure the performance of the series of sixteen operas, without a loss to the artistes. Remuneration for their labour can only be derived from any addition to this number of subscribers; and, we must needs say, the deuce himself must be in the Calcutta beau monde, if their love of good music and their Meccenas like attributes as patrons of the arts will not induce them to take by the hand these deserving and accomplished strangers.

Are Briton's sons so good or so cold as not to be tempted by the bill-of-fare we published some time since? and are rupees, Company's rupees, so scarce, that 12,000 of them cannot be marshalled in array on this interesting occasion?!

An Opera was, we ever understood, one of the necessities of life, to the educated English classes. Taking Calcutta, in point of commercial and political importance, Rio Janeiro, Marseilles, Leghorn, Brussels, &c. &c., are not her equals, and yet they must have an Opera. Indigo is up, sugar on the rise—the British Merchant has been heretofore a princely fellow—why should he now, in prosperous times, be less princely than before? However much the salaried and the Covenanted may dread a clipper, for the Calcutta Merchant a clipper has no terrors.

The cutting system may affect others, we trust it will not operate on the mercantile world, and that they will patronize, and not cut—the French Opera!

LA MARRAINE.

LA MARRAINE is an amusing vaudeville. The principal parts are Madame de Nérès and Champnoux.

Madame de Nérès is a widow of nineteen, beautiful and rich, and has a step son of her own age, Edouard. He is in love with his god mother, *sic* of her filleul, and the denouement, mutual declaration, and the final and fortunate marriage ever attendant on it (in a vaudeville,) is brought about in the following manner:

Champnoux, who for a rustic, exhibits considerable talents for rascality, finds amongst his father's papers, a will of a comrade in arms, by which the comrade bequeaths some 4 or 5 thousand francs a year to Edouard, the son of another comrade, and the interesting step son of Madame de Nérès, provided he marry before he attains his nineteenth year.

Champnoux, who knows as he thinks the day of the birth of Edouard, conceals the will and says nothing about it, until the period in the will mentioned has elapsed, whereby the bequest lapses also, and vests in Monsr. Champnoux himself. This for a clodhopper, is very cunning and admirably disingenuous; fortunately, however, for Edouard, Madame de Nérès, to whom Champnoux communicates this intelligence, has been puzzled with the new fangled Revolutionary names bestowed on the

months, during the 9 years of the existence of the French Republic, and by some error in his calculations, the month of Vendémiaire mentioned in the will, has not quite run out, at the period he makes his communication, and Edouard has still 15 days left to get himself a wife pursuant to the terms of the will.

He poor fellow, however, happens to have fallen desperately in love with his god mother, and will not hear of marrying; his respect prevents him from disclosing his passion, and rather than offend his idol, he flies. Coming back to take his final leave, his god-mother, in her agitation at his departure, finds out the state of her own heart, and having in vain attempted to marry him to Cécile, the daughter of her homme d'affaires, she sees nothing left for it but to bestow her own hand on him; and thus the succession to the property bequeathed to Edouard, is secured to him, he having married within the time, a consummation by no means agreeable to Monsr. Champnoux.

The beautiful widow, however, after marrying her dear step-son, merely to secure him his property, somewhat inconsistently makes Edouard, who is nothing loth, resign it in favour of Champnoux, and thus all the world becomes happy and content, saying a certain Monsr. De Godry, the man of business, who being an attorney, is, as a matter of course, sacrificed, as nobody in a vaudeville ever condescends to pity an attorney; and so concludes the MARRIAGE.—*Hurkaru.*

LE MARIAGE DE RAISON.

LE MARIAGE DE RAISON.—This is a most interesting melo-dramatic performance, (comédie-vaudeville) the joint production of Messrs. Scribe and Varner; breathing throughout feelings of honor and morality, and presenting a set of characters exceedingly well cast. The plot consists in a love match which Mr. De Bremond, an old General Officer of the Grand Army, wishes to bring about between his Son a young Captain, and one Madlle. Luceval, born of high parentage. The Captain is, however, enamoured with Suzette an orphan girl, educated in the House of the General, as *femme de chambre* to his lady, and who also feels a mutual though unrevealed attachment for De Bremond. The principal interest, at the commencement of the piece, is riveted on the loving pair; but apprehensions are soon created by the positive refusal of old De Bremond to consent to an ill-assorted union, which he considers as derogatory to his rank, and at variance with the rigid maxims of the *beau monde*. He accordingly determines to give Suzette in marriage to a lame Serjeant, Bertrand, his former companion in

arms. Pinchon is the name of a farmer inhabiting a part of the demesne where the General's Castle is situated, and his wife, Mme. Pinchon, is a good specimen of those amiable ladies of *bas etags*, who, as the French proverb has it, have no objection to wear *their husband's breeches*, and can manage to do it very good humouredly. Sozette, after all, has no objection to marry the *jeune de bois*, as soon as she discovers the sterling qualities of her one-legged adorer; where-upon Captain De Bremond, as a matter of course, declares his intention to kill himself; but afterwards changes this romantic determination, into that of bestowing a farm on Bertrand and Suzette, as a dowry to the latter, who accepts of it *à grand cœur*. The celebration of the nuptials concludes this very pretty piece,—to which the present hasty sketch has, we fear, done but imperfect justice. We can assure those who are fond of a good dramatic entertainment, that they may, on Friday evening, witness a spectacle replete with pleasant variety, and worthy to draw a full attendance.—*Calcutta Courier.*

THE TARTUFFE.

The *Tartuffe*, was performed to a very thin audience. *Tartuffe*, as he called himself, was very nice; but for reasons best known to himself, and wholly inscrutable to us, he chose to Italianise the verses of Moliere, and for the French (u) *eue*, he invariably substituted the Italian *ou* (u). We trust this is not a symptom of *rattling*. After all that has been lately said, in favour of French music and French Artists, we should grieve to see the "grand promoter and supporter of dramatic entertainments in our otherwise joyless city," turning round and setting up for Italianism. This, added to the supreme contempt evinced by *Tartuffe* for the gender of his articles, leads us to anticipate with some alarm, a diminution of French enthusiasm in this quarter. Be this as it may, this curtailed version of what is called the *chef d'œuvre* of Moliere went off heavily. It was a recreation at once highly rational, and the audience, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, i. e. (a select body of dilettanti, scattered few and far between the vast ocean of chairs) yawned prodigiously—at length, the curtain dropped, and the busy hum of life was heard again. The audience, like unto the inhabitants in the enchanted city, were once again awakened into animation. The *Philire* commenced. Fradin appeared, and from this moment all was laughter and enjoyment. Madame de Ligny, Fleury, and the admirable Fradin, excelled themselves. We now take our leave of the French company, till the opening of their new series, in which undertaking they have our cordial wishes for their success.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1836.

KRISTOPHER MARTIN AND OTHERS *versus* ROBERT SPANKIE AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General moved to enlarge a rule obtained in August, relating to the sum paid under the Master's report, in pursuance of the terms of the will, to Peggy Begum. Rule enlarged with leave to add grounds.

IN THE KING *versus* BEARDSMORE.

Mr. Clarke, appeared to shew cause against the rule nisi for a Habeas Corpus to Mr. Beardsmore, obtained in this case by Mr. Prinsep, on a former day. Mr. Clarke stated that the affidavits forming Mr. Prinsep's grounds contradicted the facts upon which Mr. Clarke relied on the former occasion, when the rule for a Habeas Corpus, to Mr. Beardsmore, moved for by the same party, the mother, was discharged: the learned Counsel then adverted to the filthy state in which the child was

found on the former occasion, and stated also, that from the dissolute habits of the mother, and her penury, and precarious mode of life, she was very unfit to have the custody of the child. The present affidavits were not supported as they ought to be by the affidavits of other persons who had not been sworn. Mr. Clarke then contrasted the present cleanly, and wholesome appearance of the child (a very pretty boy, brought into Court by Mr. Beardsmore,) with the squalor, sores, and filth, with which it was disfigured, when entrusted to the care of Mr. Beardsmore.

The learned Counsel then went into the affidavit of Mr. Beardsmore, who stated amongst other things, that Dr. Hutchinson, the father, had on his departure commanded him, to prevent the mother from taking away, or having access to the child, on account of her dissolute habits; he then read an affidavit of a Miss Portner, which went to shew Ann Rose, the applicant, to be of very profligate habits. The law has been stated on the last occasion. It is in the discretion of the Court, whether they will order the child to be committed to the custody of such a mother.

ated, that he would make his friend a porter and her affidavit, she having had Miss Rose in the important office of Hutchinson. The learned Counsel considered a considerable length, that Ann Rose, have the custody of the child, and obtained from the mother by stratagem; the mother and grandmother were then stupefied or intoxicated by some drug, administered on purpose, and when they were in that state, the child was taken away, and placed with Mr. Beardmore. Mr. Prinsep asked for an opportunity to contradict the affidavit of Miss Portner.

The Chief Justice. The Court are of opinion, that this rule must be discharged, nor are we disposed to give Mr. Prinsep further time, to answer the affidavit of Miss Portner. Upon the last occasion in June last, we entered very fully into the question.—I look upon the case as I did when we made the order on the former occasion. I consider her as living in a state of prostitution; she does not state she has any means of supporting this child; and, I am of opinion, that we ought not to take a child from the custody with which we are well satisfied, to give it to the custody of this mother.

Mr. J. Grant and Mr. J. Malkin concurred.—Rule discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF AMOO JAUN AND ANOTHER.

REX versus AGA KURBOLI MAHOMED.

A writ of Habeas Corpus was granted, at the instance of Shuruff Begum, the mother of the children of Amoo Jaun and Mohameel Hussain. The Aga returned, that he was appointed Wasee or Guardian and Executor of Aga Abdool Rojack Chelibe, the father of the children, who was a Mohamedan of the "Sheea sect," that by the Mohamedan law and religion, he was entitled to the custody of the children.

The Aga Kurboli made his return to the Writ of Habeas Corpus, as above stated, and produced the male child in Court; the female child was not produced, as contrary to Mohamedan habits. The Court ordered the children to remain in the custody of the Aga, as Executor of the father.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

NILCOMEL PAUL CHOWDRY v. GOPEYMOHUN CHUTTOPADIA AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General appeared to shew cause against a Rule obtained by Mr. Leith, why an attachment should not issue against the defendants for obstructing the process of the Court: he stated that Nilcomel, was one of the celebrated family of Paul Chowdry, and of whose habit of comprehensive and liberal swearing this Court had had some experience.

The Advocate-General then went into the affidavits and stated, that his affidavits contradicted in every particular the affidavits of the other party.

The Chief Justice. The only difficulty we feel as to the course we are to pursue: we cannot decide between the affidavits, and the Sheriff's return supports the facts sworn to in the Plaintiffs' affidavits. The usual course in these cases, when an attachment is moved for against parties, is to bring them down to the Court, and deliver interrogatories to them and upon their answers, we should direct a reference to the Master, and upon his reports, we should either imprison, or discharge them.

The Advocate-General contended, that they had sworn to impossibilities, and that the inconvenience of bringing down the defendants from Santipore near Kishnagur, would be very great, as well as very expensive.

The Chief Justice then stated, that he had an accurate recollection that the Court had granted the Rule nisi; and not as usual a Rule absolute in the first instance, upon the Sheriff's return, and that, therefore, although an attachment was applied, the matter stood precisely on the same grounds as any other rule nisi; and if the affidavits are contradictory, we cannot decide upon the

matter, and we must discharge the rule, and Mr. Leith must take his own course. It is quite useless going further into the case unless Mr. Leith you can take upon yourself to say, on the responsibility of Counsels that your facts are not contradicted by the affidavits of the defendants.

Mr. Leith said he thought his facts, at least his material facts, were not contradicted, and the learned Counsel went into certain statements in his affidavits.

Mr. Justice Grant. All that you appear to say, Mr. Leith, is that although your facts are contradicted by the defendant's affidavits, yet that we ought not to believe the defendants; and with that position we will not deal—one affidavit is as good as another.

After some conversation between the Advocate-General and Mr. Leith.

The Chief Justice directed the Advocate-General to continue shewing cause.

The Advocate-General continued, and the Court, after several times interrupting him, intimated an intention to discharge the rule against three of the defendants, who had appeared by affidavit, and to enlarge the rule as against those who had not appeared by affidavit, to give them an opportunity of coming in and shewing cause, and swearing in their own persons.

The Advocate-General then took an objection to the Sheriff's return, which he stated was irregular, in as much as it followed the warrant, and not the writ of execution.

The Chief Justice. All the order we make at present, is to enlarge the rule in order that the parties who have not appeared by affidavit may shew cause; we do not discharge the rule against the others who have appeared.

We make no order as to costs at present.—Rule enlarged for one week.

The Chief Justice. Mr. Advocate-General, I may as well intimate to you now, that unless those three defendants who have not made affidavits, do not come in, or shew satisfactory reasons why they do not, we shall make the rule absolute against them.

IN CALDER v. HALKETT.

Mr. Dobbs moved to make a rule absolute.

The Advocate-General shewed cause. The rule is to shew cause why the petition of appeal of the plaintiff should not be allowed. The learned counsel stated that Mr. Calder had taken one rupee damages, and his costs, and he could not conceive why he now wanted to appeal against his own acts. On the general issue the judgment was for the defendant, but the judgment on the special pleas, was as above stated for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General stated that the plaintiff had entered up his judgment, and he must abide by it, and cannot appeal from it.

Mr. Dobbs. There were two issues; the decision on the special pleas we are satisfied with, we have had our costs, and damages awarded to us; but we wish to appeal against the judgment for the defendant on the general issue, that is, that we had not suffered imprisonment at his hands.

The Advocate-General. They can't appeal against one part of a judgment, and be content with another.

The Chief Justice. Oh yes, they can appeal against the pending of the Court; but, the question is, can you appeal; is the sum above five thousand rupees in the terms of the charter?

Mr. Dobbs. The damages were laid at five thousand rupees, but I think I can shew the Court that you are not bound by verdict, but simply as to whether the matters in dispute were to the amount stated in the charter.

The Chief Justice. Is your appeal against the damages being insufficient?

Mr. Dobbs. No, my Lord, but the verdict has been set aside, so that we have nothing now to do with the damages accorded, but they are laid in the plaint at five thousand rupees.

Chief Justice. There are two difficulties—first, the charter is against you, 33d Section—you had a verdict for five hundred rupees, with liberty to move to set it aside.

The verdict was set aside: now this is under the sum stated in the charter, (five thousand rupees,) unless, therefore, you state it as a specific ground in your petition, that the damages are insufficient, you are in a difficulty in this respect. We have no desire to refuse your appeal. It had better stand over till Thursday at your request, you can search for a precedent in the office.

The Chief Justice subsequently intimated to Mr. Dobbs, that although the matter stood over till Thursday, he could not possibly think, that Mr. Dobbs would appeal, unless he stated as a ground the insufficiency of the damages; which, as they stood at present, were below the sum stated in the charter.

Mr. Justice Grant stated as it was to stand over, he did not think it necessary to give any opinion on the subject.

BONNERGEE V. BONNERGEE.

This, and several other contested motions of no public interest, occupied the rest of the day.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

JACKSON V. GHOLAUM GHOUSE.

Mr. Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Leith, stated that this action was brought to recover damages, and the interest due on the sum of 500 rupees. In 1834, the defendant had entered into an agreement with the plaintiff, who is the Proprietor of the Durrumtollah Bazar, to sell beef in that market, and not in any other markets; the defendant occupied two stalls in the Durrumtollah market for about 6 months, and then went back to the Turretta Bazar, where he now daily occupies a stall. Witnesses were called who proved the agreement, and the subsequent breach of it by the defendant; an attempt was made to set up a special damage to the plaintiff, and a diminution of his profits of the market, in consequence of the defendant not having fulfilled his agreement.

Mr. Clarke, with whom was Mr. Osborne, contended on behalf of the defendant, that no damage had been sustained by the plaintiff, that he had brought three actions already against the defendant on this agreement, and had at one time recovered 15 Rs. 10 annas, at the 2d action, 45 Rs. and at the 3d, 30 Rs. that the costs had amounted to about 1,700 Rs. and that the defendant had already paid the whole of the interest, to which the plaintiff was entitled for three years, the agreement being that the defendant should sell meat in the Durrumtollah Bazar for that period of time; at 6 per cent. the 90 rupees, would amount to the interest due on the principal for 3 years no damage had been proved, no diminution of the profits on the market, but on the contrary the market had greatly increased. The learned Counsel designated these four actions, as a prosecution, and hoped the Court would not countenance such proceedings.

The Chief Justice. This is a very clear case; the plaintiff has proved a contract, and a breach of it by the defendant, and he is certainly entitled to damages. The defendant rented two stalls in the market, and although the market may have increased, and the numbers of the shops and stalls been augmented, yet the plaintiff is entitled to the rent of his stalls from the defendant, so long as the contract is subsisting. He must have a verdict for 14 Rs. 8 annas and the defendant must pay the costs.

NOTE. This is in point of fact an action between Dr. Jackson and Mothoornauth Mullick.

Mothoornauth being the farmer of the Turretta bazaar and Dr. Jackson the proprietor of the Durrumtollah bazaar: the defendant Gholam Ghouse, is a great beef butcher, and it is an object to have him in the market. Dr. Jackson seduced him from the Turretta bazaar, and Mothoornauth Mullick got him back, and hence the four actions, by Dr. Jackson.—*Rep.*

ROSE V. MORTON.

The Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Sandes, stated that this was an action of trover for a horse. It appeared by the evidence that a Mr. Shaw, an Attorney, purchased, or agreed to purchase, two horses, from a person called Abdool Salim. The horses were standing at Morton's, and were sent to Mr. Shaw for inspection as it was contended by the defendant, when Mr. Shaw detained them, and sent them to Mr. Rose, the stable keeper, to be put into training for the ensuing Races, for Mr. Shaw. The horses when at Rose's stable, were led out to exercise, when Mr. Morton seized the horse, the subject of the present action, and still detains him.

The defence set up was that the horses were not the property of Abdool Salim, but of Hakim Isaak, a Jew, to whom the horses really belonged, his father or uncle having advanced the money to Abdool for the purchase of the horses, and the son upon his death having claimed them as Executor for the money advanced to purchase the horses. Shaik Ibrahim and Morton were to look after the horses—Abdool Salim came only occasionally to the stables, that therefore the custody and possession of the horses was in Morton, and the property in Hakim Isaak, and consequently Morton had a right to take the horse, he never having parted with the possession, but Mr. Shaw having taken possession of the two horses, under colour of looking at them, and examining them with a view to purchase them.

A witness called for the defence, refused to be sworn, as he was a Jew.

The Chief Justice said, that persons of his persuasion were sworn every day all over the world, and that the man must be sworn. The witness persisted in refusing to take the oath, and the Chief Justice said, I am sorry you persist in this, but if you refuse to be sworn you must be committed. The witness after making some further difficulty took the oath. This witness's name was Joseph Isaak Cohen.

The Chief Justice. Mr. Advocate-General, we will not trouble you to reply. It is quite clear the plaintiff must have a verdict for the horse or the value of it at the time it was sold. The defendant has quite failed in showing the property in Hakim Isaak. The property is quite clearly the property of Abdool Salim: the only question which remains is the right of possession; he has not shewn that Abdool Salim had contracted that the property in the horses should be assigned to Hakim Isaak, or that Morton's possession was any other, than the possession for Abdool Salim; he could not, therefore, have any right to take back the horse, Abdool having sold him.—*Hurkaru.*

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

KISHNOGHUN CHOWDRY V. SHAIK AND OTHERS.

In this case, which stood over from Monday last, the Advocate-General put in the affidavits required by the Court, and the rule for setting aside the judgment in this case was made absolute.

The Advocate General expressly disclaimed imputing any improper conduct to Mr. Graham, to whom the judgment had been entered up.

There were several other motions of no public importance: this we notice, it having some relation to private character, and the former proceedings in the motion having appeared in this journal. We understand that tomorrow Counsel will move for a writ of certiorari to remove the proceedings from the Allipore Foudary Court, in the matter of Mr. James Pattle.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

SAWYERS V. FITTS AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Leith, stated, that this was an action to recover a horse from Messrs. Cook and Co., the plaintiff is a member of the

Medical Board, who has a good many horses for running. A Mr. Atkinson made an arrangement with the plaintiff for the purchase of two horses, Edwy, and a maiden Arab: the terms of the purchase were settled as to Edwy. Mr. Atkinson was to give two thousand rupees, but no time was fixed for the payment. *Tempest v. Fitzgerald*, 3 Barns and Ald., was cited by the Advocate-General, as to the point, that the possession in the horse was not parted with until the purchase money was paid.

The Advocate-General then went into the circumstances of the case, which our readers will find detailed in the evidence.

The partnership in the defendants and jurisdiction, were both admitted by the defendants.

Derioh Syce. Is a syce in the service of Captain Carter; remembers taking a horse from Barrackpore by the order of the Captain. The horse was called *Edoo*; he was a palish grey. I brought him to Cook's Livery Stable in Calcutta. The Livery Stable-keeper asked if I had brought a chit. A *sahib* of the Stables took the chit, and read it; he desired me then to put the horse into a stall and to go away. He then went to the Bengal Club, (Club.) I saw Mr. Sawyers there.

Mr. Prinsep here objected to any conversation of Mr. Sawyers with the syce being received, after the delivery of the horse.

The Chief Justice. Any thing he did there may be taken: the conversation may not. After I saw Mr. S. at the Club, I returned to Barrackpore. I went direct from Calcutta to Barrackpore. I was only once at Cook's Livery Stables. I had received nothing from Mr. Sawyers. I had left the horse at the Livery Stables, before I went to the Bengal Club. Nobody was with me, when I went to the Club. It was 1 o'clock in the day, when I arrived in Calcutta from Barrackpore. I went, when first I arrived, to the Livery Stables.

Cross-examined.—The horse was my master's, (Captain Carter.) The horse had a leading bridle, clothes, and a roller, and they were given to me. I merely left the horse, and took all these away.

Captain Carter.—I know Doctor Sawyers; I recollect a horse named Edwy, that he had. I know Mr. Atkinson; we have not a joint property, but I have a racing interest in some of Doctor Sawyer's horses for this reason. I should have had some racing interest in him for this season had he been trained. I believe he has not been trained; if he were to be trained, I should have a racing interest in Edwy. I heard that Doctor Sawyers and Mr. Atkinson had some treaty about the purchase of the horse by Atkinson; I was not present at the transaction. It was in the latter end of August that I sent him down. I sent a note with him to Cook and Co., (notice to produce this note (A.) was admitted by defendants). The note was: "Messrs Cook and Co., receive Doctor Sawyer's horse Edwy." I should value him for what he was sold at, 2,000 Rs. I should value him at not less than 2,000 Rs. I saw the last witness; he is a syce of mine. The horse had been kept in the stable over which I presided at Barrackpore; but is the property of Doctor Sawyers. I gave no order to bring away the clothes and bridle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—I don't think he is now worth 2,000 Rs. I understood he was sold to Atkinson, both from the plaintiff himself, and from Mr. Atkinson. I saw Mr. Atkinson with some thick clothing, (horse,) at the Club. It was to be sent up to Barrackpore to bring down Edwy. I recommended him not to send up such thick clothing, as it would sweat the horse too much. I sent him down with my own clothing, which was returned to me. The sale took place before the horse was sent down. It was in consequence of the sale to Mr. Atkinson that I sent the horse down. I had a racing interest: I was to have no share whatever of the two thousand rupees for my racing interest in Edwy, nor any consideration whatever. Mr. Atkinson, I suppose, meant to run the horse at the races. I gave Mr. A. no advice as to training Edwy; I have no knowledge that Doctor Sawyers gave him any.

Re-examined by Mr. Pearson.—I have not a distinct recollection of having said any thing to Mr. Atkinson about the heavy clothing, but it is probable I may have done so. I recollect that Doctor Sawyers said he was about to sell two horses to Mr. Atkinson. I understood from Doctor Sawyers that the sale of the horse, and payment by Atkinson, were to be a simultaneous transaction. It always is so, unless the contrary is expressed.

Mr. Shaw, examined by Mr. Leith, attorney of the Plaintiff.—I served a letter of demand upon the defendants—(It was admitted by defendants.) The date of the first letter was the 13th of October; I took it myself, and delivered it to Mr. Pitts. I tendered on behalf of the plaintiff, at the same time, a bank note of 250 rupees to pay for any keep due on account of Edwy. I was told that Cook and Company, considered the horse Mr. Atkinson's property, and that he had been mortgaged to them for about nine hundred rupees; the book-keeper then added, that there was a further claim for two thousand rupees!

The Chief Justice.—What does it signify what the debt was—the case can't turn upon it—there is no lien you know.

Examination continued.—I know my own custom. When I send a horse to stand at Livery, I always take away his clothes.

The Advocate-General intimated, that this was *his* case.

Mr. Prinsep submitted, that the Advocate could not recover on the case he had made. My friend has proved a delivery and sale, without any explanation.

Chief Justice.—Mr. Prinsep you are arguing for a non-suit; the case is a clear case until it is answered. The only delivery proved at present, is a delivery of the horse to Cook and Co. for Doctor Sawyers.

Mr. Prinsep. Well, my Lord, I will go into my case which I think you will find a very clear one. The delivery of a chattel vests the property in the vendee—and the only right the vendor has, is the right to his money; he has no interest remaining in the chattel.

Every body knows that Edwy was the property of Doctor Sawyers, and the delivery of him to Cook and Co., as Doctor Sawyer's horse Edwy, is no delivery on behalf of Doctor Sawyers. But I shall show that the evidence of the syce is erroneous in every particular. The syce went first to the Bengal Club to Doctor Sawyers with the horse. Mr. Atkinson and Doctor Sawyers were present when he arrived, and he was trotted up and down to see that all was right, and then sent off to the stable as the property of Atkinson and to stand at his expense. Cook and Co. at that time held a discounted bill of his for 6,000 Rs. with the acceptance of a Colonel Watson, and Mr. Atkinson owed them, also 2,000 Rs. for other matters, and by two letters gave Cook and Co. this horse and three others, as security for the payment of these debts, Cook and Co. pressing him very much at the time, and Mr. Atkinson being in very great difficulties—Dr. Sawyers, himself, has complained of not having been paid for the horse: there is no proof on the evidence as it now stands, that the property was to remain in Sawyers, but there is distinct evidence, of a sale to Atkinson.

Mr. Atkinson, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I know the horse Edwy.

The Advocate-General.—Mr. Atkinson have you any interest in this case? Yes I have, I owe Cook and Co. money; I shall owe them more money if Edwy is taken out of their hands than I now do.

By Mr. Clarke.—If the verdict goes against Dr. Sawyers I shall have to pay him for Edwy.

Mr. Clarke.—The whole question is, my lord, whether he will have to pay to Cook and Co. or to Sawyers the price of Edwy,—his interest in the event of the suit is therefore affected neither one way or the other.

By the Advocate-General.—Cook and Co. are to take the horse for nothing, I never offered it them, I offered it back yesterday to Dr. Sawyers.

By the Chief Justice.—Cook and Co. seized the horses, and when I wanted to remove the horses they would not let me. I therefore assented to their keeping them as a security.

The Chief Justice.—Then, Mr. Clarke, you may make this person a competent witness, by releasing him from all responsibility as to costs.

Mr. Clarke.—We will then release him.

Another witness was called while the release was preparing.

Mr. Molloy, attorney for defendants, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I know Dr. Sawyers. I have known him about a year. I saw him about the 26th Sept. on the subject of the horse Edwy, and on another matter relating to Mr. Atkinson. Dr. Sawyers came to me. I was at that time employed by Cook and Co. to sue Colonel Watson for a bill.

The Advocate-General examined this witness to see if any part of his evidence was a privileged communication to him as an attorney.

Mr. Molloy.—Dr. Sawyers came into my office, and asked me what had been done in the matter, of Col. Watson; I told him, and he then told me he had sold his horse Edwy to Mr. Atkinson. The horse stood at Cook and Co.'s long before this conversation.

The Advocate-General, submitted that Mr. Molloy could not be examined.

The Chief Justice. At the time Dr. Sawyers came to you, had you been employed by the defendants on the subject matter of this action?

Mr. Molloy.—Yes, my lord, but the action had not then commenced.—I had then received no instructions on the subject of this action.

Chief Justice. Mr. Prinsep, I think under the circumstances, you may proceed to examine this witness.

Mr. Molloy's examination continued.—My impression was that Dr. Sawyers came as a friend of Mr. Atkinson. He expressed his regret that Mr. Atkinson should have fallen into these difficulties—he distinctly told me that he had sold a horse to Mr. Atkinson for which he had not been paid, and he said he would try to get payment, or get back his horse. Mr. Shaw's letter dated 13th of Oct. was the first notice I had of any action. My conversation with Dr. Sawyers was at the end of Sept. or the 1st or 2nd of Oct.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.—I had not the slightest reason to believe that any action would be brought until I received M. Shaw's letter. I was consulted by Cook and Co. as to their recovering their debt from Mr. Atkinson. This was long before I had any communication with Dr. Sawyers. Dr. Sawyers left no doubt on my mind that he had sold the horse; he regretted he had sold the horse, as he wanted him as a trial horse.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—When I was consulted by Cook and Co. early in September, there was no question whatever at that time of Dr. Sawyers, there was none, until I received the notice of action from Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Strickland.—I am Secretary to the Bengal Club. I know the plaintiff, he is a member of the Club. I know Mr. Atkinson, he was a member of the Club. I was present at a conversation between plaintiff and Mr. Atkinson regarding the horse Edwy. It was early in October. I never saw the horse in my life. When the conversation took place, they came in together into my office at the Club. Dr. Sawyers stated to Mr. Atkinson that as he was unable to pay for Edwy, he required an order from Cook and Company to deliver him up to Dr. Sawyers, which order, Mr. Atkinson wrote. Dr. Sawyers took the order away with him. I saw nothing more. The order was written at my office desk. I never saw Dr. Sawyers and Mr. Atkinson speaking together after that. Dr. Sawyers spoke to me about the horse previous to this: he mentioned to me that he had sold the horse to Mr. Atkinson for 2,000 rupees to be paid in 4 or 5 days, and that he let it run on, or 15 days, at Mr. Atkinson's request. He had had not been paid. I don't recollect his saying

any thing more on the subject. The order was written and given on the 3d October.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith.—I understood Dr. Sawyers to say he expected the money when he sold the horse; but he had given four or five days, and afterwards 15. I did not hear him say he would not or had not delivered the horse till paid for.

Mongulce.—I am a syce in Cook and Company's employ. I know Mr. Atkinson;—here he is. I attended Mr. A's buggy. It was not his own, but Cook and Co.'s. I attended him for about a month and a half, I attended him in the month of August last. I know the race horse Edwy. The horse was taken from the Bengal Club, to the livery stable in the month of August. Yes, I went with the horse. I know Dr. Sawyers, I have seen him at Cook and Co.'s stables. Mr. Atkinson gave the order, and in consequence the horse was taken from the Club. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Sawyers examined the horse before it was taken of the Club; they were both standing together and the horse was walked up and down. Mr. Atkinson in Dr. Sawyers' presence ordered me to take the horse to Cook's stables, and I went. The syce, who was with the horse, went along with me. The horse was put into a stall at Cook's, and the syce took away the clothes, bridle, &c. He went back to the Bengal Club, I saw him there when I went back. Dr. Sawyers and Mr. Atkinson went to the stable together in a buggy. One of the sahels at Cook's, Georgy saheb, took charge of the horse. There was no letter with the horse, and none was produced. The horse is still there.

Cross examined by Mr. Pearson.—I was with Mr. Atkinson all the month of August. I can't say how long ago it was, but I remember the horse coming to the Club, and having taken him to Cook's. I don't know what month was the month of August.

H. H. Atkinson examined by M. Clarke.—The release to Mr. Atkinson was handed to the Advocate-General and Mr. Leith, and being approved of the witness stated Dr. Sawyers sold the horse to me, that is he was delivered into my hands either on the 26th, 27th, or 28th of August. The negotiation took place several days before, but the contract took place on the 28th at the Bengal Club. The horse was there; he was brought, I believe, direct from Barrackpore. Doctor Sawyers advised me to look at the horse well, before I took him; and after having examined him, either before I told the syce, to go to Cook's stables with the horse immediately after I was contented with the horse, Doctor Sawyers got into my buggy, and we went to Hunter's, and from thence to Cook's; the horse was trotted again at Cook's, and I then, in the presence of Doctor Sawyers, told them to put the horse into a loose box. I was to give two thousand rupees, on the 15th of September, but if not convenient then, I was to have paid it as soon as I could. It was settled before the horse came down, but Dr. Sawyers did not wish me to buy him, unless I was perfectly satisfied with him. I told Dr. Sawyers I was perfectly satisfied with him. The horse had his clothing on at the Club. Dr. Sawyers told me he thought the clothing was rather too shabby for me, and as the roller had a single buckle, he thought I would not condescend to use it. Dr. Sawyers' first application for payment, was the first of October, we had several conversations on the subject before that. I told him I had been disappointed in money I expected. I wrote an order at his dictation, which I did not at all like, but I was compelled. I said I could not, for though the horse was his in an honourable light, yet he was in equity mine, as he had certainly sold him to me. Some thing had passed between Cook and Co. and me, about the horse Edwy. I stated at the time I wrote the order, I did not think Cook and Co. would give up the horse, because they had seized him, and desired me to pledge him over. I had pledged him. I pledged also three others, four altogether, for money owing to Cook and Co. I forget amount but for some considerable amount. (Two letters shown him.) The whole is my hand writing. I cannot state exactly from this the sum I then owed, but it was a large sum a great deal more than 250 rupees; I had given the acceptance of another party for 5,500 rupees; they called upon me for payment, the acceptance was over due at that time, and had not been honoured. They seized the horses for the livery. They seized them, refused to remove them, and made me pledge them for the acceptance

which was due. (Another paper shown him). That is my hand writing, the whole of it: yes, it was sent to Cook and Co. I had pledged the horses after the seizure, at least I think so—No, my lord, my memory will hardly carry me so far. They must have seized my horses first of all, but I think that must have been before Edwy was sent there. They must have seized the other horses before, and then have taken security of all four. They had before told me, that if I did not give them the security of all the horses, they would proceed against me. They had given me indulgence for a time, and I had thanked them for it—that was before the pledge.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.—The acceptance has been paid; it was Colonel Watson's acceptance and he has paid it through Cockerell and Co. Colonel Watson has securities of mine. I don't want to answer that. A native present, a very wealthy man, has joined me in security to Colonel Watson. The security is the native's acceptance. Cook and Co. detain my horses in consequence of the bills now due, and on account of this cause, Mr. Molloy has forbid the horses to be delivered. I found I could not pay for Edwy on the day appointed. I had been disappointed in my expectation, and promises which had been made to me. What were your expectations when you bought the horses of Dr. Sawyers? I had rather not answer. Well, sir, a native had promised me a large sum of money. I can't mention his name. I assure you, sir, on my word, I don't know his name. My other expectations, were that my friends, at Madras, and in England, would have sent me the money. Why I have, I had a note of hand from Mr. Macdonald in the civil service here. I sent it back to him. I might have discounted it; it was an accommodation. I did not lend him the money, I was in hopes I could have paid. There is one baboo here who had promised; besides my own brother-in-law, has some money. I expected he would send me money; he is in the civil service. I expected my father in England would have sent me the money; he is a man of fortune; he certainly has more than 700 a year. I was in Mr. Chamier's office at Madras, under him. I was an uncoventanted assistant at about 200 rupees a month. My sir-car brought me a native who promised me the money to pay for the race horses. Gowerchurn Takore, I know; he promised me a large sum of money; he is a writer in Mr. Bathie's office. He promised me the money after I had bought the horses. The man I most relied on was the native whose name I don't know. I certainly meant to pay for the horses. Yes, I sent him (Edwy) to Cook's who had already seized my other horses. No, I did not buy Edwy for the purpose of pledging him to Cook and Co. in satisfaction of a debt. Cook and Co.'s debt was the principal one I had other debts. I was led away when I bought the horses, with the hope of paying for them. I bought one of the other three horses from Mr. Harrison, who is in the civil service, a very young man. I undertook to pay him the next day. I should think this was 3 days before I pledged the horse to Cook and Co. I can't swear it was not less than three days before. The other two horses were bought, one from Cook's own stable, that is paid for; the other from Moore, Hickey and Co., of which all is paid, but about 200 rupees. I have always kept my horses at Cook and Co. I have not paid all their standing. I gave Col. Watson 1,200 rupees, I was to give Mr. Harrison 1,200 rupees. Cook and Co. have advanced me money. They said, I understood, "how very extraordinary he should buy of others and not pay us." I am not in Cook and Co.'s power. I am very little in their debt now besides for the horses. None of the horses have been sold.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarke.—I wrote the letter at Dr. Sawyers's dictation. I objected to it, because it was not true; he said no matter, write it, and I will find means to get the horse.

Wm. Anderson.—Edwy has always stood in the same name. I am book-keeper to Cook and Co. We have not had any horses of Dr. Sawyers's standing in our stables Mr. Atkinson was in September indebted to Cook and Co. in 5,600 Rs. and his monthly bills, about one thousand 8 or 900 Rs. sicca, for buggy hire, stabling of horses, &c. Col. Watson paid the 5,600 Rs. through Cockerell and Co. I saw Dr. Sawyers in September at a room in the Club; he told me that he had seen documents, and papers of Mr. Atkinson, from which it

appeared to him that Messrs. Cook and Co. need not be afraid they ought to give Mr. Atkinson time. Mr. Atkinson owed him, Dr. Sawyers, money; he was not afraid of losing his money, and they therefore need not be. This was said in September.

Cross examined by Mr. Leith.—I am now intimate with Mr. Atkinson—I am his brother-in-law. The horses were never seized—I mean seized under process of this Court. They were merely detained for their keep: they were also, mortgaged for the acceptance. The horses were not seized at all, they were only detained, when Mr. Atkinson wanted, at Dr. Sawyer's advice, to remove the horses from Cook's to Hunter's. Mr. Atkinson, rather than that we, (Cook and Co.) should trouble Colonel Watson about the acceptance, pledged all the four horses in satisfaction of the bill. The horses stood all four at Cook's long before this pledging.

John Gash.—I am an assistant to Cook and Co. I am in the yard department. I know Edwy. I was present when he was first brought to the stables. Mr. Atkinson told me to take charge of Edwy, which was his property. Doctor Sawyers said nothing. He was present. I saw no letter. Edwy is a racing horse. I don't know that he is not qualified. He is qualified to run for the all Arab stakes and for all cups, &c. not to be run for by maiden Arabs only. He is about nine years old. I can't say what weight he would have to carry.

George Skene.—I am in the breaking-in department in Cook's establishment. No letter was brought or delivered with Edwy, to my knowledge. I have seen Dr. Sawyers frequently in the yard. He never gave any direction about Edwy—he never even went to him in his loose box. He never mentioned any claim on Edwy, never went near him.

Colonel Watson's acceptance put in, and payment of it on the 3rd of November admitted.

Mr. Atkinson's letters to Cook and Company, were attempted to be put in by the defendants.

The Advocate-General objected—they had not been marked. The Court gave leave to recall Mr. Atkinson. He stated that both the letters had been put into his hand, in his examination in chief. He proved them to be entirely his hand-writing.

Mr. Prinsep then tendered the letters to be read.

The Advocate-General waived his objection, and the letters were read. They were in substance, urgent entreaties to Cook and Co. for further indulgence, and an offer to give his horses in their stables as a security. In addition to which one of the letters contained an offer from Mr. Atkinson, to mortgage the three horses then standing with Cook and Co. and Edwy to boot. This letter bore date the 25th of August, and Edwy was delivered to Cook and Co. only on the 28th.

The Advocate-General in reply, stated that he found that the case set up for the defence, furnished him in addition to his own case, with two separate cases, on each of which, he would be entitled to a verdict at the hands of the Court. The learned Advocate-General then went through the evidence at great length: he designated the evidence of Mr. Atkinson, as presenting one of the most extraordinary exhibitions; he declined applying to it the epithet he thought it deserved.

The Advocate-General was about to cite Noble v. Adam

The Chief Justice. No property in any chattel can be acquired by fraud, and no person cognizant of the fraud can profit by it.

The Advocate-General went on, and the drift of his argument was, that there was a contemplated fraud when the horse was purchased; and that there must have been a cognizance of the fraud in the persons who received it, Messrs. Cook and Co.,

The Chief Justice. This is certainly a case not turning upon any nice question or doubtful point of law. If it were clear that possession had been given by Dr. Sawyers, or that he had parted with any property in the horse, the law would have been clear. We are satisfied that no property could have passed under this contract.

We consider the transaction as a fraudulent juggle of Mr. Atkinson to get possession of the horse; as far as Mr. Atkinson therefore is concerned, no property in Edwy was passed. Now as far as Messrs Cook and Co. are concerned, if it were quite clear upon the evidence, that they were an innocent party to the fraud, they ought not to suffer, but they have been guilty of great laches. They ought to have made enquiries, instead of which they took the horse at once in order to secure payment for their debt. The evidence of the defendant himself has settled this point, which was doubtful at the close of the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff must, therefore, have a verdict for two thousand rupees.

Verdict for plaintiff for 2,000 rupees.

→ Messrs. Cook and Co. have, since the trial, written to Mr. Harrison to state that they hold his horse at his disposal.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES PATTLE.

Mr. Clarke stated he ought to have moved in this case for a rule nisi this morning, but there was a mistake in the affidavit.

The Chief Justice. Mention it on Monday Mr. Clarke.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 14.

Mr. Clarke was about to move, at the instance of James Pattle, Esq., for a writ of certiorari, to remove a conviction of James Hardwicke Patton, a Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace of the district of the 24-Per-gunnahs.

The Chief Justice.—Mr. Clarke, if you state in your affidavit, that this is a conviction under the 53rd of George 3rd c. 155, then the order goes, as a matter of course; but if you go into a special statement of facts, involving the question of the jurisdiction of this Court, then it becomes a question, whether the Court will grant you even a rule nisi, and I understand from Mr. Justice Malkin, before whom you mentioned the matter on Saturday, that you contemplate taking some such course. If Mr. Patton has acted illegally as a Magistrate of the Zillah, a certiorari from this Court, is not the mode of redress. Mr. Pattle has his remedy in another form.

Mr. Clarke stated, that he had two other grounds in addition to the ground stated in Mr. Pattle's affidavit. The learned Counsel stated his second ground to be under the 33d Geo. 3d c. 52, and that thirdly, Mr. Pattle as a British subject, had a right at common law, to apply for, and upon a satisfactory affidavit, to obtain from this Court, his writ of certiorari.

Mr. Justice Malkin. Your affidavit states that the conviction is under the 105th section of the 53d of Geo. 3d c. 155. (We give the section allotted to by the learned judge, as the whole case turns upon it.)

CV. AND WHEREAS His Majesty's British subjects resident in the British territories in India without the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and the town and Island of Bombay, are now, by law, subject only to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and are exempted from the jurisdiction of the Courts established by the said United Company within the said territories, to which all other persons, whether Natives or others, inhabitants in the said territories without the limits of the towns aforesaid, are amenable: and whereas it is expedient to provide more effectual redress for the Native inhabitants of the said territories, as well in the case of assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, which may be committed by British subjects at a distance from the places where His Majesty's Courts are established, as in case of civil controversies with such British

subjects; as it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Native of India, resident in the East Indies, or parts aforesaid, and without the said towns, in case of any assault, forcible entry, or other injury with force, alleged to have been done against his person or property by a British subject, to complain of such assault, or other injury accompanied with force, not being felony, to the Magistrate of the zillah or district where the alleged offender shall be resident, or in which such offence shall have been committed; and that such Magistrate shall have power and authority, at the instance of the person so complaining, to take cognizance of such complaint, to hear parties, to examine witnesses, and having taken in writing the substance of the complaint, defence, and evidence, to acquit or convict the person accused; and in case of conviction, to inflict upon such person a suitable punishment, by fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees, to be levied in case of non-payment by warrant under the hand of the said Magistrate, and upon any property of the party so convicted which may be found within the said district; and if no such property shall be found within the said district, then it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate, by warrant also under his hand, to commit such offender to some place of confinement within the said zillah or district, which in the judgement of the said Magistrate shall be fit for receiving such offender; or if there shall be no fit place of confinement, then to the goal of the Presidency, to remain there for a period not exceeding two months, unless such fine shall be sooner paid; and it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate to award the whole or any portion of such fine to the party aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury: Provided always, that in all cases of conviction of a British subject, under the provision hereinbefore contained, the Magistrate before whom such conviction shall take place, shall forthwith transmit copies of such conviction, and of all depositions and other proceedings relative thereto, to the Government to which the place wherein the offence was committed is or shall be subordinate. Provided also, that all such fines shall be paid in the first instance to the Magistrate before whom the party offending shall be convicted, and the amount thereof, after making such satisfaction to the party aggrieved, aforesaid, if any, shall be transmitted by such Magistrate to the Clerk of the Crown, or other officer to whom it belongs to receive fines in His Majesty's Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the province within which the offence shall have been committed; and such fines shall and may be disposed of in the same manner as other fines imposed by such Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery: Provided also that all such convictions shall and may be removable by writ of Certiorari into the said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery respectively, in the same manner, and upon the same terms and conditions, and shall be proceeded upon in the same manner in every respect as is directed in the said act of the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, with regard to other convictions before Justice of Peace in the British settlements or territories in India. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent such Magistrate from committing or holding to bail any British subject, charged with any such offence before him, in the same manner as such British subject might have been committed or holden to bail if this act had not been passed, to be of so aggravated a nature as to be a fit subject for prosecution in any of His Majesty's Courts to which such British subject may be amenable.

Now there is nothing disclosed on your affidavit relating to trespass, or assaults upon natives, &c. the conviction is merely for forcibly not giving water, or something of the sort, and then the question arises, is this a conviction under the act of Parliament as stated in the affidavit, and was Mr. Patton acting as a

Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, within the meaning of the act?

Mr. Clarke. The summons is signed by Mr. Patton as a Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace, and it will appear by the roll of this Court, that he has been sworn in as a Justice of the Peace.

The Chief Justice. State your facts, Mr. Clarke, on which you ground your application.

Mr. Clarke then stated the substance of Mr. Pattle's affidavit.

Schedule A referred to in Mr. Pattle's Affidavit.

JAMES PATTLE, Esq., &c. &c. &c., Ballygunge.

Whereas it appears before me, J. H. Patton, Magistrate of the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, that you have directly and indirectly interdicted access to a tank situated at Ballygunge, which has heretofore been the public resort of the neighbourhood for the supply of water, such conduct being in contempt of my authority and in violation of an award of Court, you are therefore hereby required to appear before me in person at my Court House at Allipore on Friday, the 14th current, at 12 o'clock, to answer to the above charge, or depute some person legally empowered to act on your behalf.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 13th day of October, 1836.

(Signed) J. H. PATTON, Magistrate and
Justice of the Peace.

[Schedule A., referred to in the following affidavit.]

To JAMES HARDWICKE PATTON, Esq.,

Magistrate of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.

SIR,—Whereas you did on the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord Christ, 1836, take the examinations of Bhurreeem Bux Bhisty, Shubraty Khan Khidmutgar, Bissenath Durwan, Kho'laeyar Khan Jemadar, Jummul Burkundaze, and Rukim Ooddeen Burkundaze; and, upon such examinations, did issue a roobacarry of the Foujdarry Court of Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, dated the day and year last aforesaid, whereby you ordered, that a fine of two hundred rupees to Government be taken from the Mooktear (that is to say, one Moonsee Sudder Ooddeen Ahmed,) of the Defendant, (that is to say, Mr. James Pattle,) which said Mooktear was then, and who had appeared in the capacity of Mooktear of the said Mr. J. Pattle and answered the suit as Mr. Pattle himself in person; and, by the said roobacarry you further ordered, that if the said fine was not paid within twenty-four hours, that the Nazir should make his report, when suitable orders would be issued, by virtue of which said roobacarry, order or conviction, the said Mr. J. Pattle was fined, and has been actually compelled to pay to the proper officer of the said Foujdarry Court the sum of two hundred rupees; and, whereas it appears, that the said Mr. James Pattle was not complained against, by, or tried before you on the charge of any native inhabitant of India, but that the charge or complaint was made by one Francis Kirchhoffer, who is not a native inhabitant of India; and, whereas, the said Mr. J. Pattle was not charged before you with, nor convicted of any assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied with force against the property or person of any native inhabitant of India, nor was any evidence adduced before you at the said trial, or investigation of such offence having been committed by the said Mr. J. Pattle; and, whereas, the said trial or investigation took place and was concluded on, and the said roobacarry is dated the 14th day of October last, past; whereas, it appears, by the said roobacarry, that you received in evidence against the said Mr. J. Pattle a certain kufeyut or report of the ~~death of the deceased~~, dated the 15th day of the said

month of October, and which must have been made after the said trial was concluded, and all the parties from the same had been departed from the said Foujdarry Court; and, moreover, that the said roobacarry, order, or conviction, was irregular, and illegal; wherefore, the said Mr. James Pattle being resolved to seek a remedy for the great injury which he has received, and sustained by means of the said roobacarry, order, or conviction, we do hereby, on behalf of the said Mr. James Pattle, according to the form of the statute in that case made and provided, give you notice, that His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, will, in six days from the time of your being served with this notice, or as soon after as counsel can be heard, be moved on behalf of the said Mr. James Pattle, for a writ of certiorari, to issue out of, and under the seal of the said Court, and to be directed to you for the removal of the said record, or roobacarry, or order of conviction, into His Majesty's said Supreme Court of Judicature, dated this 5th day of November, 1836.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

HEDGER AND SMAILEY,

Attorney for the said Mr. James Pattle.

(In the Supreme Court, &c.)

WILLIAM SMAILEY, of Hastings Street, in the town of Calcutta, gentleman, one of the attorneys of this honorable Court, maketh oath and saith, that on Saturday, the 5th day of November, now instant, about the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, this deponent received from the interpreter of this honorable Court, a translation of a certain roobacarry of the Zillah Court of the 24-Pergunnahs, which was immediately forwarded to Mr. Longueville Clarke, the Counsel of Mr. James Pattle, to prepare the draft of a notice of an application to this Court, for a writ of certiorari, and that at about the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the said Counsel sent to the office of this deponent the draft of the notice hereunto annexed and marked with the letter A, with instructions, to have the same served that evening, if possible, in order to save the term which was drawing to a close. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, thereupon engrossed the said notice and proceeded to Allipore, in the Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, in the province of Bengal, for the purpose of personally serving James Hardwicke Patton, Esquire, Magistrate of the said Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, with a notice, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, arrived at the gate, at the entrance into the compound, or garden of the place of residence of the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, situate at Allipore aforesaid, about half-past 7 o'clock in the afternoon, which gate was wide open, and this deponent, being in his palanquin carriage, drove inside of the said compound. And this deponent further saith, that when he, this deponent, had got inside of the said outer gate of the said compound, about 20 yards, the durwan, or one of the servants of the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, called out to this deponent to stop, which this deponent immediately did, and upon the said durwan or servant coming up to this deponent's carriage, this deponent gave him, the said durwan or servant, his this deponent's card, and desired him to take it in to his master, upon which, the said durwan or servant went towards the house of the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, with the said card of this deponent. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, followed the said durwan or servant slowly towards the house of the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, and that when this deponent arrived under the portico of the house of the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, he, this deponent, was requested by the servants in waiting at the door to remain in his carriage until their master sent for him, and where this deponent accordingly waited for the space of about 8 minutes. And

this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, was then desired to go into their master, upon which, this deponent left his baggage and walked into the house of the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, and delivered to the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, the said notice, a copy of which is hereto annexed marked with the letter A. And this deponent further saith, upon this deponent's delivering the said notice to the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, he, the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, asked this deponent what it was, upon which, this deponent informed the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, that it was a notice of an intended application to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in the matter of Mr. Pattle, upon which, the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, seemed much surprized, and said, if that is the case, I must be very particular, and called out to his servants to send for Sergeant Loyd or Floyd and a karanee. And this deponent further saith, that the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, then went to a table and read the said notice. And this deponent further saith, that the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, after reading the said, notice, got up and walked up and down the room very fast, and seemingly very angry, repeatedly calling to his servants to know if the sergeant and karanee had arrived. And this deponent further saith, that the said J. H. Patton, Esq., asked this deponent, if he, this deponent, was prepared to meet the consequences of coming to his, the said J. H. Patton's house at that time of night, and said, that he, this deponent, had committed trespass and a breach of the peace, and that he, the said J. H. Patton, Esq., could commit him, this deponent, to prison if he, the said J. H. Patton, Esq., thought proper. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, replied to the said J. H. Patton, Esq., that he, this deponent, did not consider that he had committed a trespass or a breach of the peace, that he, this deponent, was in his, the said J. H. Patton's power, and he, the said J. H. Patton, could do with this deponent as he, the said J. H. Patton, thought proper. And this deponent further saith, that he, the said J. H. Patton, again declared, that he, this deponent, had committed a trespass and made a forcible entry into his grounds, and that Lord Auckland himself could not come into his, the said J. H. Patton's, ground without his, the said J. H. Patton's permission, but must wait at his gate and send in his card. And this deponent further saith, that he, the said J. H. Patton, declared that he was certain that he, this deponent, must have been stopp'd at the gate, which must have been shut, and that he, this deponent, must have forced his way in. And this deponent further saith, that upon the arrival of the Sergeant and Karanee, that the said J. H. Patton had sent for as aforesaid, the said J. H. Patton desired the said karanee to read the said notice which this deponent had served upon the said J. H. Patton, as aforesaid; upon which the said karanee read the said notice aloud in the presence of the said J. H. Patton, Esquire, the said sergeant and his deponent. And this deponent further saith, that after the said karanee had read the said notice the said James H. Patton, said to the said sergeant and karanee that he, this deponent, had served him, the said J. H. Patton, with it and asked this deponent if he had not done so, upon which this deponent replied that he had served notice upon the said J. H. Patton, Esq. And this deponent further saith, that the said J. H. Patton, Esq., appeared very angry and said to this deponent, speaking very loud, that he, the said J. H. Patton, considered the said notice as so much dirt and would not attend or pay the least attention to it or to any thing that did not come from the Clerk of the Crown or Mr. Smolett, and that the service of the said notice upon him, the said J. H. Patton, Esq., by him, this deponent, was a disrespect to him, the said J. H. Patton, Esq., as a magistrate, and therefore disrespect to the Government which he represented; that he, this deponent, had got himself into a very serious scrape, and that he, the said J. H. Patton, could by one word send him, this deponent, to prison in charge of his sergeant then present, but

would not do so; that he, the said J. H. Patton, should keep the said notice, for the purpose of sending it in to Government, for which purpose he, the said J. H. Patton, kept the said notice, otherwise he would tear it up. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, replied to the said J. H. Patton, Esq., that he, this deponent, did not consider that he had treated him the said J. H. Patton, Esq., or the said Government, with disrespect, and that he, this deponent, was in his the said J. H. Patton's power, and that he could send him, this deponent, to prison; and as to the scarp, he, this deponent, would get out of it the best way he could. And this deponent further saith, that the said J. H. Patton, Esq., appeared very angry and addressed his conversation to the said sergeant and karanee, whereupon this deponent requested the said J. H. Patton's permission to go, which being granted, this deponent left the house of the said J. H. Patton, Esq., at Allipore aforesaid. And this deponent lastly saith, that he remained in the said house of the said J. H. Patton, Esq., for the space of about half an hour, and that upon this deponent's quitting the premises of the said J. H. Patton, he found the outer gate wide open in the same manner as it was when this deponent entered the said premises of the said J. H. Patton, Esquire. r

Sworn, &c.

(In the Supreme Court.)

James Pattle of Ballygunge, in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs and province of Bengal, a Senior Merchant, in the service of the East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, maketh oath and saith, that on the eighth day of October last past, a complaint in writing was made to James Hardwicke Patton, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs, in Bengal aforesaid, by one Francis Kirchhoffer against this deponent, and to the truth of which said written complaint the said Francis Kirchhoffer afterwards deposed on oath, and in consequence whereof, as this deponent has been informed and believes, one Kurim Bux Bhisty, Shubraty Khidmutgar, Bissonauli Durwan, Khoeaeyar Khan Jemadar, Jumaul Burkundaze, and Ruhim Oodeen Burkundaze, were respectively examined on oath as witnesses, on the 12th day of the said month of October last past, and their several depositions were reduced into writing. And this deponent further saith, that on the 13th day of the said month of October last past, this deponent received a certain summons or paper writing, which is hereto annexed, and marked with the letter A, and that the signature "J. H. Patton," thereto subscribed, is in the proper hand-writing of the said James Hardwicke Patton; and this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, being much occupied in the discharge of his official duties as Senior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, could not, without inconvenience to public service, attend in person before the said James Hardwicke Patton, and that he, this deponent, therefore, gave a certain mooktarnamah, to one Moonshee Sudder Oodeen Ahmeed, by which this deponent appointed the said Moonshee Sudder Oodeen Ahmeed, to appear before the said James Hardwicke Patton as this deponent's Mooktar, and which is according to the course and practice of the Zillah Courts. And this deponent further saith, that his said mooktar did accordingly attend at the said Zillah Court on the fouzdarry or criminal side thereof on the 14th day of the said month of October last past, when a certain charge was made against this deponent for having in opposition and in disobedience of the order, of the said Court, forcibly not given water to the people, the carriers and drinkers of water, from a tank situate at Ballygunge in the jurisdiction of Thanna Tajeerhaut, and of having shut the door of the said Tank with a lock; and this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, is a British subject and that he has been informed and believes that the said charge or complaint was investigated by and determined on by the said James Hardwicke Patton, in pursuance

of the 115th section of a certain act of parliament, passed in the 53d year of the reign of his late Majesty George the third, chapter 155, whereby authority is given to the Magistrate of the Zillah, or district in which certain offences therein mentioned may be committed, to have cognizance thereof, but by which said act of parliament a writ of certiorari is given to remove such convictions and all proceedings relative to the same, to His Majesty's Supreme Court. And this deponent further saith, that the said investigation of the said, complaint was made and took place before the said James Hardwicke Patton, on the said 14th day of the month, of October last past, in consequence whereof the said James Hardwicke Patton, as such judge and magistrate, did make and issue a certain roobacarry or order of conviction of the said Zillah Court on the Fouzdarry of criminal side thereof, bearing date the day and year last aforesaid, whereby, amongst other things, it was ordered to purport or effect the following. (that is to say) "It is ordered that a fine of 200 rupees to Government be taken from the mooktar of the defendant here present, who has appeared in the capacity of mooktar of Mr. James Pattle, and answered this suit as Mr. Pattle in person, and that if the fine be not paid in twenty-four hours, the nazir make his report, when suitable orders will be issued;" and this deponent further saith, that in consequence of such roobacarry, order, or conviction, he, this deponent, has paid the said sum of 200 rupees to the proper officer of the said Court. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, was not complained against by or tried before the said James Hardwicke Patton upon any charge preferred by a native inhabitant of India, as by the said act of Parliament is required, but that the said charge was preferred by the said Francis Kirchhoffer, who is not a native of India but who was, as this deponent has heard and believes, born in that part of the united kingdom of our Lord the King called Ireland. And this deponent further saith, he, this deponent hath not been guilty nor was any evidence offered before the said James Hardwicke Patton, of this deponent having been guilty of any assault or any forceable entry or other injury accompanied with force, against the property or person of any native of India, for this deponent saith that he, this deponent, hath not committed any assault nor was there any evidence adduced before the said James Hardwicke Patton of this deponent's having committed any assault on the person of any native of India or of any other person whomsoever. And this deponent further saith, that he hath not committed any forceable entry or other injury accompanied with force against the property of any native of India or of any other person whomsoever; for this deponent saith that the only charge against this deponent in which the word force is mentioned, is that he, this deponent, hath forcibly not given water to the people the carriers and the drinkers of water from a tank situated at Ballygunge. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, cannot comprehend or understand what the meaning of such charge is, it appearing to this deponent that the word forcibly has been introduced for the mere purpose of bringing the charge within the purview of the said statute of his late majesty, but without being at all relative to the matter complained of; and this deponent further saith, that it appears in and by the said roobacarry, order, or conviction, that a part of the grounds of such decision of the said James Hardwicke Patton was a certain kifayut or report of the Omlah of the Thannah made on and bearing date the 15th day of the said month of October last past, whereas the said trial or investigation took place on and the said roobacarry bore date the 14th day of the said month of October last past. And this deponent further saith, that neither he, this deponent, nor his said mooktar, as he, this deponent, has been informed and believes, ever saw or heard of or were in any way acquainted with the contents of the said kifayut or report, nor was the said kifayut or report, as this deponent has been informed and believes, verified by the

oath of any person or persons, whomsoever, but that the same is an exaggerated statement couched in servile and adulatory language, which of itself ought to make it incredible instead of forming the ground work of a judicial proceeding. And this deponent further saith, that the said kifayut or report which the said James Hardwicke Patton has made part of the ground of his said roobacarry, order, or conviction, is a return or reply to a certain purwannah or order issued to one Hajjee Golam Hussain, the acting darogah of the Thannah Tajeerhaut, bearing date the said 14th day of the said month of October last, past, and which said purwannah was directed to be issued in and by the said roobacarry, order, or conviction of the said James Hardwicke Patton, so that the return or answer given to the purwannah directed by the said roobacarry, order, or conviction, is made part of the grounds for making or passing such roobacarry, order or conviction.

Sworn, the 10th November, 1836.

The learned Council having read the affidavits, submitted, that from the several irregularities disclosed, on the face of them in the proceedings of Mr. Patton, he had shewn enough to the Court, to entitle him to his writ of certiorari.

The Chief Justice. The irregularities are not the question: if we have jurisdiction, you have disclosed more than enough, upon your affidavits, to entitle you, not as you ask merely for a rule nisi, but for a rule absolute in the first instance. If it is a conviction under the 53d Geo. 3d c. 155, then you will get your certiorari; if under any other statute, state it, and shew it to the Court, and you will be entitled to your writ.

Mr. Clarke then went to his argument. The learned Counsel stated that he had three grounds, on which he meant to rely, to shew the jurisdiction in the Court, in this matter.

1st.—The conviction was under the 53d of the King; 2dly—by the 155th section of the 33d of Geo. 3d, c. 52, it is enacted that the convictions and proceedings, before *Justices of the Peace only*, shall be removable by writ and certiorari, into the Supreme Court—but by the 105th section of the 53d Geo. 3d c. 155, the words *Magistrate of the Zillah*, are introduced, and nothing is said about *Justices of the Peace*, and the object of the Legislature, in framing this enactment, is evident, by the words of preamble tacked to this clause; they are in substance: whereas up to the time of framing the act, British subjects resident in the territories in India were not subject to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Magistrates, and that it was expedient to provide more effectual redress, in the cases specified in the act, that is; in cases of *assault, forcible entry and other injuries accompanied with force*, and committed by British subjects on natives of India resident in the East Indies; therefore jurisdiction over such offenders, was given by the act to the Zillah Magistrate. This, therefore, is the *only act*, under which the Magistrate of a Zillah, has jurisdiction over British subjects. It therefore is the Act under which only Mr. Patton can have convicted in the present instance; he has no jurisdiction over Mr. Pattle, but in virtue of this Act, the conviction, therefore, must be under this Act, and the Act gives a writ of certiorari! It is in vain to say, because he has improperly acted, or exceeded his authority therefore your Lordships will not interfere, because that would amount to a denial of justice. By the provisions of the act, Mr. Pattle, over whom the clause gives Mr. Patton jurisdiction, has his remedy provided him against the abuses of this authority by the person exercising it—he has no other remedy. The commissioner will not take the case; and if your Lordships also refuse to take it because you are not satisfied of your jurisdiction, where I would ask, can Mr. Pattle go for his remedy?—he can find no redress in the superior Mofussil Court, if your Lordships refuse him any in this; and from all this it would appear, that all that a Zillah

Magistrate need do in similar cases, to protect himself in the wrongful exercise of his authority would be, to exceed his authority to such a degree that no Court will take cognizance of his conduct; and thus he would elude the act. The Court will exercise its powers, when the Magistrate has been guilty only of slight transgressions of the act, or where he has not exceeded his authority at all; but when he boldly steps beyond all limits, then the Court will not interfere to check him, because he has trespassed so far. Had the charge against Mr. Pattle been made before the passing of this act, Mr. Patton must have said—"I have no authority, go to the Supreme Court. Mr. Pattle is a British subject, I have no jurisdiction over him!" But since the 55th Geo. 5. c. 155, he does not say that; but he acts under this statute which gives him his powers, and yet the commissioner and this Court both say, when asked to interfere, no; the act of Mr. Patton is so illegal that we will give you no redress whatever. The learned Counsel then stated that his 2d point was, that he had a right to have the proceedings removed in order that when brought up, he might find out, whether Mr. Patton acted as a Magistrate or as a Justice of the Peace, the summons was signed J. H. Patton Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace, and if he acted as Justice of the Peace, the learned Counsel stated, Mr. Pattle was entitled to his certiorari under the 13d section of the 33d Geo. 3d. c. 52, by which section, all convictions, &c. by Justices of the Peace under that act, are removable by certiorari, into the superior Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivers, i. e. the Supreme Court, within six months after the conviction.

The learned Counsel's third point was, that he had the right to his certiorari at common law. The judges of the Supreme Court, by the 4th section of the Charter, had all the jurisdiction and authority of the Court of Kings Bench at Home, throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. At common law every British subject has an inalienable right to his right writ of certiorari, which right cannot be taken away, even by Act of Parliament. Mr. Clarke then cited King v. Wm. Wright, to the 330th page of his own book. In which it was laid down by Sir Charles Grey then Chief Justice, that this Court, as a Court of Oyer and Terminer had the power to grant a criminal information against any person whatever residing within the Company's territories, (though not otherwise subject to the jurisdiction) in those cases, in which the King's Bench in England could grant a criminal information. It is true this is a certiorari, and not a criminal information, but the principle is the same, in both, at least so long as for the purposes of the present application. The learned Counsel then cited King v. Haines Ist, Ryaa and Moody's Reports and 2d, Burr. 1040. A certiorari does not go, for the purpose of trying merits but in order to see if the Court below, has not exceeded its limits. The jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench, is only taken away by the express words of a statute; this Court possesses the same powers, and unless taken away by express words of a statute, the common law right of British subjects to sue out their certiorari from this Court, remains as it was introduced into this country, previously to the 13th Geo. 3d. He here cited the King versus Jukes. 3d Term R. 542.

Mr. Pattle would have a right to his Habeas Corpus, if Mr. Patton instead of finding him, had put him into prison. If my friends when they come to shew cause, should succeed, in persuading the Court, that it cannot grant a certiorari, by the same rule the Court could not issue its writ of Habeas Corpus.

The learned Counsel then contended, that his grounds for his application were not slight, but, on the contrary, very full and satisfactory; before he concluded he would make a few observations on the affidavit of service of the notice on Mr. Patton. It was the

affidavit of Mr. Smalley; every one knew that Mr. Smalley was of all men pre-eminently mild, bland, and inoffensive, and yet did Mr. Patton tell him, that the service upon him of the notice was a contempt of his authority and an insult, and a contempt of the authority of Government itself. Now these were heavy charges to be made by a civilian high in office; Mr. Smalley naturally felt a wish to exculpate himself, and it was for this reason, that he mentioned the circumstance, in order to account for the notice of these matters in the affidavit of service.

Chief Justice. It is not for us necessary to enter at present into all these statements. Mr. Clarke, had come here with a very slight affidavit of facts, we should have granted your certiorari absolute in the first instance, and almost as a matter of course. The ground on which you make your application, is that the conviction is under the 55 Geo., 3rd c. 155, under which it is quite clear Mr. Pattle is entitled to his writ. Mr. Pattle swears he believes the conviction is under this statute, and that is sufficient—you may take your rule nisi, which is all you ask for.

Mr. Clarke. As this is the state of your Lordship's opinion, perhaps you will give me a rule absolute.

Chief Justice. No, Mr. Clarke, we will give you only what you have applied for. Rule nisi granted.

NILCOMUL PAUL CHOWDRI. v. GOPEEMOHUN
CHATTERJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lieth moved to make a rule absolute.

The Advocate-General put in affidavits, which the Court were of opinion, answered fully Mr. Lieth's case and the order for an attachment was therefore discharged against all the parties who appeared to shew cause against the rule.

The case of Mr. Pattle appeared to excite great interest. The Court was crowded with civilians, many of them high in office.

The Court took motions during the rest of the day.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15,

SAWYERS v. FITTS AND OTHERS

Mr. Prinsep mentioned this case and announced his intention of moving for a new trial.

The Chief Justice told him to mention it on Thursday.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN AND OTHERS v. ROBERT SPANISH.

The Advocate-General moved that an alteration be made in the decree in this cause, by which at present the boys and girls admitted as students in the Martiniers' charity were required to be the children of Christian inhabitants of Calcutta. The alteration asked for by the Advocate was that the boys and girls should be the offspring of Christian parents generally, and not restricted to residence in Calcutta. Order granted to vary the terms of the decree, according to the motion of the Advocate-General.

SAWYERS v. FITTS.

Mr. Prinsep moved for a new trial.

The grounds were verdict against evidence, and direction against law. The plaintiff is a member of the Medical Board, and also a sporting character; his evidence

was founded on that of Captain Carter, his racing associate, and was to the effect that the horse had been sold previous to the 27th of August. The horse was sent down to Calcutta with a note "please to receive Dr. Sawyers's horse Edwy," the other evidence was that of the syce, and a demand by Mr. Shaw, the Attorney. This was all the evidence for the plaintiff.

The learned counsel then went into the evidence of the defendant, and stated that the case appeared to him to turn on the letter of Mr. Atkinson, dated the 25th of August.

The learned counsel, in answer to a question from the bench, said that he contended that Atkinson had a property in a horse, and cited *Basker v. Patten* 5th Term reports, in which a horse obtained by swindling was yet so far the property of the swindler, that he could pledge it, and the pledgee recover the horse in an action of trover, and that, even after a conviction for swindling, and the Court, if there had been a jury, ought to have directed them to find whether Cook and Co. had any knowledge of the horse having been obtained by Atkinson by *undue means*. Now, if ready money is the custom in all horse transactions,—how is it possible for the dealers, Cook and Co., to know that the horse had not been paid for.

The whole question ought to turn upon whether Cook and Co. had notice of any improper pretences made use of by Atkinson to obtain the horse. The case in the 5th term reports, turns upon this, whether the plaintiff, the pledgee, had notice of the swindling, even after a conviction.

Chief Justice.—The whole argument of the case you cite, is that there was a property in the *bona fide* holder, though no property passed to the fraudulent pledger.

Mr. Prinsep.—After much argument, contended that it was a misdirection to say, that no property passed in the horse to Atkinson, and secondly, that it was a misdirection to say that Cook and Co., had not made due enquiry as to the mode in which the horse was obtained, for they were not called on to make any such enquiry: the learned Counsel then went at great length into the case. Atkinson was living at the Club with Sawyers, a bosom friend almost of the Doctor, and of Colonel Watson, who states himself quite satisfied with Atkinson's circumstances, and tells Cook and Co. they ought also to be satisfied. Edwy was never pledged, he was merely sent to their stable; he owed Cook and Co. only 1,700 rupees, and they held 3 other horses in their stable at the time, more than security for their debt: what could they therefore want with the further security of Edwy? They had the acceptance of Colonel Watson on the bill, they had therefore no motive to doubt the sales of Edwy, nor had they any motive to make any enquiries as to how Atkinson came by Edwy; there is nothing here to create or excite suspicion in their minds, so as to put them on making enquiries. The first pledge of Edwy was only on the 6th of September. Cook and Co. only objected to his removing his horses to the other stables; they thought it very odd, that he did not pay them, and yet bought a rare horse; they thought he was perhaps going too fast, and therefore detained the horses.

Mr. Justice Grant.—I know nothing more calculated to put a tradesman on his guard, than a person in Atkinson's situation, buying horses to speculate on the turf.

Mr. Prinsep designated the conduct of Dr. Sawyers in dictating the terms of the letter from Atkinson to Cook and Co., and his observation "oh! write, and I will find means to get the horse," as a piece of jockeyship. The Gentleman Jockey had the best of it.

The Chief Justice in the course of the argument stated "our verdict was on the ground, that Atkinson having obtained the horse by a *fraud*, no property could pass; and that as Cook and Co. did not use due diligence and care, they therefore could derive no property in the horse through Atkinson," (this is almost in the very terms of our report,—*REP.*!)

Mr. Prinsep.—How could Cook and Co., go round and ask of Mr. Harrison or Mr. Sawyers and say, "oh! we have a horse of Mr. Atkinson which has been standing in our stable for the last 10 days; Mr. Atkinson is living as a gentleman, and moving in the best society;

he has, it is true, bought a horse of us, and we have been paid, and yet we wish you would tell us if you have been paid for this horse?" now this is what is imposed on Cook and Co., by this verdict, and for not having done so, they have been fined in the sum of 2,000 Rs. the fancy price of Edwy, who, according to Captain Carter, is not now worth that sum of money.

The learned counsel animadverted on the conduct of Dr. Sawyers, in putting his syce into the box to prove the delivery of a letter with the horse to Cook and Co., which letter never probably went out of the club.

The Chief Justice. We are of opinion that there is not the slightest ground for granting the rule for a new trial, which Mr. Prinsep has moved for. At the time the horse was sent to Cook and Co., they had seized Mr. Atkinson's horse for their keep, they had not, therefore, a very good opinion of the solvency of their customer, they at the same time held his bill due the next day for 5,600 Rs.—that was another circumstance not likely to improve their confidence in him.

The learned Judge stated other circumstances in the case, which we did not catch, and he concluded that under all the circumstances Messrs. Cook and Co. had not used proper caution, and diligence in making enquiries.

Mr. Justice Grant and Mr. Justice Malkin concurred. *Rule refused.*

GABRIEL VIGNON V. EDWARD BRIGHTMAN.

Mr. Leith applied that Mr. Smoult should bring in certain monies in his hands as Administrator of Edward Brightman; the order was granted, on consent of all parties interested.

Nov. 18, 1836.

THE MALAY PRISONERS.

The Chief Justice observed, that the admiralty sessions had been adjourned to the present day, in order that the Judges might receive answers to certain queries, which they had found it necessary to send in to Government; that they had received answers to those queries, which necessitated further questions, the answers to which would necessitate a resignation to the Straits; they therefore ordered the admiralty sessions to be further adjourned till the first day of the next term, and the prisoners were remanded till that day.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES PATTLE, ESQ.

The Advocate-General stated, that by consent of Mr. Clarke he postponed shewing cause against the order nisi granted in this case to a future day, and that if he shewed cause at all the argument should be taken to have been in the previous term.

The Chief Justice directed it to be mentioned in the minute of the Prothonotary, that the matter was postponed by consent.

The Court then proceeded to take other motions, but they were of no public interest.

MONDAY, NOV. 21.

ABRAHAM ROSE V. MICHAEL NEWSON AND CHARLES ROSE.

This was an action to recover the balance of an account. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Clarke for plaintiff.

The Advocate-General for defendant.

MOOTHORNNAUTH MULLICK V. SHAIK ALADDIN.

This was an action to recover damages from the defendant for breach of contract.

The plaintiff is the owner of the Turret Bazaar.

The defendant is a butcher, and took advances from Moothornnauth Mullick, and signed an agreement

whereby he bound himself to sell meat in the Tivetta Bazaar. The defendant subsequently left the Tivetta Bazaar, and went to the Bazaar of Doctor Jackson, in the Murtumtollah, and for this breach of contract the action was brought.

Verdict for plaintiff—damages 954 rupees.

Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep for plaintiff.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for defendant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

ESQUIRE AND ANOTHER V. LOW AND OTHERS.

This was an action on the common money counts, to recover a sum of 17,000 sicca rupees with interest since 1824, from the Calcutta Insurance Company.

This case lasted three days, the time being chiefly consumed in arguments upon the reception, or rejection of the documentary evidence upon which the proof of the case necessarily depended.

Mr. Prinsep, with whom was Mr. Clarke, stated the case. It appears that in the year 1823, Esquire and Co., the plaintiffs, Spanish merchants resident in Chili, constituted the late firm of Scott and Company, of Calcutta, their correspondents, and according to the plaintiff's case an association for trading was formed between Scott and Co. and Esquire and Co. The Ship *Stanmore*, was despatched from Calcutta to Chili, some time in the year 1823, Chili was then in a state of revolutionary insurrection against Spain, and the Ship which sailed sometimes under English colours, sometimes under Spanish, was taken by a Spanish cruiser, as being the property of Spanish subjects in revolt against their parent state.

The ship was abandoned by the owners, and the Calcutta Insurance Company paid the policy, having accepted the abandonment. The ship was subsequently dispatched to Calcutta, and the freight, &c. was taken by the underwriters, the action was brought to recover the sum above named, as part of the wages, and expenses of the ship during the return voyage, paid by the plaintiffs subsequent to the acceptance of the abandonment by the insurers, and, as the plaintiffs contended, on account of the underwriters.

This, we believe, was the case attempted to be proved by the plaintiffs.

The Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Dobbs, argued for a nonsuit, but the Court put him on his defence. There were set up two technical grounds of defence. 1st. Want of privity between the defendants, and the plaintiffs, that is that the money laid out defraying the expenses of the ship was not paid at the request or desire of the defendants; and secondly, the statute of limitations; but the main ground of defence was, that there was at the time the policy was effected, a war between old Spain and her Spanish-American colonies, and that the concealment of this fact from the underwriters by Scott and Co., who, as agents of Esquire and Co. effected the Insurance, was a fraud upon the underwriters. These were, we believe, the grounds of defence set up.

Mr. Prinsep replied at very considerable length.

The Chief Justice delivered the verdict of the Court at some length. We understood his Lordship to say generally, the verdict must be for the defendants: either the assertion of that which is false, or the concealment of that which is true, will operate as a bar to the plaintiff recovering. The underwriters were ignorant that the *Stanmore* was a Spanish ship; had they known this the premium would have been larger: the concealment, therefore, was a fraud upon the underwriters. The plaintiffs have already recovered what they were not entitled to, by the adjustment of the policy, they cannot recover any thing further.

Verdict for defendants.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

MOOREHAN AND ANOTHER V. SHAIK SCHICUNDER.

Mr. Prinsep, with whom was Mr. Clarke, stated, that the action was trover for a thousand cow hides. Plaintiffs are partners in Dinapore, and in the habit of sending goods for sale at Calcutta; there were directions that the goods should be delivered to Khoda Bux, the goods got into the hands of the Defendant who detains them, and we now bring our action to recover them back or their value.

The Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Leith, appeared for the defence.—Verdict for defendant.

JOYMONEY DORSEY V. SEROOSONDERY DORSEY.

The Court was occupied all day in trying this issue. The question is, whether the husband of the two widows, gave at his death, a power or authority to adopt a son: one widow sets up an authority to adopt his grandson, the other widow denies this and sets up a sole authority to adopt generally: the trial of these wives is likely to last for several days.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Leith, and Mr. Grant, for the Plaintiff.

Mr. Clarke, Mr. Osbrone, and Mr. Nott, for the Defendant.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES PATTLE, ESQ.

The Advocate-General shewed cause against the order nisi for a certiorari to the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, T. H. Patton, Esq., to remove a conviction made by him on the Foundary side of the Zillah Court, on James Pattle, Esq., a senior merchant in the Company's service.

The learned counsel stated, that he appeared to shew cause on behalf of Government, and that he should not have appeared but for certain doctrines laid down by his friend, Mr. Clarke, in moving for the order nisi. The learned counsel contended that the Supreme Court possesses no power over the Mofussil, but in cases where such power was giving to it by act of Parliament.

The Chief Justice stated, that the Court had also power under the charter.

The Advocate-General. Yes, by charter also in some points. The Court then has no power, but by act of Parliament or by the charter, the 53d of Geo. 2d c. 155, is the only act which gives to this Court a right to issue the writ of certiorari, to remove proceedings from the Court of the Magistrate of a Zillah, and that only in such cases, as are mentioned in the act, giving the jurisdiction. There are many requisites necessary to enable the Court to issue its certiorari under this act of Parliament. The injury complained of must be made upon a native, and accompanied with force; now, Mr. Pattle's affidavit itself discloses the fact, that a native was not the complainant in the case which the conviction was made, and that, on the contrary, the complainant was one Kirchhoffer, a native of Ireland, and that the injury complained of was not an injury accompanied with force. The learned counsel expressed his surprise, that Mr. Pattle should have imagined himself convicted under the 53rd. of Geo. 3rd. c. 155. That act was not made for the protection of the natives of Ireland, but for the native of India, and he could not imagine what was the nature of that gentleman's mind, at the time he made his affidavit and swore to his belief of the conviction being under the act. There has been no conviction at all made on Mr. Pattle under this act. The conviction is not for any injury committed with force upon any one by Mr. Pattle; the conviction which I admit, is a conviction of Mr. Pattle for a contempt of Court and of his authority as Magistrate of the Zillah. Now the affidavit of Mr. Patton, expressly denies that the conviction was not under the act of Parliament, but under the regulations of Government; which regulation or what, I will not disclose, that is not necessary. The conviction has not been made under the only act under which this Court has the power to issue its certiorari. This is expressly sworn by Mr. Patton, the maker, therefore disclosed on the affidavit, which would warrant the

issuing of the certiorari is now negatived, and the writ cannot go.

We understand the learned Advocate-General to lay down the doctrine, that a British subject had no right at common law in this country to his writ of certiorari; and that this Court had not the power to remove by certiorari the conviction by a Zillah Magistrate of a British subject, unless that conviction were under the 53rd Geo. 3d. c. 155.

Mr. Clarke, in support of the rule, addressed the Court at very considerable length. The learned counsel contended, first, that there was nothing in the affidavit of Mr. Patton which went to shew that the conviction was not under the 53rd of Geo. 3rd. c. 155 except the mere assertion to this effect, which was directly refuted and contradicted by the facts set out in the affidavit itself.

First, the summons was issued to Mr. Pattle to attend before Mr. Patton and answer the complaint signed by Mr. Patton as justice of the peace. Mr. Pattle attended by his vakeel, witnesses were examined, the cause entertained, and the conviction duly and deliberately thereupon made. It is not shewn that Mr. Pattle knew any thing of any previous order made with respect to the tank, upon another person by Mr. Patton, and there can therefore be no disobedience of this order assumed, in order to support the affidavit of Mr. Patton, that the conviction was for a contempt of an order of the Court: and of his, Mr. Patton's, authority as a Magistrate. Mr. Patton cannot be supposed to have contemned an order, which it is not shewn or sworn he ever saw, or even knew of the existence of. Now, if the conviction has been made by Mr. Patton as Magistrate of the Zillah, it must have been made under the 53rd Geo. 3. c. 155, for that is the only act under which a Zillah Magistrate has any authority whatever over a British subject. If not made under that act, the conviction is wholly illegal, and that is a reason, why this Court should give Mr. Pattle relief and grant the certiorari. If the conviction be made by Mr. Patton as a justice of the peace, then, under the 33rd Geo. 3. c. 52, section 153, Mr. Pattle has a right to his certiorari. If he has acted under neither of these statutes, then he has exceeded his authority, or acted altogether without law, or both, and then the cases in the 2d Burrows, and in 1st Manning and Ryland, apply. Under the 4th section of the charter this Court has all the powers of the Court of King's Bench throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and Mr. Pattle, as a British subject, has a right to his certiorari, which cannot be taken away by regulation, or by any thing, but the express words of an act of Parliament. It would have been fairer had my friend disclosed the Regulations under which the conviction was had, but until a contempt of the Zillah Court be shewn in Mr. Pattle, he, as a British subject, is not amenable to Regulation Law, and if in contempt, Regulation Law is not necessary, for every Court has an inherent power to punish contempt of its authority or process supposing such contempts to be clearly made out. Here there is no pretence whatever except in the assertion in Mr. Patton's affidavit, that there is any contempt whatever by Mr. Pattle of the authority of Mr. Patton as the Zillah Magistrate.

Mr. Osborne followed in support of the rule. He stated that he came there prepared to urge a legal argument in support of the rule, and nothing else; but the Advocate-General had thought proper to comment on the affidavits of Mr. Pattle, he should permit himself therefore a word or two on Mr. Patton. The learned Counsel then proceeded to animalvert on the conduct of Mr. Patton, in coming into Court, and swearing an affidavit to prevent the removal of his own proceedings into this Court, in order, if found wrong, to have them set right. A British subject, swore himself aggrieved by the judicial conduct of Mr. Patton, and yet Mr. Patton who had committed the wrong and injury, comes into Court to support by affidavit his own acts as a Magistrate. There was a want both of dignity and propriety in such conduct. The learned counsel was then proceeding in further comments on Mr. Patton, when he was stopped by the Court, who directed him to confine himself to the point of law. He then went shortly over the same ground of argument previously held by Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Grant followed, and after an able and argumentative address, concluded with some every cutting

observations, on the eager and slightly interest taken by Mr. Patton in this matter. The whole question was whether his proceedings in the case should be removed in order, if found erroneous, to be set right. There were appeals daily in this Supreme Court from the decisions of their Lordships, and yet no one of their Lordships thought it necessary to swear affidavits, to stand behind the back of their counsel, or to use their endeavours to check the appeal.

The Court, after considerable deliberation, gave their judgment.

The Chief Justice stated, that there was a difference on the Bench which he very much regretted, but stated that he was of opinion the rule should be discharged. The Court has no jurisdiction to remove the convictions of Magistrates of Zillahs made on British subjects, but under the 53rd Geo. 3rd. c. 155, the affidavit denies that the conviction is under this act, and states it to be under certain regulations of the Bengal Government—we have no power to issue the writ of certiorari, and have no means of quashing the conviction were it returned into Court. The Magistrate may have acted illegally, and without authority—he may be responsible on the criminal side of the Court, but we can do nothing in the present proceeding, a Court having no jurisdiction over a British subject, which may or may not be the case in this instance, has still a jurisdiction over all persons, for contempt.

Mr. Justice Grant also regretted that there should exist any difference on the Bench. This is the case of a British subject who swears he believes he has been convicted under the 53rd Geo. 3rd. c. 155. The Magistrate swears, he did not make the conviction under the 53rd Geo. 3rd, now the act itself sets forth that at the time of making it, there existed in the Zillah Magistrate no jurisdiction over British subjects—this is an express Parliamentary declaration. The Magistrate admits a conviction of a British subject, but not under the act. Now, the affidavit of Mr. Patton sets forth a conviction: it contains all the essentials of a conviction—summons issued to Mr. Pattle, attendance by his vakeel, cause entertained, and conviction made after examination of witnesses, and a full investigation of the matter. Now there is no contempt shewn here, this is in itself an initiatory proceeding, and fully disclosed by the affidavit of Mr. Patton himself; a contempt of course may be punished, it is an indictable offence, but this is no contempt.

The Advocate-General says there is a conviction of a British subject contrary to Law; now Mr. Patton cannot be allowed to come here and swear that he has proceeded not according to Law, and to make that his excuse for eluding the Court's jurisdiction under the 53rd Geo. 3rd, he cannot be allowed to plead his own wrong in justification of his own illegal acts. I apprehend, therefore, that his conviction is contrary to Law—we cannot take the conviction, to have been according to Law if it were contrary to the only Law under which he could act in the case of a British subject. He has clearly acted under the 53rd Geo. 3rd, only he has exceeded the limit of his authority, and that is an additional reason why the writ of certiorari should go to quash his irregular proceeding. The judgment of Lord Mansfield is express on this point. 2 Burrows, 1040. Every excess of jurisdiction is a proceeding coram non iudice, and is a nullity, it must be set aside. I am of opinion, therefore, that this rule should be made absolute.

Mr. Justice Malkin thought the case one of very considerable difficulty, but under all circumstances of the case was of opinion the writ should not go.

Much had been said upon bar, and much stress laid on the hardship of the case on British subjects. If the certiorari were refused, they had no remedy against the illegal, or capricious convictions of Zillah Magistrates, who had only to swear that the conviction was not under the act, and the certiorari would not go; they could not succeed in an action, or hope to be successful in an indictment. Now he, Mr. Justice Malkin, was not prepared to give the argument much consideration. If the Zillah Magistrate swore falsely, he might be indicted for perjury; and if when the writ did go, he made a false return that the conviction was not under the act, then he also was liable to an indictment for perjury, so that the British subject had his remedy.—Rule discharged. *Hurkaru.*

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

In the Insolvent Court on Saturday an application was made by Mr. Clarke, in the matter of Cruttenden and Co., on behalf of James Mackillop, George Mackillop, James Cullen executor of David Bryce deceased, that the amount of the respective admitted debts due to the petitioner which appear on the schedule, viz Sa. Rs. 4,98,215 due to James Mackillop, Sa. Rs. 3,38,200 due to George Mackillop, and due to Mr. Cullen as executor of D. Bryce 1,20,306. The learned counsel also put in a petition from Thomas Hutton, claiming sicca rupees 1,45,250. The petitions state that the assignee has declined paying a dividend on these claims without the order of the Court, and pray that the Court do now order the assignee to pay the petitioners the dividend now due, and all dividends that may hereafter become due. Mr. Clarke supported his application by an affidavit sworn by Dr. W. Graham, which set forth, that about the commencement of 1827, Mr. Browne, who was then a medical man in Calcutta, and a person enjoying a very extensive and profitable practice, and deriving therefrom an income of not less than sicca rupees 3,000 per mensem, having then in contemplation to enter the then firm of Cruttenden and Co., proposed to sell to the deponent his practice, to which deponent agreed, and this practice has since yielded him a larger sum than sicca rupees 3,000 per mensem;—that Dr. Graham subsequently resigned the service of the Hon'ble Company; and that deponent verily believes Mr. Browne was perfectly satisfied as to the

solvency of the firm he entered and the advantages it held out to him. Also an affidavit sworn by Mr. H. J. Leighton, which set forth that he was admitted a clerk in the lapsed firm in 1824, and so continued until 1833; subsequently he has been employed as clerk to the assignee: that during such period he had access to the books of the firm, and did several times examine the annual balance sheet,—from such examination, access, and general knowledge of the operations of the firm, he believed it in a perfectly solvent and prosperous state being possessed of available assets considerably above the debts then due. Deponent further stated, that Mr. Browne and Mr. Hutton brought into the firm 1,40,000 each when they joined it, and which he verily believes to have been their money.

The application was for a rule nisi, and the learned judge, Sir Benjamin Malkin, intimated that it would be granted on putting in further affidavits, which Mr. Clarke stated were in a state of forwardness. Notices to be given in the newspapers as in the case of Alexander and Co. Cause to be shewn on the 10th of December.

Captain Warlow, on behalf of several Mofussil creditors and self, brought to the notice of the learned judge, that the up-country creditors could not have intelligence of this application, and consequently could not employ counsel to shew cause, unless the time were extended, Sir Benjamin Malkin said, that the order nisi should stand for the 10th proximo, when, if an application were made for time, it would be granted.

Mr. Clarke added that he would make no opposition to an extension of time—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

THE CALCUTTA HUNT.—The Calcutta Hunt meeting took place on the 7th of Nov. at the Race Stand, and was numerously attended. Mr. Hickey was re-elected huntsman for the ensuing year, and with Mr. C. R. Barwell, was requested to continue in the committee. Mr. R. H. Cockerell was elected the remaining member in place of Captain Dashwood, who insisted upon resigning the office. Thanks were accordingly voted him for his past services.

It was then proposed by Mr. Croker, seconded by Mr. Newcome, that as the meeting wished to testify their sense of the services rendered by Mr. C. R. Barwell during the absence of the huntsman, that a vote of thanks be awarded him. This was unanimously agreed to.

The annual accounts were then inspected, and the state of the same considered satisfactory, and with thanks to the Secretary and a request that his services might be continued, the meeting broke up.

LEGACY OF THE LATE MR. MITFORD.—Mr. Mitford, late of the Bengal Civil Service, has left the bulk of his fortune to the Governor-General of India in Council, for the improvement of the city of Dacca. The legacy will amount to many lakhs of rupees; but the will is likely to be disputed.

LAND CUSTOMS.—The Bombay Government has temporarily suspended the onerous land customs in the North Concan, pending the enquiry now prosecuting as to what measure of relief can be finally conceded to that province, which has been long known as one of the heaviest taxed districts in India.

THE SUGAR ACT.—A copy of the Sugar Act, as passed on the 4th of July, has been received by the Chamber of Commerce, direct from the India and China Association, London, and the Chamber is now communicating with Government for the purpose of having immediate steps taken to prepare such preliminary measures as may be necessary to bring it into full operation on the 1st proximo.

JOINT STOCK SUGAR COMPANY.—A scheme has been put out in London for a Joint Stock Sugar Company, to promote the cultivation of that important staple in Bengal.

LORD AUCKLAND'S LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT.—With the view to encourage a taste for literature and science in this country, Lord Auckland has commenced a series of parties similar to those of the Duke of Sussex and of the late Sir Joseph Banks. The first of these was given on the night of the 8th Nov., and notwithstanding the select nature of it, there were about two hundred invitations issued, and the rooms crowded.

THE ADELAIDE.—The *Adelaide*, Capt. Steel, which left China a day before the late disastrous typhoon commenced, and for whose safety fears were entertained, put into Batavia on the 17th Nov. to refit, having been struck by lightning on the 24th August, and suffered considerable injury, besides having had two men killed by the electric fluid.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—In consequence of a recommendation from Sir C. Metcalfe to that effect, on the score of expediency, a despatch dated May 4th, 1836, has been forwarded to India, of a most cruel and rigorous character in respect to the Civil

Service. Commissioners, Judges, Collectors, Board Secretaries, and Salt Agents, all suffer, and some of them severely. The first and last are each reduced to thirty-five thousand rupees per annum; Judges to thirty thousand rupees per annum; and Collectors and Board Secretaries to twenty-five thousand rupees per annum.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—A short time since, two little boys, the sons of a respectable widow lady residing in Weston's lane, while playing within a canister of powder in their mother's absence, set it on fire and were dreadfully scorched by the explosion. They have both since expired.

Mr. Thomas Gilpin, Midshipman of the ship *Ganges*, fell overboard at Chandpaul Ghat on Saturday evening, the 5th instant, and was drowned. The body was washed ashore near the fort on the evening of the 9th and has been interred.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR C. METCALFE.—It is said, that Mr. W. Bird has been nominated by the Court of Directors, to succeed Sir Charles Metcalfe as Lieut.-Governor, in consequence of the ability he has displayed in effecting liberal reforms, while at the same time he has not diminished the revenue.

THE ALIF LEILA—The Alif Leila is about to be printed at the Serampore Press, and Government have subscribed for fifty copies of it, which will be bestowed as prizes on the pupils of the Calcutta and other Madrasahs; they have also directed the preparation of a highly ornamental edition of it, for presentation to the Mahomedan princes of India and other natives of rank.

MILITARY—Captain Hay, of the 35th N. I., has been appointed to succeed the late Major Macan, as Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.

The court-martial ordered to assemble at Benares for the trial of Major Henry Digby Cox, 25th N. I., commenced its duties on the 1st Nov. at the theatre of the above station. The following officers are members. President.—Col. S. Smith, 8th Light Cavalry. Members.—Lieut. Col. W. R. C. Costly, 8th N. I., Major J. Charter, Capt. J. Jervis and J. L. Jones 5th N. I., Captain W. J. McVittie, Artillery, Capt. G. Hogarth, H. T. Strange, M. McInnes, J. Patterson, and D. Young, H. M. 26th Foot; Capt. W. McD. Hopper, 57th N. I., Captain F. Smalpage, 8th Light Cavalry, Captain R. Kent, 8th N. I., and Lieut. A. D. Colley, H. M.'s 36th Foot.

It is said that the measure of moving four regiments of Madras Cavalry to Bengal has been finally resolved on.

The 67th regiment native infantry, under the command of Major Grant, left Dacca in progress to Arracan on the morning of the 6th Nov., having remained a few days at the former place to change their boats.

The Honorable Court of Directors, have issued an order, placing all the full colonels of the three Presidencies on one general list for promotion.

The following is the order:—

Paragraphs (1 and 2) of a military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 8, dated the 6th July:

"Para. 1. We have the satisfaction to acquaint you that, in compliance with our request, the General Commanding in Chief has expressed his concurrence in the suggestion made in your Letter of the 29th May, 1835, (No. 59,) that on every occasion requiring it, the brevet conferring the rank of Colonel on all Lieutenant-Colonels of the Presidency senior to those who obtain that rank regimentally, shall be made to extend throughout India instead of being limited, as at present, to a particular Presidency.

2. You will accordingly take immediate measures for granting the commission of Colonel to all Lieutenant-Colonels of whatever Presidency, who may be senior to any Lieutenant Colonel attaining the rank of Colonel regimentally, with such dates of rank as shall maintain their relative seniority with each other as Lieutenant-Colonels."

NATIVE INFANT SCHOOL.—An infant school was opened on the 21st of Nov. by Mr. W. H. Perkins, for the instruction of the children of natives. The institution, is to be held for the present on the premises of Baboo Gour Mohun Addy, Oriental Seminary, at Burtullah, Chitpore Road. Boys above the age of three years, and not exceeding six, will be admitted. Instruction will be given both in English and Bengally. The hours of attendance fixed are from ten in the morning till one in the afternoon.

ASSAM.—A small quantity of tea (of the green species, from indigenous seed) prepared at Suddya in Assam, by the Chinese tea-planters, brought round by Mr. Gordon, has arrived at Calcutta, and has been pronounced of good quality by so high an authority as Lord Auckland himself. As this tea was prepared from leaves gathered out of season—dressed according to the process used for black tea, and with a very imperfect apparatus—and as it was tried before it had time to mellow, there is every reason to expect that, when prepared under more favorable circumstances, the indigenous tea of Assam will prove a really valuable product.

FIRES.—Two fires occurred on the 21st of Nov., one in Sibbo Thacoor's Gully, by which thirty-six habitations were destroyed; and another in Sukeas's Lane, which consumed five huts.

On the afternoon of the 9th Nov., about 4 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out at Bhowanipore from the bunglow of one Hussian Sarang; about forty huts were burned down and many poor wretches lost their all, through the agency of the devouring element and the rogues who resorted to the place.

MR. TORTON.—The *Ernaad*, with Mr. Turton and family on board, arrived at Bombay on the 9th of Nov.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE SEA.—The *Henry Tanner*, Captain Fergusson, now in this port, when on her passage from London to Sydney, in the beginning of the present year, passed over a volcanic eruption in the ocean in about lat. 9° N. long. 22° W., causing an action, like that of boiling in the water and rendering it very black, but not throwing up smoke or ashes above the surface. A bucket full of water being drawn up from alongside, was found to contain a large proportion of black scoræ.

DUEL.—A duel took place on the 21st Nov. at Serampore, between Mr. N. —, and Mr. A. J. de H. L. —, with their mutual friends, Lieut. A. and Mr. R. C. F. The parties fired twice without effect. The quarrel arose more in a misunderstanding than from any ill-feeling on the part of the principals.

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.—The Government advances in Calcutta upon consignments of goods through the Company, have been closed for the present, the complement of 50 lakhs, named in the last Government Order, as the limit of advances to be made during the remainder of the financial year, ending on the 30th of April next, having been engaged by tenders on the 22d Nov. to an amount much in excess thereof.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—A letter from Bombay, received on the 23d Nov. says: "Conjecture is rife as to the object and application, when completed, of the warlike preparations that are now going on at this presidency. General surmise, however, is, that Sind will be the scene of some active operations. The march of the Queen's Royals for Belgaum has been countermanded; two companies of H. M. 6th regiment are

held in readiness. H. M. S. *Rose*, with all necessary material for sea or land operations, is ready to put to sea at a moment's notice.

THE INDIGO CROP.—The indigo crop, according to the most careful and unprejudiced estimate, is rated at scarcely 1,15,000 maunds; out of which quantity, it is said, that no less than 40,000 maunds have been sold previously to arrival, a circumstance quite unprecedented.

BACHELORS' BALL.—The bachelors of Calcutta gave a splendid ball to the fair sex and married men, on the night of the 24th of Nov. The arrangements throughout, did great credit to the taste of the stewards.

DISTRICT DAWKS.—A circular has been issued by the Customs and Post Office Committee, calling for information relative to the expediency or otherwise of employing revenue and police peons to convey private letters, together with their official reports, to and from local officers, in their respective districts.

TEA PLANTING MISSION.—A letter from Sadya, in Assam, of the 5th October, intimates, that the Chinese tea cultivators had arrived there on the 3d of that month.

CONSPIRACY.—A conspiracy was recently raised by some shop-keepers in the Radu Bazaar, to establish a charge of bribery against Mr. R. McCulloch, of the Conservancy Department. The charge was preferred before Mr. O'Hanlon at the police office, but the villains failed in effecting their object—the obtaining the dismissal of Mr. McCulloch, who was honorably acquitted.

NEW PUBLICATION.—A new work, entitled an introduction to the Hindustani language, in three parts, viz., a grammar, vocabulary, and reading lessons, by the Revd. W. Yates, author of a Sanskrit grammar on a new plan, &c., has just been published.

THE RICE CROP.—In consequence of the great drought this season, serious apprehensions are entertained of a great falling off in the rice crop.

MR. HUDSON.—During the late holidays, Mr. Charles Hudson, the head uncovenanted assistant in the office of the Civil Auditor, met with a very severe accident by which his thigh was fractured, and his back much injured.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—The twenty new shares advertised for public sale on the 1st of November, at the Bank of Bengal, attracted considerable competition, and were knocked down to ten different individuals at prices varying from 5,700 to 5,750 Company's rupees per share, the average being 5,731-4, about a hundred rupees above the market price of the previous day. This sale brings 34,625 Co's Rs. to the credit of the bank profit and loss account.

NEPAL AFFAIRS.—A rumour has acquired credit in the military circles at this Presidency, that not only have affairs in Nepal assumed a position which is likely to require the interference of our Government, but that Runjeet Sing, whose encroachments on the left bank of the Sutledge have attracted attention, is likely to require a British force to dislodge him. The general opinion at the Presidency is, that the Ruler of the Punjab is repeating the experiment which he tried in 1809, when his approach to the Sutledge for the avowed purpose of extending his authority over the Seik chiefs inhabiting the country situated between that river and the Jumna, induced our Government to assert the seignioral rights which had been acquired by the treaty of peace with Scindia of 1803 in that quarter.

THE SUPREME COURT.—It is said that in conformity with a suggestion of the Court, which the Government have acquiesced in, on several offices in the Supreme Court falling vacant, successors will not be appointed to the present incumbents, but the duties will be

"doubled up" and discharged by officers now holding other appointments in the Court. Government have stipulated, in adopting this measure, for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on fees now payable by suitors, and they have taken the responsibility of paying the officers' salaries.

The following are the comparative rates of salary for the officers of the Court, shewing the former and those fixed by the new system:—

FORMER AVERAGES.		Co. Rs.
Master and Accountant General.. . . .	60,000	
Equity Registrar	54,000	
Ecclesiastical Registrar.....	100,000	
Prothonotary.....	26,000	
Clerk of the Crown.....	16,000	
	2,56,000	
NEW SYSTEM.		Co. Rs.
Master and Acct.-General, Equity, Regr.	66,000	
Ecclesiastical Registrar.....	66,000	
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown..	24,000	
	1,56,000	

The other offices are, to receive

	Co. Rs.
Reading Clerk and Clerk of Papers.....	33,000
Sworn Clerk.....	28,000
Taxing Officer.....	24,000
Sealer.....	1,300
Examiner in Equity.....	30,000

These salaries are to endure only during the continuance in office of the present incumbents. The maximum salary after the present incumbencies cease, is to be 54,000 Co. Rs.

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—About midday on the 16th of October, three persons, attacked a money lender, an inhabitant of Banipoor, while he was at work in his field. They were armed with sticks, with which they beat him most unmercifully, knocked him down and seriously injured his right arm and left leg. The ruffians were about to finish him, when some of the inhabitants about the place came to the poor man's assistance and saved his life. The miscreants have been secured, and sent to the Magistrate's Court.

On the 28th of October, Zora-ur Sing, and eight others, the first a Jemadar in the employ of Rajah Rajnarain Roy of Andool, were charged with attempting to oust Surroop Doss, Goinasta of Juggernauth Giree of Sulkea, from the Talook Alipoor, for the purpose of taking possession of the same, and with setting fire to the cutchery house of the said Juggernauth Giree, which was on the spot. The defendants were apprehended and brought before the Magistrate by the Dargah of Boiddo Batee; and the charge being established by the evidence of three witnesses, they were convicted and sentenced—the Jemadar to be imprisoned for two months, and to pay a fine of 20 rupees, and the rest to pay a fine of 20 rupees each, or, in default of payment of the fine, respectively to be imprisoned for two months.

DR. H. H. WILSON.—Dr. H. H. Wilson, in addition to his Boden Professorship, has obtained from the Court of Directors the office of Librarian, held for so many years by the late Dr. Wilkins.

WILLIAM PITT MUSTON, ESQ.—Mr. Muston, besides having succeeded with the Court of Directors in obtaining his re-appointment to the office of Apothecary-General, it is rumoured, is to be placed ex-officio, on the Medical Board, in order to save the expense of stationery and time which the correspondence between the Superintendent of medical stores and the Medical Board requires under existing circumstances.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, has presented to the Judges of the Supreme Court, the whole of the public records hitherto printed by the English, Scottish and Irish Parliamentary commissioners, who have been engaged in this labour for twenty-six years, and which records have been transmitted to India, for the purpose of being deposited in a public Library. The Records are to be placed in the Bar library in the Supreme Court.

ROBBERY.—A gang of dacoits recently attacked the residence of some dancing girls at the village of Mamoodpore, and carried away all their property. About twelve or thirteen of the depredators have been detected and captured.

MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A few days ago, as Brahmim was passing through the village of Talbana, purgunnah Groah, in Hooghly zillah, attended by his servant, a gang of highway robbers attacked them, put them both to death, and, throwing the bodies of the unfortunate men into a neighbouring tank, carried off their clothes, &c.

MURDER.—A man named Kana, of the Koybut caste, having lately entered the family house of a person of the same caste, in the village called Kochatay, near Tribany, for adulterous purposes, was put to death by the members of the family, who cut his throat from ear to ear. Investigations are going on, but nothing of a conclusive nature is as yet come to light.

SUICIDE.—On the morning of the 1st Nov., a young brazier committed suicide, by taking a dose of poison, in consequence of not being able to obtain employment.

A Bramin named Bhojany Churn Mookerjee, being subject to a disease which he could no longer bear, recently committed suicide by cutting his throat with a fishknife.

THE PALEE DISORDER.—The nature of the distemper which has been raging at Palee, seems not yet to have been ascertained. A letter received by the *Courier* from Nusseerabad, states the disease positively to be the plague.

ANTI-BLACK ACT FUND.—The subscriptions to the Anti-Black Act fund amount now to 25,005-5-3.

INLAND CUSTOMS.—The Bombay Government have suspended the operation of the transit duties in the South Concan.

JESSORE EPIDEMIC.—The epidemic which has been raging for some time past in Jessore, has greatly subsided in its violence.

MOFUSSE.

DELHI.—The vacant troop of Horse Artillery, has been given, not to Captain Lawrenson, but to Captain Watts, of the Foot Artillery.

Native reports mention, that Mr. Lawrence has sent two orphan children, a boy and girl, who were left perfectly destitute, to the school at Loodianah, and that Messrs. Baness and Webb have deposited in the treasury eighty-nine thousand six hundred rupees on account of proceeds of sale of the property of the late Nawab Shumshooddeen Khan.

There has been very little rain lately, in the districts round Mirzapore; grain merchants are already beginning to talk about a scarcity and meditate raising the prices. Persons lately returned from Oude, also complain of want of rain there; from which it would appear that the season has not generally been so favorable as at Delhi.

A horrible murder was committed on the 7th of Nov. in the City. The perpetrator was a man of the Kuhar caste. It appears he allured his victim, a little girl of nine years of age, to an empty house, within a few yards of her own father's habitation, and there

strangled her with a cord. The only motive for this horrid deed, was the possession of the ornaments worn by the child, and which did not exceed twelve rupees in value! The villain was secured almost immediately after committing the horrible deed.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, is to succeed Mr. Hugh Fraser, as Civil and Session Judge of Delhi.

The Beekaneer Rajah started on a pilgrimage to Gyahjee on the 4th Nov., and Captain Hawkins, of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, who has been nominated, by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, to escort the Rajah down, has been directed to proceed so as to reach Rewarree by the 23d Nov.

Colonel Skinner, C. B., came into Delhi on the 11th Nov. last, where he will remain to meet the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who is expected to arrive on the 18th Nov. to consecrate the Colonel's Church.

It is said, that Mr. Alexander Fraser will be appointed Magistrate and Collector at Panerput; Mr. Charles Gubbins at Rhotuk; Mr. J. Lawrence at Georgeon; and that Mr. Routh will act as Magistrate and Collector of Delhi until the arrival of Mr. C. Lindsay.

A very severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Delhi on the evening of the 9th Nov., between five and six o'clock.

On the night of the 11th Nov., as three soucars and a little boy, the son of one of them, were returning home from their shops, about dusk, with a bag of rupees, just before their reaching the Chaadnee Chouke, they were attacked by six or seven men armed with clubs and swords. The three soucars were immediately cut down and relieved of their money. The alarm being instantly given, many people rushed towards the spot, and among the number were two unfortunate buncceahs, and the chokedar of the division, who met the thieves retreating upon a very extensive garden, the property of her Majesty the Queen of Delhi.

The two buncceahs were cut down, and the chokedar, instead of at once using his sword, seized hold of one of the ruffians, and was forthwith put *hors de combat*, by another of the gang. The thieves then effected their escape into the garden, into which they were pursued by the Magistrate and a body of three or four hundred police men; but although search was made for several hours, aided by the light of torches, no trace of the villains could be discovered, owing to the vast extent and intricacy of the garden.

On the evening of the 19th of October, two of the corps at Delhi, between whom there had existed some cause of jealousy, drew up in battle order, and after abusing each other for some time, commenced a furious fight with sticks and stones, having torn up the latter weapons from a bridge built by Government. Several men were hurt on both sides, but the drums having beat to arms, the European officers, at much personal risk, succeeded at last in separating the combatants. There has been no public investigation into the affair.

On the 16th of October two natives named Hera and Ajoodhea, had a trifling quarrel about five rupees; in consequence of which, Ajoodhea purchased a small quantity of milk, in which he mixed some poisonous substance, and administered it to Hera, who, though previously in perfect health, was immediately seized with violent spasms accompanied by vomiting, and, notwithstanding every assistance, died that night. The body was opened by the Civil Surgeon, who decided, that no doubt could be entertained but that the man had been poisoned.

It is rumoured, that Gurrawarra is to be, ere long, abolished as a military station.

The rain fall at Delhi, from the commencement of the present year up to the 30th of Oct., was as follows :

In the first five months.....	2.32
In June.....	8.30
In July.....	10.81
In August.....	9.48
In September.....	3.71
Total.....	34.62

Mr. Gubbins, the Magistrate and Collector of Gurgaon, is having a canal cut from the village of Nuglee to that of Oujhenna, a distance of twelve miles.

BURDWAN.—The house of one Onoop Samunta, of Mowgram, within the Thanah of Potana, was lately robbed by a gang of dacoits. The Mundul of the village met with his death at the hands of the ruffians, who pierced him with a spear in the belly. They also wounded five of the inmates of Onoop's house. One Sreenauth Mookerjee and others being charged with the offence, have been apprehended, and the case is under investigation before the Joint Magistrate.

DACCA.—The English school at Dacca is getting on very well ; the number of the students now amounts to one hundred and fifty. A society has lately been established for the cultivation of the Bengally language, which contemplates the establishment of a newspaper in English and Bengally.

PALEE.—The distemper at Pallee is still raging, and committing great havoc among the remaining inhabitants.

AGRA.—A hospital and dispensary for the native poor has recently been established at Agra. Sir Charles Metcalfe supplied the funds, and Dr. Login's exertions have effected the rest. Though not in existence a month, the dispensary has done a great deal of good. Since the 5th of October 101 applicants have appeared, 14 of whom were received into hospital, and the remainder treated as out patients.

A man, by name Teyku, was hung on the 24th of October, at the Agra jail, for the murder of a female child of nine years of age, in order to steal her ornaments. A silk rope was used on the occasion, and the execution of the wretch was apparently effected without a bodily pang.

ALLAHABAD.—The Rajah of Vizianagram has been on a visit to Allahabad from Benares, and started off again.

Grain is becoming very scarce in these parts ; and at Jounpore, where scarcity has arisen from want of rain, wheat is selling at fourteen seers per rupee.

CHUNAR.—A Mr. Newton Isaac was dreadfully maltreated on the night of the 22nd October, whilst he was out at his villages, and the ill treatment is represented as having been so severe that his life is in extreme danger. It is supposed that a pundit, a landholder, who previously held his villages, was the person chiefly concerned in the assault.

MUNPORE.—A man and a woman were murdered in this district, on or about the last day of the Durga Poojaha, and their bodies tied together in a bundle and thrown into a ditch approximating the residences of the Civil and Sessions Judge and the Magistrate. The perpetrators of the horrible deed, have not been detected.

LANDOUR.—Early on the morning of the 17th of October, the bungalow belonging to Mr. Ewer, at Landour, occupied by Mrs. Captain Havelock, and Mrs. Charles Havelock, was discovered to be on fire. Mrs. Charles Havelock was first awakened by perceiving the verandah near her room in a blaze, and had just time to escape with her infant through the window ; Mrs. Captain Havelock with her three children, one an infant of six months, had now to make her escape from the

bungalow, which was by the time completely enveloped in flames. On approaching the verandah, under which she had to pass, she hesitated for a moment to rush out, and the next instant the verandah fell in. In this dilemma she made her way through as speedily as possible, but both she and the infant were severely bruised and scorched, and her eldest boy also received considerable injury. Almost immediately after her escape, the whole bungalow fell in, so that not a single article was saved. The whole party were humanely taken in and accommodated by Dr. Robertson.

NATIVE STATES.

CABOOL.—Some Persian merchants, on their way from Ispahan to Cashmere to purchase shawls, having put up at Cabool, were sent for by Dost Mahomed, who endeavoured to negotiate a loan for ten lac^s of rupees with them to meet present exigencies. The spokesman of the party expressed their willingness to advance the money, providing sufficient security were afforded for its repayment : the security demanded was a transfer of the Government of Cabool into the hands of the merchants until the debt should be discharged.

Dost Mahomed still continues unwell. Khundull Khan and Poordil Khan, Sirdars of Cundahar, endeavoured to persuade him to seek a more congenial climate than Cabool, where cholera appears to be raging. Dost Mahomed did not follow their advice, as he was afraid that during his absence the Khuzzelbashies might be inclined to seek another leader, and that he should lose the country.

It is reported that five persons pretending to hold a commission from Dost Mahomed to assess and collect the revenue, have been traversing the country and levying enormous contributions from the inhabitants, in the shape of *dand*. Their progress was arrested on the confines of Cundahar, the chief of which sent them, loaded with chains, to Dost Mahomed, who has cast them into "durance vile."

PESHAWUR.—Koonwur Shere Sing has once again brought, all the refractory Mussulman Zemindars into the Sikh interest. While out in the district settling the contested points, he had like to have suffered from the treachery of the Puthans, a body of whom, in the middle of the night, entered, as they supposed, his camp, with the intent of making away with him. But they had mistaken their mark—they had got into the camp of Sultaun Mahomed's Sowars, who managed to overpower and convey them to Shere Sing, who handsomely rewarded the Sowars for their bravery.

The fierce and merciless bandits, headed by Sahadut Khan, the Dukh Walla, had carried their excesses to such a length as to render it impossible to move without the walls of Peshawur with impunity ; hence, all communication in the province was stopped, until Sultaun Mahomed wrote to Sahadut Khan, and pointed out to the impolicy of continuing to oppose the "Lion of the Punjab," who must, eventually, overwhelm him,—and offering, on the part of Shere Sing, the Governor of Peshawur, oblivion of past and present offences. The bandit, listened to the voice of reason and sent his younger brother, by way of a peace offering, to Peshawur, whither he himself also purposes to repair.

A massacre took place in Peshawar of a party of Ukalas, who had entered a garden belonging to some Putans, who allowed the intruders to ascend their apple trees, the fruit of which they wished to plunder, and in this situation put them to death with spears and arrows. The Afghans, to escape retaliation, set fire to their houses and absconded, and the Ukalas, deprived of their revenge, stirred up a tumult in the Sikh camp, which ended in an order forbidding any Sikh to enter the town of Peshawar.

BICKANEER.—The Bickaneer Rajah has been suffering severely from fever, and has, in consequence, delayed his departure for Gyahjee, on pilgrimage.

NEPAUL.—It appears that there was a mistake in the statement given last about the disturbances in Nepal: the following is said to be a correct version:—

“It was not General Bheem Sen, that visited Calcutta last year, but his nephew and adopted son, General Marthabbur Singh. Bheem Sen is the present minister of Nepal, and acknowledged to be one of the deepest and best politicians that our Government has ever had to deal with. He has been complete sovereign of the Nepal country, for the past 20 years, owing to his having held the combined offices of Commander-in-Chief and Minister, during the minorities of two kings, i. e. of Rajindra Vikrama Sah, the present king, and Grihvan Juddha Vikrama Sah, the father of Rajindra.

The affairs that has lately occurred, had been merely a local squabble instigated chiefly by a brother of Bheem Sen, (Runbeer Singh) in consequence of the latter being jealous of the minister's power, and it has ended, like all similar squabbles have done before, by Bheem Sen convincing Runbeer and his party, that he is too strong for them. There is no fear of encroachments upon our ground, so long as Bheem Sen lives; and he has continued to govern the country so much to the satisfaction both of the Goorkhas and the Newans or aborigines, that it is not likely they will yield to any other ruler, so long as the old general is alive.

HYDERABAD.—Rumjaun Khan, Biloché, a man who from his upright and honorable conduct, had raised himself from an obscure station to the highest a subject could enjoy—namely, that of Prime Minister of the Nizam of Scinde, and who stood high in his master's favour, was one night way-laid and murdered, while returning home from the kutcherie. After stabbing him the murderer attempted to escape, but was seized by the servants: he admitted that he had no enmity against Rumjaun Khan, but that he had been hired by the Nizam's sons to whom he was obnoxious, to murder Rumjaun Khan; which of the sons it was he refused to state, nor could the greatest torture extort from him any farther confession. He was sawn in two and burnt to ashes. The Nizam, fearing that he himself would be the next victim, has forbidden his sons the court.

MITHEN KOTE.—Dewan Sawun Mull and Sirdar Mungul Sing are still at Ummeerkote, settling disputes with different Zemindaries. The Biloches still refuse to pay tribute and continue their depredations on the highway. Sickness has in no way abated.

CASHMERE.—Runjeet Sing having demanded from the Hakim of Cashmere, more than the country can possibly yield, has disgusted the Hakim so much, that he now takes no interest in the welfare of the country. Runjeet is now even exacting the payment fixed at an enormous rate of the grain distributed to the poor, during the late famine. If matters continue as they are at present, and Runjeet persists in his avaricious demand, Cashmere will again become a wild and arid desert.

SHUURUTPOOR.—The Raja left his capital on the 1st Nov. en route to Goverdhun, where he will remain during the fair. His tour, which is of a purely religious character, will embrace Deeg, &c. &c. and terminate by the end of the month.

LAHORE.—29th October.—Runjeet Sing is still located at Amritsir.

Intelligence was received from Derah Ismail Khan, that great sickness was prevailing throughout the country; but that, notwithstanding, Koonwur Now-Neha Sing was out in the district effecting the settlement of the country.

Khojja Mahomed, Sultan Mahomed's son, was asked if he had received any further intelligence of his uncle,

Dost Mahomed: he replied that he had heard Dost Mahomed was still at Cabool, but suffering much from sickness. Khojja Mahomed then requested permission to go to Peshawur, but was told that, he must first send for his brother to supply his place as a hostage, and he would then be allowed to go.

SCINDE.—The Amerees of Scinde have deputed a respectable European to the Resident at Cutch, intreating assistance from the British Government in the event of the “Lion of the Punjaub” attempting to carry into effect his threat of invading their countries. Their petition states that justice and security can only be found under the shadow of the protection of the noble English. The answer of the Resident was favorable, although no promise of direct interference was given. It directed them to have patience and see what the gods would give them.

DOORROONOO.—A young Mussulman, apparently labouring under insanity, and armed with a sword, rushed into the Sikh Camp, shouting out that some one would, for the love of God, engage with him that he might either kill or be killed: his entreaties, however, no one would attend to, until entering a tent where a Sikh priest was expounding the pothies, he drew his sword, and clove the priest's skull, for which feat the priest's disciples instantly despatched him to taste the joys of Paradise. The next day the mother of the Mussulman, armed to the teeth, also entered the camp, demanding who had slain her son, and to evince how little she regarded consequences, she cut down a Sikh who was standing by, when the other Sikhs fell upon and slew her, with the exclamation in her mouth that “it was good to die by the sword of the unbelieving dogs.”

SUEPOOR.—Major Alves took leave of the Raja on the 17th Oct. on proceeding to the Sambhur Lake, which he has gone to inspect. One of the farmers of the revenue, has been declared a defaulter to the extent of several lakhs of rupees, and subjected to the punishment of suspension from a tree, and flogging, but without being induced to pay his balance.

MADRAS.

HURRICANE.—A severe hurricane occurred in Madras on the 30th of Oct. by which considerable damage was done. Almost all the gardens have been destroyed, the flag-staff blown down, and innumerable boats and donnies have been either dashed to pieces or stranded high up the beach. Many lives, it is feared, have been lost. The foundation of the Breakwater has been totally dispersed by the commotion of waters during the hurricane.

THE ELIZA, THE AYR AND THE STAR.—The French ship *Eliza* has returned to Madras roads, with the loss only of her mizen mast, which she cut away during the late hurricane; she has received no other injury. The American ship *Star* is reported to have received so much injury during the storm, that it was supposed she would be condemned. The Brig *Ayr* has also returned to port dismasted.

THE WEATHER.—Favourable accounts of the weather from the Northward have been received. Rain appears to have fallen in abundance in all quarters with a prospect of its continuance. A letter from Calingapatam, written on the 31st October, mentions that there was every sign of an approaching gale. At Pulicat a great deal of mischief appears to have been done by the gale of the 30th October. At Covelong the same.

THE SCHOONER HAWKE.—The schooner *Hawke*, regarding which vessel apprehensions have been entertained, arrived from Moulmein on the morning of the 8th Nov. The Commander has brought with him six lascars whom he picked up at sea about forty miles from Madras. They state that they belonged to the *Fatty Islam*, an Arab ship which left Bombay on the 24th of

September, that she encountered the gale on the 30th Oct., at 1 P. M., and went down. They state further that there was a Mogul, 8 servants, and three horses on board, and that they went down with the vessel; and that there were six other lascars hanging on her mast with them, all of whom died of cold and hunger in the space of nine days. The vessel was bound to Calcutta with salt.

THE SCHOONER SEASON.—The schooner *Season*, belonging to Mr. Holland, with two English officers from Kimerly and their servants, sailed from Vizagapatam on the 26th of October. Off Ramiapatnam, on the evening of the 30th of October, they attempted to anchor, but the vessel parted her anchor and sunk or ran ashore. Two officers, three servants, and two lascars were drowned. The serang and three lascars got ashore and reported the above to a native merchant, Lutichmin Nurasoo, who wrote the account now given to his correspondent in Madras. One of the unfortunate officers is supposed to be Lieut. Clayhill of the 10th N. I. A doubt, however, seems to exist regarding this officer, some clothes boxes washed on shore having a brass plate with J. F. Elliot engraved thereon. Two bullock trunks had been washed on shore having the name "T. H. Woodhouse." The trunks contained his clothes, books and writing desk. The boxes marked J. F. Elliot, contained clothes, a military belt, a silver watch and some books. A writing desk with Mr. Clayhill's name had been found; but as the lascars speak positively to their being but two officers only on board, it is conjectured they were Lieutenants Woodhouse and Elliot, and that they perished with the vessel.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Barber, East India Agent in London.

"A short time now only will elapse before your Steam Communication will be regular and steady; a party meet frequently at my office for the purpose of effecting it, and if the Company or the Government do not immediately commence their operations, a Company will be speedily formed, and aided, as we feel we should be, by all India, it must succeed."

THE ISABELLA.—The Brig *Eleanor*, Captain Lyon, fell in with the *Isabella* from Moulmein bound to Calcutta, out twenty-four days, on short allowance and leaky, and took passengers out of her. She had only ninety gallons of water on board: the *Eleanor* supplied her with three casks.

THE CROPS.—The crops, generally, throughout the Madras presidency, wore an unfavorable aspect.

FORGERY.—The cash keeper of Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., has been detected in forging on the Government Bank, in the name of the concern, to the amount of 8,500 rupees. The man has been put in prison and a large portion of the money surreptitiously obtained, has been recovered.

EARTHQUAKE.—An Earthquake occurred at Waltair on the 1st Nov. The shock was very slight and lasted about thirty seconds.

NEW JOURNAL.—On the 16th of Nov. appeared the first number of the *Examiner*, a bi-weekly newspaper; to be conducted by the Editor of the *late Standard*, upon the independent principle of being "open to all parties and influenced by none." In this paper will be incorporated the *Madras Times*. The subscription is two rupees a month, or twenty rupees a year, if paid in advance.

MILITARY.—Lieut.-Col. Alves has been appointed to the command of the 49th M. N. I.

REMISION OF PUNISHMENT.—Gunner Daniel Warner, of the Horse Artillery, who was found guilty on the charge of mutinous conduct at Kambay, and sentenced to receive a corporal punishment of three hundred lashes, has had his sentence remitted, with the

following remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

"There is in the case of the prisoner, Gunner Warner, not the slightest extenuating circumstance, and he fully merits the infliction of the sentence which has been justly passed upon him by the Court; but the Commander-in-Chief is most unwilling that his first act of authority on assuming command of the Madras Army, should be to confirm an award of corporal punishment, disgraceful to the feelings of the Corps to which he belongs.

"His Excellency has therefore determined to remit the sentence, in the hope, that this exercise of clemency will have its right effect, and that no recurrence of similar misconduct will cause him to regret that he has spared the troops the shame of its infliction."

GOOMSOOR.—The 43d regiment marched from Ellora en route to Berhampore, under orders from the Brigadier-General Commanding the Northern Division, on the morning of the 5th of October. It was expected to reach its destination about the 9th of November by rapid marches.

The regiment crossed the Godavary, and arrived at Rajahmundry on the 9th October, and was encamped at Dhurmavaram, near Samulcottah, on the 13th—all well. The passage of the Goda, upwards of a mile in breadth, was extremely tedious and difficult owing to the great deficiency of proper passage boats, or of floating bridges and rafts. The roads in many places stand much in need of repair. The tress overhanging the road are so much in want of pruning as nearly to prevent riding on horseback in some places, and often render it a matter of the greatest danger and difficulty for loaded bandies to pass beneath them. A wing of the 41st regiment has also marched from Samulcottah en route to Berhampore, and from thirty to forty elephants passed Dhurmavaram on the 10th October in full march for Goomsoor.

The East Indian Company's schooner *Recovery*, returned to Madras roads on the 29th Oct. after having been out sixteen days, vainly attempting to make Coringa. She reports several vessels, supposed to be transports with troops from Madras to Munsoorcottah, being off Masulipatam on the 26th instant, contending with a strong Monsoon,—and, it is feared, they will be obliged to return to Madras and reland the troops they have on board.

THE CASE OF A. CAPAREY CHITTY.—The case of A. Cansee Chitty, an individual who, for the past twenty years has been incarcerated in the common jail of Salem, upon a reported, but never proved offence, and who has hitherto in vain prayed to be brought to trial, and that an opportunity should be afforded him of meeting the charges supposed to exist against him, is likely again soon to be brought before the public; for a petition from him is now before Government, and the prayer, to "be allowed the high privilege of a trial to decide whether or not he is guilty of the offence" charged against him, and which led to the imprisonment he has suffered, is under consideration.

CAPT. CHADS.—The merchants and others of Madras have convened a meeting, for the purpose of considering the propriety of voting an address of thanks to Capt. Chads for his services against the pirates.

ARCHDEACON CARR.—Archdeacon Carr is to be consecrated Bishop of Bombay, and the Bishop of Calcutta has requested the Bishop of Madras to meet him in March next, for the purpose of performing the ceremony.

BEACH REGULATIONS.—Agreeably to the revised and modified beach regulations, the useless and unmeaning custom of striking the flag-staff on the 15th of October has been discontinued, and ships may, if the weather

permits, continue in the roads throughout the monsoon months.

SCARCITY OF RICE.—Rice is becoming very scarce in Madras in consequence of the continued dry season. Masulipatam and the neighbouring countries, are also suffering much from the scarcity.

BOMBAY.

SATTARA.—Popular rumour asserts, that the affair at Sattara has not yet been settled. Native letters from that place mention that a court of enquiry is engaged in the investigation of some important matter, which is supposed to have a connection with the late affair, and it is added that the Dewan of his highness is now under custody in the British cantonments—whether to answer for the charge, or merely to give his evidence, does not appear.

The 8th regiment of Native Infantry, has been posted to Sattara, and Mr. Secretary Willoughby and Col. Evans, Quarter-Master-General, have been appointed Commissioners to investigate into the cause of the disaffection of the Rajah.

LAUNCH OF A PILOT BRIG.—On the 25th of Oct. was launched from the slip, at Mazagon, a beautiful pilot brig, the first of three building from the same mould for the Calcutta Pilot Service. They are constructed upon plans of Mr. Seppings, the Hon'ble Company's Builder at Calcutta.

SUICIDE.—On the 1st of October, a sepoy of the 22nd Regt. N. I., put an end to his existence by shooting himself.

MURDER.—A soldier who, while on a hunting excursion, had killed a native near Cumburjee, a place about two miles from Belgaum some months ago, has been sentenced to transportation for life.

An individual who had killed a peon some months ago at Shapoor, has been set free in consequence of his being a Bramin.

RELICS FROM CABOOL.—A very valuable box of relics has recently reached Bombay from Cabool. It appears that some time since this Government placed at the disposal of Mr. Mason several thousand rupees for the purpose of excavating some of those singular buildings called "Tapes" in that country, the expenditure of which has terminated most successfully. Intrinsically even, the relics are of considerable value, consisting of several thousand coins in gold, silver, and copper, as well as some golden boxes; but in an historical point of view, they will prove of the first importance in elucidating the history of that part of Asia. Most of the coins are Greek chiefly of the Bactrian monarchs. There are also Roman coins, as well as some of the native dynasties that have reigned in Cabool.

COTTON CULTIVATION.—The Bombay Government has granted a remission of five years land revenue for all lands on which cotton is grown, with a view to encourage the culture of the staple.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—The Government has sanctioned the establishment of thirty two Canarese schools in the Southern Marathes country. Hitherto there were no Government schools for imparting knowledge in the Canarese language, and the benevolent intentions of Government in founding those now about to be established, will be fully appreciated by the people of that part of the country.

SINGAPORE.

PIRATES.—It appears that the pirates have not yet been deterred from frequenting their old haunts in the Straits. On the trip of the *Wolf* from Calcutta to Singapore, she sent her boats inside of the Dingdings

in quest of pirates. Three pirate prahus were discovered, but the pirates succeeded in effecting their retreat into a creek, where they abandoned their boats, and escaped into the jungle, with the loss of a few lives from the shots fired at them.

The mission to the Rajah of Acheen, to induce him to give up the murderers of Capt. Patton of the *Zoroaster*, has failed in its object; the Rajah having refused to comply with the request of the deputation.

THE HORMANJEE BOMANJEE.—This vessel, it is now positively ascertained, is lost. A lascar belonging to her has been picked up by a ship in the China seas, and carried to Singapore.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE CHAS EATON.—One of the two lads, passengers of the unfortunate bark *Chas. Eaton*, who were saved from the savages, turns out to be William, the youngest son of Capt. D'Oyley. The other passengers, as has already been stated, were all barbarously murdered by the savages.

PENANG.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Chinese gardner, who had been induced to gamble away the value of the produce of his garden, of one season, endeavoured to commit suicide by stabbing himself several times. The wounds did not prove instantly fatal and he fell exhausted with the hemorrhage. He was found extended on the floor and sent to hospital, but very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SIR WM. NORRIS.—Sir Wm. Norris, the new Recorder of the Straits, and his lady, arrived at Penang on the 26th of September, from Ceylon, and took the usual oaths on the investiture of office, on the 29th.

SUMATRA.

BLOCKADE OF ACHEEN.—It appears by intelligence received during the week, that three Dutch frigates and a fleet of transports are at Acheen, blockading all the rivers, without the possibility of any description of boats sailing from or entering them. The dispatch of this apparently strong armament from Batavia, is consequent upon the late atrocities committed on the Dutch schooner *Dolphin*. The alacrity with which this force seems to have been equipped and dispatched from Batavia to demand satisfaction from the Rajah of Acheen, deserves every commendation.

JAVA.

DISTURBANCES IN BANTAM.—Recent accounts from Batavia intimate, that disturbances of a rather singular description had lately broken out in the Residency of Bantam, and that the Government had thought the employment of a military force necessary in order to quell them. A body of Javanese, together with a few Java-born Chinese, organized a scheme of insurrection, which commenced by setting fire to a house on the borders of the Batavia residency, the property of a police magistrate, but at the time in occupation of another gentleman, whose property to the amount of 10,000 rupees was totally destroyed. The insurgents abstained however, from any attempt at plunder, on this and other occasions, when it was in their power to do so; and therefore destruction and not spoil would appear to have been their object. It appears they found it necessary to precipitate operations before their schemes were fully matured, a party of them having been unexpectedly encountered by the police on the borders of Bantam, about 40 miles to the westward of Batavia, otherwise it is supposed they would have proved more formidable. Their chief is a female between thirty or forty years of age, and a native of Buitenzorg, but who had resided a

number of years about Batavia. Several of them had been made prisoners, and either refused to tell, or did not know, why they had taken up arms. They appear to comprise several gangs, each of which has its chief, subordinate to the principal one. One of these inferior chiefs and his wife, both of them young, had been made prisoners, they had assumed high sounding titles,

and their followers, who were made captives along with them, paid them every mark of respect. There numbers altogether appear to have been very small probably not quite two hundred. At the date of the last advice from Batavia, they were still holding out among the hills, and one hundred and fifty troops were still in the field against them.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From Kuhn's Monthly Price Current, November 30, 1836.)

The native holidays have again interrupted the transactions during about 10 days, the market has, however, been very active this last fortnight, heavy purchases having been made by Shippers to take advantage of the Government's advances which closed for the season 1833-37 on the 25th instant. Government advances for the next season 1837-38 will be renewed on the 1st May next. The last news from China states that the East India Company's Agents there, closed their Treasury against the receipts of cash for bills on Bengal, and for advances on shipments of silk and tea. This unexpected proceeding, at a moment when purchases and exports are most active combined with the closure of Government's advances here on shipments may effect considerably our market, depress the prices of exportable produce and raise the exchange here to 2s 51 to 2s 61 per Sicca Rupee. Credits with shipping documents against shipments of indigo for French account have been negotiated to the extent of 4 lacs of rupees at 2s 3d per Company Rupee and to the extent of 5 lacs of rupees at 2s 4½d per Sicca Rupee.

EXPORTS—Shipping having become more abundant our rates are in general on the decline.

INDIGO—The importation goes on rapidly, we are however, for the present, unable to state with precision the quantity arrived, there being now no records at the Custom-house. From the 1st of January next this inconvenience will be removed, as far as possible, the editor of this publication having taken the necessary arrangements at the Ghats, and Nullahs, in order to give a daily report of the goods passed, we shall consequently begin with our number of January next to give a statement of the Imports and Exports from and to the interior.

The following is a note of Exports by Sea on to the 28th instant comparatively to the Exports of 1835 up to the same date.

	1836-37	1835 36
Great Britain.....fy mds.....	7,550	571
United States.... „	85	354
Foreign Europe.... „	44	0
Persian Gulph, &c „	0	0

fy mds.....7,679 fy mds 925

We annex in a supplement an abstract of the sales which have come to our notice up to the 26th instant, amounting to 38,000 maunds.

It is generally believed that about 45,000 mds. have already been sold of this season's produce.

According to the most careful estimate, the crop is rated at about 115,000 maunds. The present state of the market has rather a tendency to decline, in consequence of the high rates of the Exchange.

OPPIUM—The quantity remaining in the Hon'ble Company's Godowns is limited to about 200 chests in the

hand of natives. Nothing worthy of notice has been reported since our last, our prices are therefore quoted nominally.

RAW SILK—The sales are re-trained by the absence of good qualities and prices remain well supported. The prospect of the November bund is said to be favourable. The following sales have been reported.

SILK PRICE GOODS—Large orders of Corahs continue to be under execution for Shipments to England, prices are high. We refer to the few transactions which have come to our notice.

COTTON—Our Stock is becoming heavy. Shipments to China being at the close, and prices are declining. We refer to the following Sales.

SATTINETTE—The increase in shipping has contributed to support this produce, which continues in steady demand for England and America.

SILK—The market is still dull, and nothing worthy of notice has been reported for shipment to England. An early improvement is however expected. The Bengal Sugar will have passed the Legislative Council, which we expect will move the difficulties existing in the English Act, as to certificate of growth.

TAC DAF AND SHIRT TAC—The demand has been rather active during the whole month and our prices are quoted somewhat higher than in our last number.

RICE—Heavy Shipments have been made for the Month of March and Bellum Rice, and prices of these descriptions experienced a considerable increase. Some transactions for North November Rice, caused by the scarcity of rains in October last.

FINES—The failure of the season's crop is now fully confirmed, not above one third of last season's produce having come to our market. The total of the arrivals has been already engaged for Shipments to England, very little remains in the market. Prices firm.

SICCA DRUGS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE—The following sales show the state of the market I regard to the articles under this head.

METALS—Our market has obtained large supplies by the vessel arrived since our last, and our prices of copper are quoted somewhat lower. The transactions in iron have been limited prices are however well supported. Spelter is slightly on the decline. The rate of the Exchange will, no doubt, affect prices of the various articles under this head and in general all articles of Imports from home.

TWIST—The market continues active, although prices are on the decline, owing to the rise of the Exchange.

COTTON PRICE GOODS—Shirtings, Long-cloth Cambrics and Chintz are in good demand as usual at this season. The late market has been abundantly supplied by the late arrivals.

THE JEYPOOR TRIALS.

(Continued from Page 562.)

TEST OF HOOKUM CHUND, JOTHA RAM AND FUTH LAL.

On perusal of that part of his examination which relates to letter No. 2 of Agra papers, Hookum Chund repeats his former assertion, that this and the three succeeding letters were written by the daughter of Ditya Ram Bhuttachari; but, though asked to state how he came to know this point, and reminded that Mangeen Poorohit had before him deposed to this, and other letters resembling it, having been written by one Bheee Duttu Brahmun, he gives no explanation, beyond the reiterated declaration, that it is her writing, he knows it is so.

Examination of Chand Koonwur, daughter of Ditya Ram Bhuttachari, is shown in Court and read, (vide Appendix No. 5) and specimens of her handwriting are produced. Hookum Chund looks at the writing and acknowledges that it bears no resemblance, but adds, that she is a clever woman and can write several different hands. He and Jottha Ram, who has also joined in the affirmation respecting the writes of the letters, are repeatedly asked, if they wish to have Chand Koonwur examined before several of their own servants, or other witnesses to be named by them, who may attend the examiners at her house in the city, but they will give no decided answer.

By desire of Hookum Chund and Jottha Ram, five letters attributed to Gyan Chund, four of which were found at Agra and one at Deosa, are re-read. Hookum Chund desires to look at No. 4 and, on inspecting it, calls out that a passage in it has been mis-read,—that in lieu of,—"destroy all those who have combined,"—the right reading is,—"since all have combined, destroy the two;"—but on its being suggested that under this version it became a question, what two were intended to be designated, he seems inclined to return to the former reading.

Hookum Chund now holds a short conference with his brother, who is sitting next him; after which, he informs the Court that the four letters attributed to Gyan Chund, found at Agra, were transmitted through Deosa, and desires that Mangeea Poorohit may be summoned and questioned again regarding them. The application is complied with, and then the examination of Futh Lal in February last, is read without comment.

Notice is here given that all the evidence for the prosecution is now before the Court, and the prisoners are invited to make their defence, and call for the individuals they wish to produce as witnesses. Hookum Chund and Jottha Ram state their intention of both making verbal addresses, as they may see fit, and giving in written defences which will be duly prepared by them.

Jottha Ram then signifies his wish that Lukshmun Chuprassee should be called as witness.

Witness for Jottha Ram, Lukshmun Chuprassee on the Establishment of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Lukshmun Brahmun, Chuprassee, deposes that he was born at a village situated between Dilhee and Georagan: has been twenty-two years in service; was formerly attached to the Dilhee Residency. Was directed to observe that Jottha Ram, at Deosa, did not make use of pen and ink, and that strangers did not enter on conferences with him. There were on duty at Deosa, three European officers, one Rissalu and two Companies, and deponent was also sent there; this was the party that accompanied Jottha Ram from Jaepoor in the beginning of Chait, (about the 12th March 1835;) does not remember the name of the Risakhar, but he is now at his home: the Gentleman remained twenty-four days at

Deosa with the two Companies, and then Chief Singh received charge: the Risaku staid, but the Companies went away—witness was there altogether about thirteen months: the Rissalu was afterwards relieved, but there were three Dufadars and ten Suwars, of the first party who remained at Deosa from first to last: when Sunghjee was transferred to the Fort, a detachment of Rissaluis arrived to guard him. Deponent's carpet was spread outside the front of Jottha Ram's tent, and he sat upon it when not engaged in attending to his personal matters—as bathing, cooking and eating, &c.; did not go inside the tent without cause; slept upon the carpet near the gunat at night. Sentries were within the tent—a Dufadar and two Suwars; the Dufadar sat near Sunghjee, and the Suwars stood some three or four paces distant: the watch was relieved at stated times: this arrangement was made by the Captain Sahib; when the Gentleman was gone, the Risakdar gave orders: the Sentries had their pistols, and swords, sheathed, in their girdles; they walked up and down, and the Dufadar was seated: the Sentries of the Raj detachment were posted at some distance from the tent. There was a gunat fixed some eight or nine paces off, within view, of the Sentries in the tent; inside the gunat were conveniences for the purpose of purification, including the washing of the hands and feet; sometimes Sunghjee bathed within the large tent. There were other gunats fixed to form an apartment for eating in; the space included by them was covered over by an awning: these gunats were eight or nine paces from the tent, towards which was the opening in them; the sides of gunats were connected with the tent. Sunghjee's servants could converse freely with their master whenever they had occasion to go to him, and there was no need of whispering, which did not ever occur before deponent, who made a rent in the gunat near his carpet, so that he could see Sunghjee whenever he chose to look for the purpose. As not aware that his servants gave Sunghjee information received from Agra or any other place, and when the latter asked deponent what was going on, he used to say, that he didn't know. Sunghjee's servant might write as much as they pleased in their own huts or tents; deponent paid no attention to their pursuits. Once, letters came with a tent from Agra, and Mangeea read them; knows nothing about the communication of their contents to Sunghjee: cannot say in what way the tent and the pulkee which came were sent for. Deponent, himself, once commissioned a hirkaru of Sunghjee to bring him a carpet and some string from Agra; the hirkaru had brought five pomegranets and some candied potha (a species of goupd), to Mangeea Poorohit and Vishnu Ram, from Agra: deponent seeing a stranger asked whence he came; and was told by Mangeea and Vishnu that he came from Agra; the hirkaru remained one night at Deosa; the carpet and string were never brought to deponent: did not see that the hirkaru took back any letter from Sunghjee: never saw any other man, from Agra or Jaepoor, coming or going.

The Court adjourns to seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Saturday, 30th July, 1835.

At half past seven the members of the Court are all present, and the prisoners have taken their seats.

2nd Witness for Jottha Ram.—Ummant Khan, Dufadar, 3d Rissalu, 3d Local Horse. Was born at Julehahad; has been twenty-three years in the service. Remained at Deosa, on command, upon the 31st July 1835.

The deponent in a bigh near the town of Deosa: the deponent went on to look after Sunghjee that he did not go, and did not permit pen and ink to be taken to him. During the day three men were on duty at his tent, two inside and one outside: at night there were two outside the tent as well as two within it. The Dufadar on duty regulated the reliefs: when the Sentries were changed the Dufadar would sit down in the tent, and remain there a longer or shorter time: there were four Dufadars on duty in the course of the twenty-four hours, which gave reliefs to each of them: the Dufadar was a custom d to sit down a few paces from Sunghjee in the tent; he left the tent whenever he required any thing as to smoke or eat—and went to the lines, which were not far off; the Sentries always remained at their post. Depo- nent was sick, and, in consequence, came on duty, only two or three times. The quants of occasional con- valescences were fixed some eight or ten paces from the tent; the Sentries had the door of it in their view: there were also Sentries beyond the quants: never saw Sunghjeeee bath, but did see him go in between the quants once or twice. To form an apartment for meals, there were quants erected six or seven paces from the tent, facing which was the opening, and through this the Sentries could see. Mangeea and other servants used to attend Sunghjee at his meals: the cook was deaf and dumb: Sunghjee had some fifty servants who came to him at other times, but during meals only three or four confidential men approached him. Never saw strangers in the tent of Sunghjee when on duty. Mangeea used to sit in the Toshuk Khanu, respecting which deponent knows nothing. Sunghjee's servant came and went without restriction and conversed with their master in all sorts of tones: deponent is not acquainted with the lan- guage of the country; therefore could not understand what they talked about. A Chupra-ee belonging to the establishment of the Agent to the Governor General, usually remained outside the quant of Sunghjee's tent, and slept there at night: cannot tell where the Chupra-ee cooked, or with whom he dined. Reading and writing letters were interdicted to Sunghjee, and it was ordered that paper of any kind should not be taken within the tent, so that there was no writing by any one there. De- ponent was acquainted with the persons of some of the servants of Sunghjee, and there were many whom he had no knowledge of in that respect; cannot say that he knew the names of any of them. The object of the watch kept, was threefold, that Sunghjee should be free from apprehension and discomfort of all kinds; that he should not go away, and that he should not carry on a correspondence in his own person by letters: the Ri- aldar gave orders that, agreeably to the instructions of the Sahib, he was not to be subjected to annoyances of any description. There was no Sentry at the Toshuk Khanu: Sentries from the Raj detachment were placed round the tents at a short distance from them; in the day time there were fewer of them, during the night there were more. Jotha Ram has no further questions to propose to witness who retires.

3d Witness for Jotha Ram.—Nasir Khan, Dufadar, 1st Riwal 3d Local Horse, has been twenty-two years in the service. Accompanied Sunghjee from Juepoor to Deosa, where he remained: Sana Qullu Khan, Ri- aldar, was with the party of Suwars: after reaching Deosa, most of the Infantry went on with Bura Sunghjee to Agria, but one or two companies halted, and staid some- times at Deosa: as long as these remained the Sentries over Sunghjee's tent were furnished from them, and the Suwars took the other duties. There were two Sentries inside the tent, and two more behind it: those with- in it stood a few paces distant from Sunghjee, and the Dufadar used to sit down: the Ri- aldar had ordered that the Dufadar should be in attendance; when he had post- ed the Sentries he could come away to smoke or eat, and then return to the tent. Four Dufadars came on duty

during the day and night. The orders in force were, that those not belonging to Sunghjee should not be allowed to approach him; that no one should be permitted to go near him armed; that pen and ink should not be taken inside his tent, and reading or writing there be prohibited. His servants attended him for all purposes; deponent knew those who were in the habit of coming and going, and would not have allowed a stranger to go near him: no one at the times he was on duty ever made the attempt and was stopped. The Dufadar sat at the tentpole, near Sunghjee; the Raj Sentries were all outside; the Chupra-ee sat outside, near the quants, where also re- mained a Chobdar and one or two more of Sunghjee's servants: the Chupra-ee slept there at night, but not in another place, which was opposite to the position near the quant. The place of occasional resort, for purposes of purification, was surrounded by quants; it was near a corner of the tent, facing which was the opening: between the eating apartment and the tent there was abundance of room for washing the hands and feet upon a wooden seat. A Sentry in the tent used to cast his eyes towards the place appropriated to meals when Sunghjee was there. Some four or five servants were constantly about Sunghjee, attending to all his wants; deponent knew their persons, but was not acquainted with their names. Never saw Sunghjee reading or writing; the Ri- aldar had given an order that if any letters were brought for Sunghjee, they should not be taken inside the tent with- out his permission, and that of Thakoor Chand Singh being obtained: no letter ever came when deponent was on duty. Never saw any one from Agria or other place vi- sit Sunghjee. Among his servants, all those whom he wanted went to him; there was no check to free inter- course as far as they were concerned: those who were known to be his servants went to him; the Raj people about would not have permitted strangers to approach. Never saw Mangeea while near Sunghjee, but he may have written abundantly elsewhere for aught deponent can tell. Does not understand the dialect of these pro- vinces: never noticed whispering in the tent. The intent of the watch at Sunghjee's tent was, as deponent un- derstood from instructions received, to keep a good look out with respect to his person; to prevent pen, ink and paper being taken to him; and, with the exception of Chand Singh, not to suffer any person unconnected with him and the Ri- alu to enter the tent. There was no order for searching the servants of Sunghjee at any time. The Chupra-ee had some one living with him; did not know the name of this person, or who he was. The Jar- ewans belonging to Sunghjee remained on different sides of the tent, at the distance of about thirty paces; and the carriages and animals were immediately beyond them. Jotha Ram declines putting any more questions to witness and he retires.

4th Witness for Jotha Ram.—Densuran Khan, Dufa- dar, 1st Riwal 3d Local Horse:—went with Sunghjee to Deosa, staid there fifteen or sixteen days and then went to his home on leave of absence. Infantry Sentries were over the tent of Sunghjee as long as deponent remained, and the Sentries furnished by the Riwal who were posted at some distance from it.

There being no other questions to propose to witness, he withdraws.

5th Witness for Jotha Ram.—Hafiz Khuda Bakhsh, Suwar, 2d Riwal 3d Local Horse:—went on command to Deosa in the month of Sawan (July 1835), when the former Riwal there was relieved. The orders given were, that strangers should not be allowed to enter the tent of Sunghjee, and paper, pen and ink should be kept out. Two Sentries remained inside the tent, and a Dufadar used to sit there. Sunghjee had a great many servants, and there was a Chupra-ee, who went to him when called, or occasionally without being called: cannot tell what Sunghjee conversed about with his servants; they used to talk in a manner of ways. Sometimes whispering or speaking low, at other times without any check upon the

...the order was to which his person, but that he should not go away and that no one should take him: the only prohibition was that regarding pens, ink and paper. Depositions were nothing of the nature of these prohibitions. **Depositions for Jotha Ram.**—Sukh Gulabdar Mukhsh, Darsar, 3d Baidal, 3d Darsi Hras: came from Deosa, deposed and was enrolled at Deosa. The instructions given were—that no stranger should be permitted to enter the tent; pens, ink and paper should be kept out, and no one be allowed to go inside with arms. A fire there was only a distance within the tent, another stood outside it, and a third was placed in the rear; but when Capt. Laddow and Conolly visited Deosa (in September 1835) the outside tent was removed to the interior of the tent, the Dular used to remain inside from the first. Deposition is ignorant of the dialect spoken in this part of the country; and could not understand the subjects of conversation between Sunghesee and his servant: was acquainted with the persons of the servant who were accustomed to go in and out. Sunghesee never read or wrote in presence of deponent; the prohibition on this head was strict.

Witness withdrawn.

There are more Duars in waiting, to be called if required, but Jotha Ram leaving it to the Court to examine them or not, as they think proper, the question is asked of him, whether there are any points not deposed to by the foregoing witnesses which he wishes to enter into through other; and, upon his answering that the evidence of all the rest would be similar to that which had been received, the Court observe that they do not see that more evidence relative to the general routine of duty in force, the nature of the watch kept, and the purport of the orders that were extant, can be required.

Jotha Ram remarks that he wished to have the deposition of the Risaldar who was on command at Deosa taken, and had before mentioned his name, but as this Native Officer is not now at Juepoor, and is either at his home on leave of absence, or with the Heral quarters of his Regiment at Neemuch, his attendance in Court cannot well be obtained. His evidence would have confirmed that of the Dulaia and Suwar in all points.

Reference having been made by Jotha Ram to the instructions he received from the Agent to the Governor General, to regulate his conduct at Deosa, and to the rules established by the officer who commanded there for some time, which were afterwards strictly observed by the Risaldar and Chani Singh, the following documents are presented from the office of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana and read in Court.

1st.—Memorandum of instructions given to the officer commanding Detachment with Jotha Ram.

2d.—Letter addressed to Jotha Ram by the Agent to the Governor General.

3d.—Letter addressed to Risaldar by the Agent to the Governor General.

These documents are numbered in the Appendix, Nos. 6, 7 and 8.

Behard Poorohit, summoned again at the desire of Jotha Ram, is brought before the Court. Letters No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

...probable that he had been the real name of the writer. Does not know the handwriting of the daughter of Bhutacharj; can only say he has only the letters came from her. On being asked the purpose of the letters, in one of the letters, appeared a name, Mangeesa, for whom the contents of the letters were intended as I have before declared. Jotha Ram was requested to offer any explanation he pleased, regarding the contents, and replied—"question Mangeesa who wrote the letters." Mangeesa again says that, though the letters came to him, yet the matter they contained concerned the two Sunghes, who only could furnish explanations on that head. Jotha Ram observes that he knows nothing about the letters. Mangeesa being asked directly, whether the four letters found at Agra, out of the five before him, passed through Deosa, hesitates to reply, but, receiving a verbal hint from Hookum Chund, acknowledges that they did, and adds, that all letters which contained matter of importance were sent on to Agra. The handwriting of letters bearing the name of Gyan Chund is compared with that of the five letters upon the table, and the exact resemblance between the two is remarked, but Hookum Chund continues to affirm that they were written by the daughter of Bhutacharj.

The Court observes that, by whomsoever they were written, their contents require elucidation, which it must be in the power of the two Sunghes to furnish; but that there shall be another examination of the daughter of Bhutacharj, with whom Mangeesa shall be consulted, and that the Sunghes, if they please, may depose persons on their own part to be present on the occasion; and may forward any message they like, privily or openly, written or verbal, and that the person to be examined shall be promised a full pardon, in the name of the Court, and of the Bittur and Juepoor Rajes, for any communications she can make, provided that she be able to imitate closely the handwriting of these letters. Both Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram declare having anything to do with the proposed examination.

The prisoners are now requested to prepare the written defences they have in hand, so that they may be submitted to the Court on an early day, and, after some discussion, in the course of which it is recommended to the prisoners to put in writing as much as possible of what they wish to say, an adjournment takes place Monday next being the day fixed for the next sitting.

Wednesday, 3d August, 1835.

At nine a. m. all the Members of the Court are present, and the prisoners are in their usual seats.

The observation is made that sickness had unavoidably caused the postponement of the Court's sitting from Monday last until the present day.

The examination of Chand Koonwur, daughter of Duya Ram Bhutacharj, taken on Saturday last before Mangeesa Poorohit, is read, and various specimens of her handwriting are exhibited. Depositions of Ram Rutun and Ram Nail, two servants of Bhutacharj, are also read—(vide Appendix No. 9). It is declared by the Court, and Hookum Chund acquiesces in the conclusion, that there is not the slightest resemblance between the writing of Chand Koonwur as shown, and that of the five letters.

Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram now commence making desultory and gratuitous remarks concerning the animosity of Nawul Iweras Bai towards them, the false accusations he has made against them and others, and the influence he has used to procure their conviction, charging the Members of the Court with being merely the instruments of his will in the present proceedings, who seek to offend the Nawul, and from whom they cannot expect to have a fair trial; and that, accordingly, nothing they say makes any impression, whilst all that is advanced by him, goes on with ready acceptance. The crimes for which they are made to answer are stated by

the date of their sentence (they will not speak of the sentence they allude to when asked the question, but the application is obvious, though with a reference to the real history of the accusation they might be supposed to refer to another quarter.)

The Court observe, that the duty they are now performing was not sought for by them, but when it was imposed upon them they accepted it, because they thought that, however disagreeable and irksome the fulfilment of it might be, they could find no excuses that should be deemed sufficient to justify them in declining to act: that Rawul Bueires Siif was unknown to them in their appointment, excepting that as a servant of the Raj, he may have taken some part in it, though to what extent they had not the means of telling; all those who attended the Court were as well informed on that point as themselves. Two of the Minibars are not subjects of the Rajput State, and have never had communication of any kind with Rawul Bueires Siif, the others are not connected with the Government, and do not usually reside at Juepori,—and these can and do ever openly state that the Rawul, who is bound by certain ties as a Minister of the State, could not and would not in the capacity of Minister attempt to injure them or their possessions without substantial and valid cause connected with their allegiance to the Raj. You assert that the Rawul accuses you and others, where is the proof of this accusation? for up to this day we have no reason to know that he accuses any one as you state; whereas your own letters show how hastily you have advanced accusations, in substantiation of which you have offered nothing. You say that what you urge is not heard with attention, we are sitting here to receive all the information obtainable respecting the matters at issue, and have done all in our power to further that object: we have never refused attention to anything you have addressed to us, yet without the slightest grounds for such complaint you continue to reiterate that we do not listen to you. State in any way that suits you that all you wish to say, and you shall find us ready to attend to the whole of it, and desirous to do you every possible justice. For your own satisfaction, and in order that there may be no misconception on your part we have repeatedly in nothing some of your numerous remarks and addresses, given you to understand that we think full, unreserved explanations relative to the Deesa and Agra papers produced, which tend so strongly to criminate you, are essential to your justification. If you prefer to rest your defence upon assertions, which are not only entirely unsupported by any kind of evidence but are in many instances contradicted by that which is within reach of the Court, and are generally of so improbable a nature, so devoid of all plausibility, as to be merely calculated to impose upon the nice standings of intelligent children, and to lavish abuse on all who come within the scope of your imaginations as not likely to be subservient to your acquittal—giving expression to sentiments altogether unsuitable to your present situation, what can the Court do to assist you? We are desirous to receive with consideration whatever you have to offer that you think can serve you.

The punishment of further remarks of the prisoners is, that they know not what to say that there is nothing substantial in what has appeared against them: that they cannot explain themselves as they could wish before a discourse of people: that instead of addressing the Court they wish to hold private conversation with Lieutenant Colonel Speers and Captain Thorsby, when they would tell those Gentlemen all they have to say. On being told that this was impossible, that neither the Court, nor the Gentlemen they have named, can hear them in any other way than publicly, they reply that then they must speak their minds.

At last they say that there is nothing proved: the ladies contain no matter by which they can be criminated and the witness of many of them are called.

vered, the Court observed that the ladies were directed by the Major Sahib to write to the Sadar Government according to the tenor set forth in some of the letters read—the onus of proof on this point resting with the Court, whom they defy to produce her contradiction of the position that her instructions were given. It is here notified to them that the Major has written to deny participation in the addresses to the Sadar, and, at that name, a late khuresti from the Lady is procured from the Office of the Agent to the Governor General, and read in Court (vide Appendix No. 20.) They now declare that she did not write to this effect spontaneously, and asking to look at the letter, Hookum Chund asserts that the last one, authenticating the document, is in the handwriting of one of the other Ranees and not the Major Sahib.

Being requested to produce their written defences, they demur. Saying that they want to have the questions connected with the note said to have been found amongst Umur Chund's papers, and the Deesa and Agra letters cleared up first, that the former should be pronounced a forgery, and their irresponsibility for the contents of the latter acknowledged, otherwise there can be no use in their bringing forward what they have written. At length the good deal of altercation, they yield the point and Hookum Chund presents his defence to be read by one of the two native Secretaries who attend the Court.

The defence of Hookum Chund is read—and this is followed by the perusal of the long address presented by Jotha Ram, Kuth Lal has prepared no separate document, and does not urge anything verbally to the Court.

Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram stating that they have more to say if a hearing be granted to them, are told that in that case they may attend again on the morrow, as the Court are desirous of giving them the fullest possible hearing. A hour to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, 4th August, 1836.

At a few minutes past nine o'clock A. M. the Members of the Court are all present, and the prisoners being introduced are asked whether they have aught more to say in their own behalf. Jotha Ram replies that he expects to-day to be confronted with Deewan Umur Chund, as proposed by him in his address read yesterday: it answered that, our instances render it impracticable that the Deewan should be called before the Court as a witness at the present period, but that he has heard read a statement of the Deewan regarding the Note found among his papers, and the Court are fully apprized that the latter denies all knowledge of the document in question.

Hookum Chund is desirous of adding something more to his written defence, but it appearing, on explanation, that his object is to write an invective against the Court, he is told that this cannot now be permitted.

The two prisoners above named are loud and vehement in the utterance of various exclamation and remarks, thrown out at random and destitute of coherence and propriety; and as it is manifest that they have in reality nothing more to urge of a defensive nature, they are requested to retire, and are conducted out of the Court followed by Kuth Lal.

The Hall is now cleared, and the Members of the Court are left to themselves to deliberate upon their verdict. After consultation of about half an hour's duration, the following judgment is given and recorded before the two Political Officers whose re-attendance had been requested.

Verdict of the Court.

With reference to all the evidence that has been brought forward in the course of this trial, and according to the nature of the defence, brought forward, the Court

fact and falsehood, with which the case for the prosecution has been met; the Court are of opinion that the charges preferred against the prisoners Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram are established; and that there can be no doubt with respect to their having participated in and abetted a conspiracy, directed against the existing Juepoore Government, in execution of part of the plans of which were perpetrated, in the city of Juepoor, the outrages and crimes of the 4th of June 1835; and the Court do accordingly—being unanimous—pronounce the two prisoners, Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, guilty, and sentence them to suffer the penalty of death.

With respect to the third prisoner, Fath Lal, who has not made any separate defence, nor attempted in any way to sever his own cause from that of his uncle—the Court adjudge him to be guilty of both the charges exhibited against him conjointly with Hookum Chund, but taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of his situation, and his youth, which is such as to render it probable that much was coerced from him, and that he was not entrusted with a full knowledge of matters of a perilously important nature, they award him the comparatively lenient sentence of undergoing imprisonment for the term of five years.

Countersigned.

(Signed) ALEX. PEIRS, Political Agent.

(Signed) C. MOREBY, Political Agent.

Defence written by Hookum Chund—addressed to the two Gentlemen.

We were residing at Agra in the territories of the Sarkar Company, and my brother Jotha Ram was in confinement at Deesa, where a company of Infantry and a Raskul were on duty, and all arrangements for security were made by you.

The day before we quitted Juepoor, he (Jotha Ram) waited upon the Bura Shih, who, at that time in view, desired him not to write or read any letters, and, accordingly, on that same day, he made a firm resolve not to read or write so long as he should remain under restraint of any sort. Now, a vow of this nature is sacred by the tenets of our faith, and is of such strong obligation that life will be sacrificed to preserve it inviolate. Moreover the rules and observances sanctioned by your Government to ensure due precaution, were in force, day and night, at Deesa—a Chuprassee, a Raskul and Sipahsees remained always present—as you have indeed ascertained beyond a doubt.

The disturbance at Juepoor occurred two and a half months subsequently to our departure thence, it took place at the residence of the Raj, when thousands of people were assembled, and in presence of those who had the management of affairs. The sword was used thus publicly, and the whole world knows how. In the attack upon Mr. Blake the assault with words came with and accompanied him through the Hazar, and the gate of the city was closed.* Even the children of Juepoor know all this! and you yourselves must be fully aware of the whole: but thousands of letters relating to this affair have been written to various parts of the Country, therefore, if you wish to ascertain all the particulars it may be done.

* It was closed subsequently in the day, according to the testimony of witnesses formerly examined to the point. The Elephant of Mr. Blake's elephant was questioned on the subject, and that he himself never saw the city gate; that on reaching the Munder Mr. B. made use of the words, the door was closed, but the document could not say where the door was closed, as he alleged,

Our enemies forged a note and threw it into the house of a Munder, and afterwards declared that it was found there amongst the papers of the Deewan: I beseech you to take pains to expose the fraud and falsehood of this charge; on due enquiry

to. The Munder with us door shut was at the time close at hand, whereas, only a small portion of the top of the space occupied by the city gate is visible from that part of the street, to one well acquainted with the locality and perfectly cool and collected. It is, however, very probable that some attempt was made by the conspirators to, secure the closing of the city gate early in the day, though there is no proof of their having succeeded.

Among all the papers seized at Deesa and Agra which you have by you, can you exhibit one containing a single letter in the handwriting of Jotha Ram? A Minister of Justice should strive in every possible way to arrive at the truth, do you therefore examine according to this principle, for they have calumniated us falsely. First, they cast obliquely upon us with reference to the Mularaj, and when that did not succeed, they set up this accusation with a wish to entangle us, but do you search for the truth by all practicable means, many are the roads to be trod in the pursuit of a just decision.

Respecting the three or four persons sent from Juepoor by Rawuljee, who have said that the few words upon the front of the note resemble the handwriting of Jotha Ram, attend to the following account of them. They are the servants of Rawuljee. Suda,* Sookh Sungree, formerly embroiled forty thousand rupees of the public money and absconded, in consequence of which, all his property found, including even his house, was sequestered to the Raj. He took shelter with the Rao Raja, and again became a revenue farmer under his Government, but after some time, on account of his peculation, the Rao Raja caused him to be imprisoned, and though he contrived to effect his own escape from the duration in which he had been placed, yet his family remained still in confinement, until Rawuljee, after we had quitted Juepoor, appointed him Darogha of the Mudee-Khan, and furnished the pecuniary means required to procure their release. The real cause of his enmity towards us, is, that we demanded from him payment of the Government dues, to which he (the Rao Raja) had been obliged upon him with the view of obtaining from him satisfaction and if you will, you will take the matter yet.

* Suda Sookh was made Collector of Juepoor by Rawuljee by Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, and living in a state of pignment to Government he was placed in confinement, but subsequently released, after which he went to Ujwal, where he once took the farm of a small district, in which he failed to fulfil the engagement entered into, and on that account a family remained under surveillance at Ujwal, when he himself returned to Juepoor, several months previously to the loss of power by the Daughers Krishna Lal during the period that he was residing at Deesa, after the departure of the Sunda, appointed Suda Sookh to office, and in consequence of some

being made, the whole will be cleared up. He had no interest whatever in writing a note of that nature, and not a letter of it can be attributed to Jotha Ram, but it is clearly a forgery from beginning to end. Sookh Sungree proved against S. S. in connection with this case, in that case as you think proper that it some confessed having with evil intent, fabricated the document, and then declared that the few words written above resemble the handwriting of Jotha Ram—pray exert yourself to find out who wrote the body of the note; ascertain that point which will lead to a knowledge of all the rest; take this view of the subject, and then all will be cleared up, and, in future, no one will dare to commit a similar forgery. But if you are not inclined to settle the question in that way, and deem the more of such great importance to our estimation, then we will reflect how we are situated, and judge as to the nature of the charge. This was the end of you.

Among all the papers seized at Deesa and Agra which you have by you, can you exhibit one containing a single letter in the handwriting of Jotha Ram? A Minister of Justice should strive in every possible way to arrive at the truth, do you therefore examine according to this principle, for they have calumniated us falsely. First, they cast obliquely upon us with reference to the Mularaj, and when that did not succeed, they set up this accusation with a wish to entangle us, but do you search for the truth by all practicable means, many are the roads to be trod in the pursuit of a just decision.

service performed by him in the Revenue Department procured by him a pecuniary reward of about 2,000 rupees, which enabled him to make terms for the enlargement of his family.

The second of those witnesses, named Siva Lal Gungwal, was formerly fixed, with his father, at the village Bainsuna, which was held in Tankah by Jotha Ram; and in that charge the father and son became defaulters to the extent of two thousand rupees: as they declared they were unable to make good the amount, they were put in confinement, from which on our departure they were freed. These men now think that if we had the power we should require payment from them. Rawuljee has given this witness a situation in the Treasury and made him independent; for which reason he has pointed out those few words, and, as instructed by him, deposed that they appear to have been written by Sundhreejee.

* Moonna Lal, a most reluctant witness. He was one of those who were originally appointed to examine Deewan Umur Chund's papers, and the man into whose hands the note in question first fell, which, on perceiving its character he endeavoured to shuffle into the heap of examined papers.

* It may be observed that oral testimony to the handwriting of Jotha Ram was scarcely required, as many documents undeniably written by him were before the Court, to which were added thirty-two pages, closely filled, of his defence.

including even the smallest notes, — remaining for this purpose until noon of the day. He put us aside, and posting three hundred men to keep watch, saw all the papers put up and sent away. Subsequent to this event, we continued to reside in our house for the space of two months, although under no sort of surveillance: had we entertained any apprehensions respecting the nature of our papers thus seized, is it probable that we should have staid quietly at home, when it was at our option to go where we pleased? we dreaded not the examination of our papers; but had we been aware that there was any objectionable matter in them which might be held to compromise us, could we have been such fools as not to get out of the way before the inspection took place? We were under no kind of restraint, but as the English Government was concerned, we felt assured that justice would be done us; that it would be acknowledged that there were merely such letters as pass in a common correspondence, similar to those containing the reports of towns and villages which have been received in hundreds of places; and that when the papers had been looked at they would be returned. We little expected to have groundless accusations advanced against us and to be

that all which has been stated is correct. At this period he (*the Rawul*) is performing the functions of Minister of the entire Raj, and whatever he says to any one is agreed to immediately; because, no person opposing him could remain in the Country; he would have to embrace banishment and ruin.

Another witness was the son* of Bijay Ram Pandey; now he is an old servant of Rawuljee, and has a shop and dwelling-house at Choumoo.

E-sunda, again is in the Treasury office — and he also has been tutored by Rawuljee.

* All the foregoing individuals have deposed as they were instructed: but do you prove the matter well; if what I have written be as stated, then it will be proved that the same have been set up as represented by me.

We are residing at Agra in the jurisdiction of the British Government, when Mr. Mansel suddenly came to our house, and seizing all the papers in it, conveyed away the whole of them;

imprisoned. All the papers had been despatched to Juepoor some fifteen days, when I made a visit to Conolly Sahib, who, to my astonishment, told me to give security for my personal appearance; and, on my asking the meaning of this, he answered, that instructions to that effect had arrived, and I must find bail to the extent of two lakhs. I remonstrated, desiring to know what crime was laid to our charge that bail should be required — the guilty only are struck with fear! but he informed me that if bail were not given I must go into the Fort. During two days we were kept at Mr. Mansel's bungalow, and pressed to find security. I urged, that in case of security being given, if we retreated to a large city like Lucknow, it would be impossible to discover us; the Gentleman replied, give the security and do what you please. Again, I represented that we were free from guilt and had nothing to fear, therefore it was superfluous to make us find bail; and begged that until all doubts were cleared, we might be placed wherever it was deemed proper we should remain; observing, that a person walking peaceably along the road could not be charged with the commission of an offence. More passed on the occasion; but it seemed to me that when the papers had been inspected we should be released, and it never occurred to me that we should be thus persecuted — that justice would be withheld, and we should be cast headlong into the net spread by our enemies.

After my brother Jotha Ram had been put into the Fort of Deosa, five or six men from among the party that accompanied Jutanjee Rajawut

* Who went to Agra to assist in the examination of the papers on the part of the Raj. and Seeta Ram Lala,* who reached Agra two days earlier than the others, sent me word that my brother was imprisoned at Deosa, and Roopja Bundarun was confined in the Fort of Mad-

hoorajpoora; and that, in a few days more, my ruin also would be accomplished, if recourse were not had to flight; knowing which, and wishing me well, they sent this warning. I answered, what matters it? I fear nothing. Let the guilty tremble. Justice will be done in the end. Do you intend to urge us to flight in order that you may say, they fled because they are guilty? The Almighty is the friend of truth. Though Jotha Ram may have been confined in the Fort, Justice will be done him in the end, and every thing will be cleared up; for we are all under the authority of the British Government, and there is no Hindoostanee administration intervening, that calumny and false accusations should prevail. We are fearless; the offender only dreads; and the evil-doer must be aware of his guilt. But you, Gentlemen, do not examine into the merits of the case, and settle it in the way I expected. You have fostered an accusation against us respecting a forged note, and we have been labouring under difficulties and distress for fifteen months past. There are many paths in the region of justice; try them all, and decide after mutual deliberation. Falsehood has no great range; but, I know not how it be, that, in this instance, delusion has succeeded in effecting the expansion of a gigantic net; and, as you hesitate to execute justice, there is great cause for apprehension. Though perfectly innocent we are entangled in the mire of calumny, and, to our misfortune, deception has achieved a triumph. The wisdom of the Firangees is celebrated throughout the world; yet, through the force of our evil destiny, our acquittal has not hitherto been proclaimed. You cannot be ignorant of the merits of the case, and I know not what obstacle there can be in the way of a prompt decision.

We are inexperienced as to affairs of the nature of this, and are therefore unequal to cope with fraud and cunning; for he only is capable of rebutting such false accusations who knows how to make them, as you must be well aware. With you therefore does it rest to make such enquiry as shall be adequate to unravel all the difficulties that seem to require elucidation.

You have attached a good deal of importance to those common-place letters; but what do they really contain? The persons from whom they came merely wrote what they heard from others, as the current news of the day. What is there in them to deserve being magnified into matter of serious import?

With respect to the events of the 4th of June, the whole world knows in what way they occurred. Jundhpoor, Oodhpoor, Kota, Boonlee, Kuroulee, Ulwur, Taok, Bhurtpoor, Barkaner, Jesulmer,—all these principalities are well aware of the way in which the outrages were effected; as are also many of the Sirdars of this place. There is no one from whom the matter is concealed, and I believe that you cannot be ignorant of it—do therefore, for the sake of God! bring all to such a conclusion as may afford an example to the world. There has been a vast deal of search and inquiry, and, as you see, the useless investigation is still going on.

* This may allude to insinuations against Rawul Bueere Sal; or to the proposal for a private interview with Lieut.-Col. Speirs and Captain Thoresby.

We made a representation to you which gained no attention; whether you understood and evaded the question purposely, I cannot tell—the fact will be known to Keswur. For a very long period of time have we been in distress and misery; do not therefore at the present day show favor to any one. You, (Lieut.-Col. Speirs) who have come here on this occasion, and Thoresby Sahib, are uninterested and free from bias. The tiger and the goat stand on equal terms before the judgment seat. Under the shadow of the justice of your Government all are happy and contented, and the strong and powerful are unable to prey upon the weak and helpless. Impressed with this belief, I thought that I could pass the time in security where I had sought shelter, and it never entered into my mind that he could set so powerful a snare as to cause me to be seized and brought thence.

We are now rendered miserable in every possible way,—are ignorant of what is going on at our homes, and have had our money stopped. Should there be anything due by us to the Raj, take it we pray you. The way to do justice, when it is known that two parties are at enmity with each other, is, to question neither of them but for the love of God, to judge fairly between them, according to the principles of equity and good conscience. I have understood that the Sahib-log swear solemnly to perform justice when they sit down in judgment. It is optional to commit injustice and incur the guilt of having committed ten millions of murders, or to execute righteous judgment and acquire the merit of having bestowed as many lives. If justice prevail, the renown of you and your Government in the world will be great, and on the other hand an unjust judgment will obtain notoriety in an equal degree. But I verily believe that in making choice of you (Lieut.-Col. Speirs) for the duty of attending this trial, it was intended to select one who was a real friend to justice, and that you will come to an equitable decision. We can do so more than make humble representations, and it rests with you to act upon them. Are you intent upon arriving at a correct conclusion? then prove who wrote the body of the fictitious note upon which are the few forged words that form the subject of dispute. Through adherence to the principles of justice full information on all points may be attained. That they should have been able to attach criminality to us with respect to fictitious paper of this description, affords practical demonstration of great injustice; we pray you therefore to investi-

* This artful plea urged repeatedly by the two brothers appears to have been brought forward with the design of effecting a diversion and withdrawing attention from the authentication in the handwriting of Jocha Ram; but as noticed to them by the Court, the futility of

it is obvious. If Jocha Ram attested the document with his own hand, and there is not the slightest ground on which to found a doubt of this fact, it matters not who wrote the body of it—whether Alanjea, Vishnu, Nund Lal, or any one else, was employed on the occasion. It is very probable that the writer may be known to only two or three persons in the world, namely—himself, Jocharam and perhaps Dreyan (Murt Chund). The writing is stiff and unsightly without anything characteristic, by which it could be identified conclusively, if known means of comparison were at hand.

gates thoroughly the nature and course of this oppression which is overwhelming us, innocent as we are. Explore, we beseech you, and leave nothing untouched; for if justice have taken her departure from among you, the darkness of oppression will soon spread throughout the world.

Colonel Alves, Bura Sahib, told me to designate my witnesses; but on what subject do you require the testimony of witnesses? seeing that I am in total ignorance with respect to all that has been going on, as I was at Agra and the disturbance occurred here. Should you desire to have evidence respecting any of the letters, specify the nature of your object clearly, that I may be fully apprised of it. What matter is there in our letters that can be considered at all ambiguous or liable to suspicion? You have in imagination, created a perfect cloud out of common terrestrial smoke; he deceived, we pray you, and execute impartial justice, in the fear of Purneshwar. We have explained every thing to you, and have exclaimed, in the face of hundreds, daily,—do not listen to one side only, hear what we have to say; but we possess not the power to make you hear us against your will. If the charge can be proved upon us, in any degree, act according to your pleasure; but why turn a deaf ear to every thing we advance? Hundreds of people are present at this investigation, and when they go away, they all say, nobody pays attention to anything they urge; how can this be termed justice? Do therefore perform the duties of judges in such way that all may acknowledge the uprightness of your proceedings.

* No. 31 of Agra Papers. Of this note it may be said, that the testimony it affords was not required to prove that only part of what had been designed was effected on the 4th of June, and that the ruin of the Rawul was aimed at.

Respecting the note* that was thrown down at Agra, you have four depositions, and the signatures of two Gentlemen, on the subject of its introduction. Moreover, when I requested Mr. Mansel to call the person who saw the note given outside, he answered me,—"there is nothing at all important in the note—what does it matter? the question is already decided." Now you have revived the subject, although the four depositions are with you, and there can be no need of further inquiry, since you must have comprehended all relating to it already. But consider the matter again; what can be the use of renewing investigation here, on a point that was decided at Agra? The four depositions* that are with this note contain the evidence regarding it, and there is no call for another examination. Jue Kishn Jemadar brought this Note from without, and gave it to Seeta Ram Lal, who handed it to Jutunjee—telling him to have the signature of the Gentleman affixed to it, and then put it into the bag. At the time it was given, I called out that Jue Kishn Jemadar had brought it in and passed it through Seeta Ram Lal to Jutunjee, and begged

facts in the whole account he gives of what passed at Agra on the subject of this note; or it must be presumed that there is some truth in his assertion of the whole world having conspired against the family; and Hookum Chund must, also, in some measure, have turned his own back upon himself, by concealing at Agra, that his servant saw this note given to Jue Kishn outside the house; by not, at any time calling for the examination of those men, and in first stating that he objected to the note when it was tendered for attestation, though he afterwards asserts, in his address attached to his preliminary examination, that he challenged the act of throwing it down upon the table.

engaged, was then suspended during four ghutes on account of this note. The Gentleman said to me, — Saugheerjee, what is there in the note? It is without name and signature—there is nothing in it—the note is of no sort of importance—why do you show so much anxiety about it? I answered, — Jue Kishn has gone out twice since the usual search of persons took place, and he brought in this paper. The Gentleman then told me to put upon paper what I wished to say, and he caused the depositions of Jutanjee, Seeta Ram, and Chintoor Bhooj to be recorded; desiring Jue Kishn, likewise, to depose as to the business that took him out of the room. When Mr. Mansel heard of the dispute he came over from the Udalt Court, and joined the party; afterwards, on learning the nature of the altercation, he said, — this person (Mewa Ram), who has been sitting here on my account, a Goonashu of Mani Ram Seth, by caste a Khutree, is a conscientious honest man; and addressing him, he desired him to depose truly, in the fear of God, whether Jue Kishn had gone out, and if Seeta Ram had drunk water at the door-way of the room. This person did as desired,* after which,

* The deposition of this person, Mewa Ram, is directly at variance with the statement of Hookum Chund, in setting forth that the latter made his objection to the note when it had been attested and inspected, and there was doubt expressed regarding its date.

replied, — now, let the subject rest; every thing concerning it is recorded. On that day, also, the papers taken out of the bag that was opened were all of date six and seven years anterior to 1892,—not the smallest note of the latter period was found among them; therefore, as the bag was fastened up when first placed upon the table, how is it possible that this note could have been

the Gentleman not to sign it; but as I was speaking the note was signed. Upon this I remonstrated, asking the Gentleman whence this note without signature could have come, seeing that he had not passed any papers unsigned; and, observing that it was extraordinary they should know why later it ought to be put up, without having read its contents, declared that he saw a spurious note, and endeavored to see what this was. He was then told that the note was of no more consequence than a piece of waste paper, to which I replied, — on, Seeta Ram, took it from Jue Kishn and gave it to Jutanjee, therefore there must be something of importance in it; and turning to Mr. Conolly, I asked him to show it to me. He said, why don't you give it to Saugheerjee to read! Let him have it that he may see what it contains. At last, when this order had been repeated several times, they gave me the note, and I pronounced it to be a document introduced fraudulently among the other papers. The business in which we were

engaged, was then suspended during four ghutes on account of this note. The Gentleman said to me, — Saugheerjee, what is there in the note? It is without name and signature—there is nothing in it—the note is of no sort of importance—why do you show so much anxiety about it? I answered, — Jue Kishn has gone out twice since the usual search of persons took place, and he brought in this paper. The Gentleman then told me to put upon paper what I wished to say, and he caused the depositions of Jutanjee, Seeta Ram, and Chintoor Bhooj to be recorded; desiring Jue Kishn, likewise, to depose as to the business that took him out of the room. When Mr. Mansel heard of the dispute he came over from the Udalt Court, and joined the party; afterwards, on learning the nature of the altercation, he said, — this person (Mewa Ram), who has been sitting here on my account, a Goonashu of Mani Ram Seth, by caste a Khutree, is a conscientious honest man; and addressing him, he desired him to depose truly, in the fear of God, whether Jue Kishn had gone out, and if Seeta Ram had drunk water at the door-way of the room. This person did as desired,* after which, both Gentlemen affixed their signatures to the several depositions—four in number, and told me that the matter was brought to a conclusion, to the effect that the four depositions would be attached to the note, and the point might be considered as one settled. I observed that great force had been shown, and that if such an affair had occurred before any other person, he would have sent the offenders to Jail. The Gentleman

* Vide extract from diary in Appendix for the explanation.

of Jutanjee, Seeta Ram, Jemular, to be searched, and the Mookhtar of Mr. Man-el, Khuleefa Danod, was the person who searched them. After this no one was to go out, and none of them ever broke through this rule: first on the day that the affair in question took place, several of my servants* who were sitting outside saw Jue Kishn take this note from a man attached to Seeta Ramjee. Again, when I asked Sahibs Mansel and Conolly why they preserved the note, they answered, that there was nothing in it; every thing regarding it was settled, and they would attest the four depositions as evidence on the subject; therefore, I need not render myself uneasy about it, but that they had not the opinion to put it aside. The whole would go to the Bura Sahib, who could be at no loss to understand the matter; therefore, there was no occasion for entertaining any apprehension touching the note; and that if I had not exhibited so much anxiety concerning it, they should have deemed it of no importance whatever I answered, — you* may think it an unimportant paper, but those who threw it in will certainly make a great deal of it; to which they said, — it is not really of any value, but it must go with the other papers, so think no more about it. At the same time they desired that no one would leave the room again.

* Though there is no good ground for doubting the authenticity of the note in question, yet neither that nor any other single document could be fairly considered as conclusive in itself, against Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram or either of them.

We were perfectly ignorant of the affair in question, and were living careless and confident in our innocence. But the Sahib-log will assuredly distinguish the generous milk of truth from the aqueous fluid of falsehood. — such a case as this we have never known before; for, from beginning to end, the scheme by which we have been ensnared is upheld entirely with the aid of falsehood and forgery, and you are unable to reach its true soundings. If you do not listen to the one side as well as the other it will be impossible to come to a just decision. You are acquainted with the Bengalees, and know that they are full of fraud and cunning, but in the fabrication of this complex net of deception they have been beaten hollow. It must be well known to you that every arrangement has been made on one side, and that there is no one to speak in our favor. Courts of justice, in imitation of the attributes of Purneshur, should act conscientiously and favor no party—deeming both sides on an equality. But this whole assembly as you see, is composed of his adherents, and those in his favor. We were residing afar off at that period, to which circumstance you attend not when it is urged by us. The Bura Sahib (Lt.-Col. Speirs) who is now present, has not been here long enough to be thoroughly acquainted with the real state of matters, but you (Capt. Thoresby) being fully apprised of every thing, from having during many months seen and taken part in all that has been going on, are specially bound to see that done which shall be consonant with justice, and by which you may acquire a great and good name. The highest confidence is reposed in you, because it is believed that you will not act unjustly; as yet, however, our evil destiny has prevailed, and you have made no progress in the adjustment of this question. Justice is even balanced

there. All that was written is with you and you can refer to the documents. During the examination of the papers at Agra, it was usual to cause the persons of Jutanjee, Seeta Ram, Chintoor Bhooj and Jue Kishn on their arrival in the morning, and the Mookhtar of Mr. Man-el, Khuleefa Danod, was the person who searched them. After this no one was to go out, and none of them ever broke through this rule: first on the day that the affair in question took place, several of my servants* who were sitting outside saw Jue Kishn take this note from a man attached to Seeta Ramjee. Again, when I asked Sahibs Mansel and Conolly why they preserved the note, they answered, that there was nothing in it; every thing regarding it was settled, and they would attest the four depositions as evidence on the subject; therefore, I need not render myself uneasy about it, but that they had not the opinion to put it aside. The whole would go to the Bura Sahib, who could be at no loss to understand the matter; therefore, there was no occasion for entertaining any apprehension touching the note; and that if I had not exhibited so much anxiety concerning it, they should have deemed it of no importance whatever I answered, — you* may think it an unimportant paper, but those who threw it in will certainly make a great deal of it; to which they said, — it is not really of any value, but it must go with the other papers, so think no more about it. At the same time they desired that no one would leave the room again.

—resembling, in this respect the two ears of a Tazee horse. Reflect that, in this assembly there is not an individual to speak in our favor; we have only the Bura Sahib, present, and you; and whatever you may do will obtain sanction. We make our representations, according to the best of our abilities, to you, for to whom else should we address them? but we are unable from anxiety of mind to collect our faculties, inconsequence of our imprisonment, though we trust and hope that you will do us justice. There is enmity between the Minister and us; nevertheless, in a question of justice you can make no distinction on any score. Consider well that all will speak in his behalf, and that you should act on our account. But what necessity can there be for our saying any thing, as you know all? The decision rests entirely with your views and feelings.

If you really wish to investigate the matter before you then attend to our words, that the full blaze of light may be apparent to you. Up to this point I know not if you

NOTE. The whole of this paragraph purports the conveyance of insinuations against Rawul Baccree Sal, as the real author of the outrage of the 4th of June.

heed what is said by us; yet if you will give ear to our clear and simple explanations in the same manner that you hear what he says, the thing will become evident to you. Should it be fact that there is no point on which you are not already informed, then indeed we speak in vain! Still we omit not to mention what ought to be revealed, lest you hereafter ask—how and when such and such explanations were offered by us. The matter now rests entirely with you, and in no way concerns us. You cannot but understand, therefore, if you prefer to disregard our suggestions, at all events do us justice: as we are enthralled without being in fault, act so that our release may be effected. You are looking for the lost camel in a waterpot, when the animal should be sought for in a very different place.

With reference to the four letters, (*the four Agra letters ascribed to Gyan Chund*), I have to remark that they were united, that you separated them—singling out one from the rest: all four are of the same day, and they were put up together. There are five letters in the same handwriting; examine them—Gyan Chund is not connected with them. During the period I resided at Agra, no letter from Gyanjee ever came that I am aware of, and if, to suit your purpose, you choose to ascribe those to him, you know best.

* Papers in the hand-writing of Gyan Chund were found in the bag of documents belonging to the father, Deewan Umur Chund, and were shown in Court with other specimens, of his chirography. There must be multitudes of papers in his handwriting, with which you can compare them. How is it possible that Gyan Chund could have written to Mangeea certain inappropriate passage contained in the fifth letter, (*No. 9. of Deosa papers—see the explanation annexed to that letter*) which is in the same handwriting? All

however may be ascertained by strict investigation. Moreover these four letters were written two months after the events of the 4th June, as you may gather from various sources. When the said four letters arrived I was very ill, I did not read them through, and never wrote a word in answer, seeing that their contents were altogether false and unworthy of notice, as you may determine if you will make inquiry. But in place of making adequate searching investigation, you rest upon groundless accusations; whereas in the high offices you hold, it is incumbent upon you that you exert yourselves to clear up every thing. We are altogether ignorant of all concerning these letters; but you can ask Mangeea from whom they came to me, who wrote them; indeed he has told you all about them. They concern

not us in the least, and you are requested to make all possible inquiry regarding them.

There is a passage in one of the letters (*No. 17—this letter is dated the 17th May 1835*) concerning the embankment of a stream, the meaning of which has been asked—*he (the writer Mangeea heard that Rawuljee, having determined on damming some stream, had caused the propitious hour for commencing work to be fixed, and sent the Battalion Beldars to accomplish what was in view, and he wrote to that effect. Conolly Sahib at Agra put this question to me, and then answered that the writer had forwarded to Agra City rumours which had been written to him from Juepoor. Examine the passage again; there is nothing more meant than appears upon the face of it; and is it not fearful to think that plain obvious sentences, can be misinterpreted and deemed sinister!*

In another letter (*No. 39—this letter also is dated 17th May 1835*) is written, that the Brahmuns say the 8th month is propitious; in this month, therefore, all be accomplished. The following is the interpretation of this passage:—all the people of Hindoostan consult Brahmuns respecting the peculiar influence of days and months, and these make answer that certain days and months are favorable or otherwise: they also say to those who question them, give alms or perform devotions; and tell them, that the next month will be lucky—that all will be accomplished, and the person will obtain a situation or service to suit him.

NOTE.—Then, what situation, what service would have suited Jotha Ram? or was Mangeea looking out for a better place than that of confidential Secretary in the family of the Sunghees?

In this manner they give various answers to those by whom they are consulted, adapted to their own views and interests. All are aware of this custom and all practice it: there is nothing hidden or secret in it that such allusions should excite speculation; and it is a fearful thing that so much importance

should be attached to letters containing such matters as that they should be considered worthy of serious inquiry.

* **NOTE.**—The question is not why did you petition the British Government yourselves? but that there have been papers found tending to show that you have addressed to Government documents full of misrepresentations and calumnies in the names of others: can you and will you offer any explanations as to this matter?

We petitioned his Lordship. Now, you say that the petitions have not been heard, and have neither reached the Sulur nor his Lordship. How can we help it if they have not? We have no person there to aid our cause:

* The prisoners have not been told this, and nothing is known concerning their petitions.

This is gross perversion of facts.

In the course of the sixty years of my life! and yet we were living under British protection. Still if you will hear both sides with impartiality all will be well with us. Do you strike and forbid the utterance of complaints? We are helpless; and have only Purneesur and you to pro-

fect us. You permit not our situation to become known to his Lordship, and you listen not to us yourselves: all our servants are in confinement, and those who are about us cannot go abroad to see any one: no tidings can be conveyed to our families respecting our well or ill being, whether we are dead or living. What enormous crime have we committed that all this should be? At whose door do you wish to lay the misdeeds of others? Purneshur has raised you to offices of trust and power, in order that you should dispense justice impartially. To defraud no man of his right, and to do justice to all indiscriminately; these are two cardinal virtues; and we are but calling over and over again for justice—strict, and impartial. Should we name witnesses to any point they would be seized and confined; what disinterested persons, then, would subject themselves to treatment worse than death by giving testimony in our favor? It is thus entirely at your option to do us justice, or the reverse.

In the course of petitioning his Lordship, sundry details of transactions were given, of which a great deal has been made. There is really nothing in this—nothing whatever, which can be fairly magnified into importance, or considered to induce imputation of any sort. We are in your power and you can dispose of us, as you please; but doubtless you will act according to the dictates of justice, and we represent to you all that occurs to us, for we are in great trouble.

At the time that I and my brother waited upon the Bura Sahib at Jueppoor, he said to us,—Sungheerjee do you go to Agia, and Jotha Ram will remain fifteen days at Deosa before going further, as there are inquiries to make of him. He also said,—you must abstain from writing, and whatever necessities you may require take with you, leaving the rest of your property here. I will have it all forwarded hereafter: take as much cash as will suffice for current expenses. We replied, that we would act in all things as desired. The same night a Moonshee of the Bura Sahib came to us and told us to write a list of articles we intended to take away.

Note.—The two brothers were requested to take with them what was requisite for their convenience and comfort, and to deposit the rest of their property in the Pursuram Mundur, situate between Jueppoor and Amber, where they were residing, putting it all under lock-and-key, and seal, but this injunction was disregarded, and the cart upon which was gold to the value of 1,75,000 Rupees was sent clandestinely into the City where it was seized. The Ushrufees, amounting to about 8,000 Mohurs, were brought back by the men under whose charge they had been dispatched, by the brothers, to Muthura, upon camels; because, they said they did not know how the property was to be disposed of at Muthura. In the reply given to Hookam Chund on the

Upon which we put down twenty thousand rupees, ten for Jotha Ram and ten for me. After the list had been prepared by the Moonshee, it seemed to us that we could not take away more things than had been entered, without incurring censure for practising deception; wherefore, we caused a cart, laden with Ushrufees and uncoined gold, to be kept here, intending to make the Bura Sahib acquainted with the circumstance. Subsequently, a serious tumult was occasioned by Nagus, Sipahs and others, and in the midst of this disturbance we told the cart-driver, who was standing near us, to remain behind—that notice would be given. When we were gone, the driver, alarmed at the disturbance, went to his own house, and the cart thus left was taken to Rawuljee. The ushrufees also which came from Muthura should be forthcoming. I wrote through Major Godby a letter, detailing how this property had been quitted in conformity with instructions we had received, when we might have brought it away easily enough, had we been so inclined; and avowing that we were

subject of all this property, he was told that, with reference to the way in which it had been seized, it could not be given up to anyone without full inquiry.

dees belonging to us are in existence; but we are told that the Bankers are required to return the amount of the latter, and that the Soodi 21 of Srawun has been agreed to by both parties as the day of settlement. Let this negotiation be stopped, and take payment only of sums that may be proved to be due by us to the Raj. Why should he (the Rawul) possess himself of our property* in this irregular way?—So long as the Bura Sahib refused concurrence he (the Rawul) said nothing, but now I hear that the acquiescence of the Bura Sahib has been obtained: this, however, I doubt, as I do not think he would give his sanction to the measure, after having written in the manner stated; beside telling us here that all our property would be preserved, and we might be easy on that score—a Chuprasee should remain in charge. Oblige us by sending him (the Rawul) explicit instructions that he is not to require the Bankers to refund the cash paid for these hoondees (about eight lakhs.) Moreover, the property in gold and the hoondees are in your trust, for we left the whole behind by your orders and should you recall your word in this instance, how can it be expected that the confidence of any one should be obtained hereafter. Take all this into consideration, therefore, and direct him not to ask payment of the Bankers.

You are our patron and master, and under the shadow of your desire, we are ready to go elsewhere at your bidding.† Our evil destiny has brought us into our present misfortunes; but you have it in your power to assist us, and all we have to say must be addressed to you. That which has been said or promised by you is not set at naught, as is well known; send him word, therefore, that he is not to take our rupees, and direct the Surrafs not to give the money without your authority; and, in this matter, oblige us by informing us of your intentions. We are much distressed from the want of cash for daily expenditure. You have done and will do all for us! If you inquire you will find that, at a former period when he was sent to his home, the whole of his property was forwarded to Samod.

When they say that a note was found in the house of a Meenee, the truth is, that they forged the document, and now declare that the few words written above are in the hand of Jotha Ram. If this be doubted, let them show in whose handwriting is the remainder of the note. Observe their audacity!—the utmost precaution was used on the part of the British Government, so that a letter could not reach him without permission. A Dufadar and two Sipahs remained near at hand, day and night, and outside was a Chuprasee always in attendance, besides which there were on all sides Sentries of Rawuljee and the look out kept by the British Sirkar, with the watch of a general nature, in which hundreds were engaged; yet, notwithstanding all that, they have got up an accusation of this nature! Remark the great daring of those who could, under such circumstances, manufacture and cast such a net! But you have taken the depositions of all those who were on duty, and remained present, by day and night, and are aware that a Risala and a Company were at all times at Deosa,—that the greatest possible precautions were adopted with respect to reading and writing, and that Thakoer Chand Singh

* It is judged to be public property.

† A Chuprasee did remain at the Pursuram Mundur.

arranged for preserving a strict look out on all sides. Consider well all these points. The British Government is just and will do justice; and you, who are appointed to investigate in accordance with justice, will clear up and decide every thing satisfactorily.

You, Sir, (*Lieut. Col. Speirs*) will have been selected for this duty, and sent here on account of the ability and intelligence, and skill in the decision of judicial matters, for which you are known: do justice, therefore, we pray you, in such a way that the whole world may acknowledge that you have been strictly just. We can do no more than supplicate, with you does it rest to act; he generous, therefore, in the performance of your duty. Besides you there is no one to whom we can appeal: you are wise and intelligent, and we are defenceless and without a protector.

How often shall I pray of you, Gentlemen, that you will decide and act according to the essence of justice. You are every thing to us; we have made and are now making our representations to you in various forms—praying you to bring to issue and elucidate every thing, for we are involved in great difficulties and troubles. To the members of the Court may it be said, that it is fitting what they say should be spoken with due deference to the principles of true and substantial justice: but this matter rests with them.

N. B. Most of the notes appended to the foregoing address have been added by the reporter of the trial, who begs to tender his best thanks to the Gentlemen at Juepoor for the ready assistance afforded to him in the accomplishment of his object, which could not have been executed satisfactorily had he not been permitted to inspect and transcribe numerous documents connected with this and other trials. The temporary impression which his own mind received from the bold assertions, extensive misrepresentations and subtlety which this address displays, induced him to think that annotations on some passages of it might be useful. The correctness of the data on which these are founded may be depended upon, whatever be the value of the notes themselves.

The address of Jotha Ram was a long, prosy, tautological and saporiferous production, barren of point and propriety. Judging from the conduct of the prisoners during the trial, and the character of these compositions, Hookum Chund is much the most talented man of the two brothers.

Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram commenced their loose attacks upon the character and independence of the Court before which they were arraigned, very early in the trial, and continued them at intervals to the last; but at no time was there a calm reasonable remonstrance or protest made by either of them, relative to the competence of the tribunal, or any one of its members, to judge their case fairly and impartially, upon its real merits; much less were any tangible or substantial grounds offered by them, in proof of their reiterated assertions that it could not be expected they should have a fair trial. The tone of their remarks, with the language conveying them and the demeanour of the two prisoners, were often uselessly indecorous and offensive, as if the object aimed at were merely to annoy and irritate, without the slightest reference to fitness or propriety; but this apparent recklessness may be referred to a predetermination so to deport themselves as to produce the impression that their present arraignment need not be viewed as a final measure, which is to decide with respect to their guilt or innocence, an inference which the whole course of their conduct throughout the trial, including the style of their written addresses, serves abundantly to confirm.

In the face of all the evidence of their guilt, which has come to light, none of the principal conspirators in the plot that was developed on the 4th of June 1835, appear to have hoped for the possible contingency of an acquittal on grounds of equity, if tried, near the scene of the perpetration of their designs, by intelligent and efficient

judges: hence they would seem to have adopted openly the plan of setting their own Government at defiance; of putting forth the most atrocious calumnies, unsupported by every thing but bare assertion; defaming or casting insinuations upon the character, conduct or motives of all those connected in any way with the proceedings instituted against them; and averring the impossibility of their meeting with justice here, because *he* (*the Rawul*) is their bitter enemy, and all persons are either in his favor or else fear him: to which is frequently added, or insinuated in language not to be misunderstood, that *he himself* was the real author of the crimes of which they are accused through his machinations and at his instigation.

Thus the course that was originally designed to further the objects of the conspiracy, and was at first conducted furtively, has been followed up and extended to suited the altered circumstances of the conspirators' situations, so that it may be rendered available to the only mode of defence, of which it would appear they deem their cause susceptible; and it is sufficiently obvious that the actuating motive now, is that of embarrassing, and if practicable misleading by their various misrepresentations, other authorities than those with whom they can come in contract at this place.

It is scarcely necessary to advert here to the constitution of the Court appointed for the trial of the Juepoor prisoners, composed of Members selected carefully, with the sole view of securing to those who should be brought before it an impartial investigation; but, with reference to the remarks of Hookum Chund concerning the communication made to him by Lieutenant Colonel Alves and Captain Thoresby it may be as well to mention that, at the visit to which he alludes, Hookum Chund was told that he and Futh Lal would be tried by a Panchaet on the charges of which a copy had been furnished to them that he could have no voice in the appointment of the Members of the Court, but that the utmost care would be taken to select persons free from bias for the duty; and that such precautions would be observed as might render him and others assured of having a full hearing.

Of the success attending the case bestowed on the formation of the Court, some notion may be formed from the circumstance that Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram have not advanced a single weighty objection against any one of the Members of it; which, it is legitimate to infer from the general tone of their defence, they would not have failed doing had they possessed the means.

These two prisoners have had the fullest possible hearing, although it may have suited their view to make allegations to the contrary: every thing they said was at least received with outward attention; and explanations on various points, instead of being rejected, were sought for from them. If but little of what fell from them created any impression in their favor, it was because it was out of the nature of things that it should have been otherwise. Their attempts to impose upon and delude, to bluster and intimidate, did certainly fail of effect; but they could hardly have expected to succeed with the Court by assuming such a line of defence, and must have had some ulterior object in view from the first.

In order to make the Juepoor public fully acquainted with the objects contemplated in the formation of the Court sitting here, and for the purpose of procuring such information respecting matters connected with these trials, as these who had it in their power might be disposed to give; soon after the commencement of proceedings in the trial of Deewan Umur Chund and others, a proclamation was issued, through the Raj, inviting all those who could communicate any thing bearing upon the perpetration of the outrages of the 4th June, to come forward fearlessly, and tell all they knew, either to the Raj authorities, before the Court that had been convened, or at the British Residency, and promising, that individuals who could and would give information should be exposed to as little inconvenience as practicable, and that those

who made known any points of importance, which could be substantiated, should be handsomely rewarded. This general notification has not as yet been productive of any results of consequence, but the failure cannot be attributed to the influence of counteractive measures on the part of the ruling power, as admitting the existence of such disposition, it could not possibly be acted upon secretly; the means used would gain publicity and be bruited forth in all manner of forms, and in all directions, very speedily, so as to leave no one here, however indifferent to passing occurrences he might be ignorant of them. If therefore the Sunghees have produced no efficient evidence on their trial, it has been because the course they judged it expedient to hold, admitted not of the production of testimony, but rendered it expedient to keep out of the way, or to prevent from making disclosures, all those who were informed as to the true nature of the correspondence detected, and the circumstances under which it was carried on. Accordingly, Bhruthee Chund, son of Hookum Chund; Ubbue Chund, who was the confidential Goomasthu of the latter; Gyan Chund, son of Dewan Umur Chund, and son-in-law of Hookum Chund; Goomanu Kotharo, Goomasthu of Deewan Umur Chund, and many others have absconded, and are not to be found; and from the few among the menial servants of the Sunghees who were taken up and secured from flight by being placed in confinement, scarcely any information can be obtained. Vishnu, the associate of Mangeea Poorohit, in his secretarial occupations at Deosa, still refuses to make any disclosures, wherefore he was not produced on the part of the prosecution; and as the prisoners did not choose to call for him on the defence perhaps, because they had not found means of communicating with, and preparing him for examination on their side—he was not summoned before the Court at all. Mangeea, the chief agent at Deosa in the active correspondence carried on with Juepoor and Agra, though in a dying state when the trial was pending, held back from saying anything to compromise his former patrons, beyond that which common sense dictated to him to be undeniable, since it was self-evident, namely, that he was merely the channel of the communications which took place between his master and others, whose names he would not mention; and he would appear to have entered readily and earnestly into the attempt, to put off the authorship of the letters ascribable on sure grounds to Gyan Chund, upon the daughter of Duya Ram Bhrtacharj, whose name even he did not know.

On the first day of Magnera's appearance in Court, when he was examined upon one of Gyan Chund's letters, and was checked by Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram for having so far forgotten himself as to give two direct answers to questions proposed to him, he seems to have had no notion that the daughter of Duya Ram Bhrtacharj was elected to be the author of some of the letters written at Juepoor; and the belief that information on this point was conveyed to him from the Court, or perhaps from Hookum Chund through one of his servants, is irresistible. In consequence of the precarious state of his health, Magnera had been sojourning for about two months previous to the trial of Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, without the City, in an out-house close to the Residency garden; where he had the benefit of breathing a purer atmosphere, and being prescribed for by the Surgeon who performs the medical duties of the Agency. His person was free; he had his own attendants and friends about him, and was merely under common surveillance. From the foregoing explanation of his exact situation, it may be judged that there would be little difficulty in making a communication to him. This unfortunate man breathed his last on the day of the termination of proceedings relative to his former patrons.

The testimony of the witnesses who have been at Deosa, serve to establish the facts that Jotha Ram was looked after at that place while residing in tents; that the use of writing materials was prohibited to him, and

that letters were not taken to him direct for perusal; but, situated as he is represented to have been, with all

the facilities requisite for carrying on a clandestine correspondence through his confidential servants; even on the supposition that all those who were on duty at his tent, always adhered closely to the instructions given, the plea that he was entirely ignorant of the active communication carried on upon his account, set up by him and his brother; and persevered in, despite the evidence to the contrary of that unwilling witness Mangeea, is futile in the extreme, when considered with reference to the nature of the correspondence that was in progress, and the manifest proofs most of the letters afford, that, on all points of the least importance, Jotha Ram was, virtually, either the person addressed at Deosa or the source of the communication made thence.

With respect to his having never written with his own hand, it is clear from various passages in the Deosa and Agra letters, which can hardly be false witnesses, that Jotha Ram did occasionally pen a line or two; and from a remark made by Mangeea in letter No 33, (dated 2d July 1835,) it may be inferred, that he was prevented from more frequently putting pen to paper, by the apprehension, that—"the existence of his Honor's handwriting upon documents of a political and criminal tendency should have been added might induce danger." It is therefore unnecessary to speculate upon the opportunities which were sought for the performance, in private, of a work of a few moments duration only,—whether circumstances occasionally permitted the accomplishment of it in the large sitting tent; or if the place appropriated to meals, which was fenced in by cloth walls: or the otherspot, also surrounded by walls, in the opening of which a purdu or sheet was suspended when Jotha Ram went there, offered greater facilities for the purpose. The fact of documents having been verified, once or oftener, by the exhibition of the well known identical handwriting rests on evidence, that under the circumstances of the case, cannot admit of civil, though it might have been met fairly by the brothers, had they judged it expedient to enter, bona fide into explanations concerning the correspondence which was adduced in proof of their guilt. There is indeed nothing substantial advanced in support of Jotha Ram's denial of the authenticity of the note discovered among the papers of Deewan Umur Chund, whilst the corroborative evidence to the handwriting of the superscribed lines, furnished by the style and contents of the document; the circumstances under which it was brought to light; the allusion to a note of the nature of this received from his Honor by Dadajee (father), in letter of Gyan Chund No. 4, of Agra papers, (which passed through Deosa, as has been acknowledged, directly, both by Hookum Chund and Mangeea); and the general tone and tenor of many of the letters laid before the Court,—affords strong and convincing arguments for the correctness of its ascription to the individual whose peculiar handwriting it bears. It may be said to be impossible to disbelieve or doubt that Jotha Ram is the author of the paper in question without an exertion of credulity in favor of his natural denial of all knowledge of it, which would greatly violate common sense and reason.

Of the Agra papers, Nos. 27 and 31 it may be remarked respecting the former, that the internal evidence to be found in its contents; the circumstance of its having remained with Hookum Chund the writer, and having been subsequently brought forward by him in vindication of the innocence of himself and his brother; the affirmation of Mangeea that no letter was forwarded to Agra after the 4th of June, previously to No. 19, in which a reason for not having written before is given; all serve to show clearly

that this was originally a false letter, composed for purposes of deception, and that the pretended quotation in the first part of it is a counterfeit without a prototype. The validity of note, No. 31, as a paper in the possession of Hookum Chund, does not appear to be essentially disturbed by his headlong assertions regarding it, though it is unfortunate that the accidental omission to stamp it with initials at the moment it was extracted from the bag with other papers, offered the semblance of an opening to call in question its real character and tendency.

Scarcely the shadow of a doubt can exist with respect to Gyan Chund being the author of the five letters ascribed to him in these proceedings: the very passages in the letter that remained at Deosa and was found there referred to by Hookum Chund in his defence as in appropriate for Gyan Chund to write to Mungea, tend strongly to show that the former was the writer of this letter; for the wife of Gyan Chund is a daughter of Hookum Chund, and in consequence, sentiments and observations were inserted on her account; that is, the letter was written for both son-in-law and daughter, agreeably to a style and mode of communication by no means infrequent. The most remarkable passage referrible to the lady is the following: "You have written regarding Pooskurjee (a place of pilgrimage near Ajmere); now, trusting in you, I remain here, otherwise I should deprecate a further residence at this place, for I cannot bear to hear from every one upbraiding and reproachful words." The above was written many weeks after Deewan Umur Chund and others had been confined, and it is more than singular to find the only member of the Sunghees family then at Juepoor, complaining that she is reproached and upbraided in the house of the Deewan and his son.

The proposition of Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram that they should have a private conference with the two political officers who attend the Court, was rather an extraordinary one; but it is probable that this proposal should be referred to the obvious design of the two brothers to create impressions out of Court: at least, no motive partaking less of criminality can well be assigned to the proceeding.

The written addresses of Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram bear evident marks of having been composed for effect elsewhere than at Juepoor. Both abound in misrepresentations, some of which are entirely groundless and others consist of distorted facts; and in both are seen similar efforts to attribute their situation as prisoners, accused of high crimes, solely to the enmity of their so designated implacable foe, Rawul Buerree Sal, whose part in their accusation has been in reality, of a very unsubstantial nature indeed. Jotha Ram charges the Rawul, directly, with being the author of the crime committed on the 4th of June 1835, but the other, somewhat more warily, confines himself in general to insinuations or broader insinuations: both however aim at the same point—that of obtaining their own acquittal; eventually, by creating doubts respecting the honor and good faith of the Rawul. Of Hookum Chund's paper it may be said that it is somewhat more relevant as a defence than the other; but it has identified the defendant's case so completely with that of his brother, as to make it clear that he considered his own conviction to depend in all points upon the same proofs.

Futuh Lal spoke but few words during the whole course of the trial, and comported himself with the utmost decorum throughout. Considering how he was situated, and with reference to his youth, (he may be 18 or 19 years old) the penalty awarded to him may be deemed adequate to his offences; since there are no satisfactory data from which a conclusive judgment can be formed that he was ever fully cognizant of the real character of the events at Juepoor of the 4th June; or that he did not gain information on that head, after the plot had been put in execution. And with respect to Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, the evidence appears to be irrefragably

strong, so indubitably convincing in a far superior degree to any which could possibly have been adduced in the case, dependent upon oral testimony alone, that with reference to the true ends of justice it would be difficult to call in question the propriety of the decision of the Court. The contents of letters 17 and 39 of Agra papers, both dated the 17th May 1835, and No. 4 of the same series, tend so strongly to establish their guilt that, had no other letters been found at Agra, and none at Deosa, these might have been deemed sufficient to produce conviction: and it appears to be an obvious inference, to refer Hookum Chund's unnecessary explanation, of the current meaning of two passages in Nos. 17 and 39, to his consciousness of their criminal nature when correctly interpreted.

The singular and revolting feature in the late conspiracy at Juepoor, is, that the scheme was planned to engage the co-operation of the British power on the side of the conspirators, and that matters were specially conducted with a view to the attainment of that object; including even an attack upon the political officers and subjects of that Government who were at Juepoor, an occurrence which was intended to excite indignation and exasperation against the Minister. Happily for the ends of justice and the discouragement of similar atrocious attempts at deception, so much light has been shed upon the plans and motives of the criminals, by a course of patient investigation, that subsequently to their first temporary and imperfect, though melancholy success, they have been baffled in all their effort, and their designs have been completely exposed.

SUMMARY OF TRIAL OF GOPAL SINGH SIPAHEE.

Natanecha Bagh—Juepoor, Thursday, 1st September 1836.

Gopal Singh Sipahie is charged with having been aiding and accessory to the assault with a sword made by Futuh Singh, at the instigation of the Deewan Umur Chund and others, upon the person of Major Alves, Agent to the Governor General of India, in front of the Sardkee Deorthee, Juepoor, on the morning of the 4th June 1835, *Jeth Soodi, 8th Shumbat 1892.*

The former depositions of Gopal Singh, and those of Jue Chund, Bejaboorjee Bhoosa, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and Cheetur Mul Brahmun are read out.

Witness—Juechund Bejaboorjee is summoned before the Court, and deposes in substance as follows:

On the day that the disturbance in the city of Juepoor took place, I had gone to worship at the Temple of Chundiu-Majee, when I saw that there was a crowd collected near the Tripoleea. I proceeded as far as the Hu-ee Thoon e (about 150 paces from the Tripoleea), and thence went to the house Deewan Umur Chund. At the door of his house I met the Deewanjee, who asked me if I had seen Gopal Singh. I replied, Muharaj, I have seen nothing of him; upon which he desired me to go and look for him, I did so, and going first to the Tripoleea, in front of which there was a large assemblage of people searched for Gopal there; but not finding him I determined on going home to take my meal, and was walking with that intention when I saw Gopal coming towards me, near the Kupor-Kot, I accosted him and asked whence he came, to which he answered - from the precincts of the Palace.

I questioned him as to the cause of the disturbance that had occurred, and he told me that as word had been used. I asked him the meaning of this, when he replied, that Futuh Singh's name was taken. I then said to him—come with me to the Deewan; he has sent me to bring you, and turning back I proceeded with him. We found the Deewan standing outside his house near the door, where he was paying to several of his attendants— "What! hasn't Gopal returned? Isn't Gopal come

back? I went up to him and said, Gopal is here. He immediately took hold of the hand of Gopal, and led him by the back street of the bracelet manufacturers into the Dhurm Sala of the Mundur; and then took him to one side of the chamber that is situated above the gateway. Afterwards, he asked me if I had dined, and when I told him that I had not, he desired a Buneea to bring about a seer of luddoo and sevu. I remained a few paces distant from the Deewan and Gopal Singh while they conversed together. When the Buneea brought the articles ordered, they were given to me. Gopal Singh said he was thirsty, and would go to the well to drink, and to bring water thence. He went away for that purpose and I took the sweetmeats into a thatched room, which was close to the place before mentioned, and sat down: Gopal Singh brought water, and I then gave part of the sweetmeats to the Sipahs (Gopal Singh, Ram Singh and Rutun Singh,) and ate the remainder myself. Afterwards, the Deewan desired us to accompany him, and we did so, descending to the Dhurm Sala, and thence going into the Chuok in front of the Deewan's dwelling house—the Deewan and Gopal Singh, engaged in conversation, preceeding me. The house is on the right and side as we entered the Chuok, and in front is a Tibaru where a ground remains. When the Deewan and Gopal Singh separated in the Chuok to go into the house and to the Tibaru, the former said—"the work is done, but is your companion staunch." I repeat what I heard with my own ears, Gopal answered,—"he will not flinch." The Deewan then entered the house, and Gopal Singh went into the Tibaru; but as the Deewan was going inside, he called out to the men who were at the Tibaru,—"look after Gopal Singh." I have told what passed before me.

Q.—Your first dispositions differ much from those you have since given: why did not you state all you knew at first?

A.—I was a good deal alarmed when first questioned, and concealed some thing on that account.

Witness is cross-questioned by the Court upon his evidence, but nothing further is elicited. Gopal Singh states that what passed between him and Deewan Umur Chund has been misrepresented by witness, and declares that he did not here the Deewan ask the question deposed to concerning the staunchness or fidelity of his companions.

2nd Witness.—Futih Singh is called in and questioned as to the conversation that occurred between him and Gopal Singh, when the latter visited him in the place of his confinement; and Gopal's account of it as given in his deposition, No. 2 of Appendix, is read to him. He avers that the statement of his having said that he could not well swerve from the story he had told the Sahib-log, with the subsequent acknowledgment that he had acted from the impulse of his own mind in making use of his sword at the Deorhee is entirely false; he has never told two stories, or falsified the truth, since the affair took place; and has never ceased to regret that he should have been induced to act as he did. Respecting the heated balls, Gopal did ask him what would be the consequence if they were resorted to, and he answered, that in the event of their being placed upon his hands he should of course be burned by them. Witness cannot tell what knowledge Gopal Singh had of the part he was to act at the Deorhee, or would not conceal information on that point. Futih Singh retires and the prosecution closes.

The Prisoner says he has no witness to call in his defence, but declared that he is an innocent man.

The Court deliberated as heretofore with closed doors, and then gave the following verdict:

There is no direct evidence before the Court relative to the extent of the prisoner's knowledge of the plot that was in agitation prior to the 4th of June 1835, or respecting the aid afforded by him, secretly, in the accomplishment of any part of it; but from the several

inconsistent and contradictory statements made by Gopal Singh himself, and from the testimony of Joe Chund Beejaburjee, including the examination he has been this day subjected to, it is clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the prisoner, Gopal Singh, must have been privy to the intention that Futih Singh should commit some rash act of violence at the Deorhee, when the British officers quitted the place on the morning of the 4th of June, and was on the watch to mark the result; and the Court pronounce him guilty accordingly, and sentence him to undergo imprisonment, in irons and with hard labor, during the space of twelve years.

Countersigned,

(Signed) ALEX. SPEIRS, Political Agent.

(Signed) C. THORESBY, Political Agent.

No. 1—Examinations selected from those used in the trial of Gopal Singh.—Examination of Gopal Singh at the Residency, 18th August 1835.

Q.—What was your watch the night before the affair at the Palace?

A.—Futih Singh's was the first watch until mid-night. My watch was after his.

Q.—In your former statement you said, after declaring Futih Singh had no watch, that it was your watch till twelve; now you say it was after twelve. What is the meaning of this discrepancy?

A.—I cannot recollect: I am an unlettered man.

Q.—Who awakened you?

A.—Futih Singh.

Q.—How long did you watch?

A.—Five or six ghurees; I then awakened Ram Singh, who relieved me; we had nothing to guard in the Mundur—only looked after our own things, and did not invariably keep watch on them.

Q.—Why did you keep watch?

A.—There was a fear of the Brahmuns despoiling the Mundur, so we kept watch against them. This fear was directly contradictory of his previous assertion. extant all the time after our coming to Jussoor, so we kept watch every night. The Deewan told me, two days after my arrival, to keep watch against the Brahmuns, and promised us pay from himself—four rupees monthly each.

Q.—Who gave you the wages for which you signed a receipt?

A.—The Deewan's servant, Malee Ram Buneea, gave us a rupee each, and one over for myself as I wanted clothes; this was on account. The Deewan said, if the Raj took us into service, good! otherwise, we should be paid as long as we served in the Mundur. Futih Singh said he would not stay and told to please himself.

Q.—Why did you only give him a rupee?—If he was discharged he ought to have been paid up?

A.—I don't lie!—I gave him a rupee and took his Razeenam, put my own signature on it, and gave it to Malee Ram, who must have it now.

Q.—After you were relieved by Ram Singh what did you do?

A.—I went to sleep—arose at morning, washed, performed my devotions, then went to the Deewan's Haveli where I sat till the Deewan's son, Gyan Chund, went to Durbar whither I accompanied him.

Q.—Do you know when Futih Singh left the Mundur?

A.—No; I did not see him that morning: when I got up, I saw Ram Singh and Rutun Singh, they also were washing, &c. Ram Singh remained in the Mundur to cook food; Rutun Singh followed me to the Haveli, and afterwards went with me, in attendance on Gyan Chund, to the Durbar.

Q.—Did you see Futih Singh at the Durbar?

A.—I don't know whether he went before or came after me. I sat long time in the shade of small new garden, before Surdkee Deorhee, then, being thirsty, I went out, and saw Futih Singh sitting on the Chibootra in the sun. I asked him why he sat in the sun; he answered, because it was his khooshee. I then went outside the Court to drink water, but had scarcely got out when the cry of swords having been used arose. I returned to see what was the matter, but was prevented from coming near by the crowd about the gate. I asked several men what had happened? who had used a sword? and was answered it was no known. Can't name any man of whom I inquired; hundreds were there.

Q. When you were speaking to Futih Singh as he sat in the sun, was any other person by?

A.—No one.

Q.—Did no one join in the conversation?—reflect and be careful in your answer.

A.—There was no one else with us.

Q.—A man (*Cheetur Mulli, who has since absconded*) has given evidence that when you spoke to Futih Singh as he sat in the sun, he interfered and said, let him alone, he is only a guest in this world, and is soon going to take his departure?

A. Produce that man. There was nobody by; when I seated myself in the shade of the garden, Rutun Singh went under the shade of a Neem tree on the left of the Deorhee, by a small puka Chubootra. I did not see him when I came out and spoke to Futih Singh, nor did we meet until I returned to the Mundur.

Q.—Did he reach the Mundur before or after you?

A.—Before me, Ram Singh was cooking and Rutun Singh sitting by him when I got home (*to the Mundur*). I said to the latter what's this business? He replied Futih Singh had shed blood—at the Deewan's house several of the servants advised me to fly. Your man has shed blood, and you will be laid hold of, they said.

Q.—Who were these men?

A.—Seven or eight Shekhawut Rajpoots, who were formerly in Sunghjee's service and afterwards came to the Deewan—I said, I will not go; why should I? The Shekhawuts (*these men went to the Deorhee with Gnan Chund, and no doubt they were afterwards instrumental in raising the disturbance in the city*) are not present now, they have gone off. After this business the Deewan told me to keep an eye on these men (*Ram Singh and Rutun Singh*), that they went not away. After I had been examined here (*at the Residency*) the Deewan said, never mind watching them now, and go you where you please, do not consider yourself a prisoner.

Q.—Did you return with the Deewan's son?

A.—No; I returned alone, and went direct to the Mundur, whence, after a ghurce, the Deewan sent for me by a man despatched every where in search of me, to inquire how a person of my enlisting had done such a deed.

Q.—When did you leave the Surdkee Deorhee?

A.—About a ghurgo or half ghurce after. I went up the Tripoleea to the south by the Nuwa Muadur; then seeing the Tripoleea gate shut, I went by the Sreejee Mundur and the stable; out by the great gate on the right of which is the Huwa Muhul; then by the Bazar and Chuko reached the Mundur.

Q.—Why did you not wait for the Deewan's son?

A.—He was inside and communication was interrupted, so I came away.

Q.—Whom did the Deewan send to the Mundur to call you?

A.—Buncea named Jue Chund; he had been in service at Madhoopoor and was discharged; in consequence had come here. He said I have been searching every where for you, the Deewan calls you: Futih Singh has been shedding the Bura Sahib's blood. The Deewan said to me Futih Singh has been shedding blood; what do you know about this? I replied—"I know nothing; what he has done he knows, I have no concern in the business." Jue Chund came with us from Madhoopoor.

He used to get 15 Rupees a month. The Deewan told him he was out of service, and might go where he liked. We were told to put up in the Muadur. He went and lived with his uncle in some lane near Rawuljee's residence. I don't know the uncle's name; I often went there to see Jue Chund, but had only a slight acquaintance with the uncle.

Q.—Did you ever meet Manik Chund there?

A.—I don't know him.

Q.—Not know Manik Chund, the servant of the Deewan?

A.—No; there may formerly have been such a man in the Deewan's house, but not to my knowledge, during the last few months.

Q.—Did you ever meet Hoonj Lal there?

A.—I don't know Koonj Lal.

Q.—Don't you know either of these persons?

A.—No. Neither by name nor person. I often met Jue Chund in the Bazar; only once met him at his house.

Q.—You said just now, that you often went!

A.—Not that I often met him. I went twice to his house, but only met him once. I went about two rupees worth he owed Ram Singh who requested me to recover them. Ram Singh lent him the money just as we were leaving Madhoopoor. Ten or twelve days after our arrival at Juepoor Ram Singh begged me to get his money of him.

Q. Why did he not go for it himself?

A.—He said, you induced me to lend the money so do you get it back. I found Jue Chund at home with only a nephew, a lad. I went daily to the Deewan's house, as did the other three (*Futih Singh, Ram Singh, and Rutun Singh*); we paid our respects and sat there, or came away after a little, as might be. Jue Chund used also, daily, to come and pay his respects—doubtless in the hope of getting some service. I did not know on the 3d that there would be a Durbar on the morrow: I was not told to attend.

No. 2.—*Correction of evidence and additional statement, by Gopal Singh before Captain Thoresby and Lieutenant Anolly.*

On the 19th, Gopal Singh said that he wished to correct two parts of his evidence.

1st.—With regard to his watch in the Mundur on the night of the 3d of June. "The real state of the case is this; I kept watch till six ghurees of the night were gone, and then went to sleep. Futih Singh, who had been playing on a one-wired guitar relieved me."

2d.—"I said, that on the morning of the assassination I came direct from the Palace to the Mundur—I recollected, after leaving this yesterday, that I first went to the Deewan's house and then to the Mundur."

Q.—What did you do at the Deewan's house?

A.—He said—"Futih Singh has been shedding blood"—what is this? I answered—"If he has he will be punished." Then the Deewan said—"well! go and eat your bread." So I went to the Mundur and ate bread.

Q.—What time was this?

A.—About noon—rather after than before. Ram Singh had cooked my bread, and I ate it; sitting by him and his brother Rutun Singh, who always ate together.

Q.—What was the cause of your going first to the Deewan's house?

A.—Jue Chund Buncea met me in the Bazar, near the Huwa Muhul, he said, men are searching for you every where, for your fellow Futih Singh had shed blood, and some said you had ran away—I answered, I am not concerned in this blood, why should I run away; so I accompanied him to the Haveloe, and he said to the Deewan—"here is Gopal Singh."

Q.—When you went to the Mundur what conversation had you with Ram Singh and Rutun Singh?

A.—They said, "Futih Singh has shed blood—he has done ill,"—I answered,—"if he has he will be punished." After eating my dinner I went again to the Haveloe. The Deewan told his servants to keep watch

over me. I was not strictly confined—carried about my own sword and shield with me—was watched. After I had been examined here, the Deewan said that I need no longer consider myself under restraint.

Note.—Gopal Singh being here told that his statements had been but a series of contradictions, and that he had much better tell truly what he knew—replied, that he had given evidence to the best of his recollection, but that he did know something of importance which he would disclose if all servants and others were ordered to a distance. The room having been cleared, he stated what follows, to Captain Thoresby and Lieutenant Conolly.

Fifteen or twenty days ago Rawuljoo's Vukel, Ruhmut Oollah Khan, sent me to communicate with Futih Singh, and get something out of him: so I went and sat with him alone. I said to him,—"Futih Singh! the Raj wants the business cleared up: confess; if you don't, hot balls will be put on the Buneea's (Savages) and your hands, and the falsehood will be discovered." He answered "if you put hot balls upon my hands I shall be burned." I replied, "speak truth and the balls won't burn; if you tell lies they will." He remarked that he had written down certain names before the Sahibs, how could he now give in other names or tell another story? I said—"tell the truth in any case." He then said,—"I will disclose all to the Sahibs, and then my life will be saved. I did the deed of my own accord, and no other person had concern in it: don't tell this to any body."

No. 3.—Extermination of Jue Chund Buneea at the Residency, 21st August.

Q.—Where you with the Deewan Umur Chund on the 4th of June?

A.—Yes, I went to the Havelee about 12 o'clock and met the Deewan at his door; he took me to the Dhurm Sala, and I sat there some time while he went into the temple: when he came out he asked if I had eaten, I said no, and he gave me about a seer of sweetmeats, of which I gave Gopal Singh, and Ram Singh, and Rutun Singh two luddos each.

Q.—What did the Deewan say to you when you met him at the door of his Havelee;

A.—He said, see what business has happened! I answered—"Khoda kee murzee"—Gopal Singh also made a similar exclamation, and I replied to him as well—"Khoda kee murzee."

Q.—Where did you meet Gopal Singh that day?

A.—When I went to the Dhurm Sala with the Deewan, Gopal Singh, Ram Singh, and Rutun Singh were seated there.

Q.—Reflect and give a direct answer to this—did you see Gopal Singh any where else that day?

A.—Yes, near the Kupur-kote durwaza, by the Huwa-muhul.

Q.—How did you meet him;

A.—Accidentally. I had come from my house with the intention of calling on the Deewan! when I came opposite the Tripoleea, I saw the gate shut, and many men assembled in the Chouk in front, so I lingered there a little, and then determined to go home.

Q.—Why did you determine to go home?

A.—I saw that it was time to eat.

Q.—Did you speak to any body before the Tripoleea?

A.—No, but I heard many men exclaiming in this way "Swords have been going in the palace!"—"Swords have going in the palace!"—"Futih Singh used his sword on the Firungee!"—"Futih Singh used his sword on the Firungee!"

Q.—Did it enter your mind that this was your Futih Singh?

A.—No, not at all.

Q.—Well, you determined to return home—what then?

A.—As I was passing by the Huwa-muhul I met Gopal Singh, he said he had come out by the Kupur-kote gate, I asked—"what was happened, who has done it?"

He replied—"that Burn Sunkur Futih Singh had done it, and had done ill." When I heard this, it came into my mind that I would go to the Deewan's house, and there ascertain what had happened; for the time for eating had passed, and I said to myself if I first go home it will be a long way to come back to the Deewan's house; therefore I went to the Deewan's house, with Gopal Singh. When we reached the Havelee-door the Deewan was calling out—"bring Gopal Singh! what bad business is this!" I went in and said,—"Gopal Singh present."

Q.—What did the Deewan do then?

A.—He seized Gopal Singh's hand and asked—"what has happened?" Gopal Singh answered,—"what God has willed has happened."

Q.—What occurred then?

A.—I have no accurate knowledge of what followed.

Q.—What did you do?

A.—I resolved to return home; and I remember that, as I was leaving the house I heard the Deewan say, watch this man; then I went home.

Q.—You said just now that you met the Deewan at the door of his house, and went with him to the Dhurm Sala, and there met Ram Singh, Rutun Singh and Gopal Singh, and gave them luddos to eat. Now you say that you met Gopal Singh in the street near the Huwa Muhul, went with him inside the Deewan's house and then returned home; what is the meaning of all this contradiction?

A.—I have forgotten, and confused matters.

Note.—The witness was told, in reply to his last answer, that he should have an opportunity of correcting his mistakes; he was accordingly detained for a night, and the next morning he dictated the following statement.

No. 4.—Second Deposition of Jue Chund Buneea at the Residency, 29th August.

On the day that the tumult occurred, when one and a half pulhurs of day were gone, I went to the Deewan's Havelee; at the time the Deewan was standing at the door of his havelee, with ten or twelve other men in attendance. The Deewan said to me, have you seen Gopal Singh? I answered—"I am come from the *purana bustee*—I have not seen Gopal Singh." Then the Deewan said—"do you quickly seek and bring him." So I went and looked here and there—in the Chuok, outside the Tripoleea, but did not find Gopal Singh.

I thought that I would go home and eat bread; so, I set off, but near the Huwa Muhul, in the Bazar, I met Gopal Singh. He said he had come out from the Kupur-kote-ka Durwaza. I asked him, how has this business happened? He replied—"that which is decreed is known to God." Then I said—"come, let us go to the Deewan's;"—he replied—"come along." So, conversing as we went we took the road to the Deewan's. Gopal Singh said to me on the way—"Futih Singh used his sword, people say"—I observed he has done a very bad deed. Thus conversing, we reached the Deewan's. The Deewan was standing at the door of his Havelee, and saying—"has not Gopal Singh arrived?" In the interim, we came up, and I advancing said—"Gopal Singh is present." Then the Deewan, seizing the hand of Gopal Singh, said—"how has this happened?"—Gopal Singh answered,—"Muharaj! God has willed it." Afterwards they repaired to the Dhurm Sala of the Mundur, and there went and sat up above. I also was in company, and the Deewan asked me if I had eaten bread; I answered, no; then he gave me a seer of sweetmeats, of which I distributed six luddos to Gopal Singh, Ram Singh and Rutun Singh. Then Gopal Singh, filling a lota with water at the well, himself drank, and brought water for me. After this the Deewan prepared to return to his Havelee; Gopal Singh and I accompanied him. Having arrived at his Havelee, the Deewan said to the man of his house, keep Gopal Singh securely, and he said to Gopal Singh,—"if there is no guilt in you stay with them." Afterwards, I went to my house.

(To be continued.)

No. 5.—*Examination of Jue Ghund Bunesa, servant of Deewan Umur Chund, on Friday, 24th August.*

Q.—What did Deewan Umur Chund say to Gopal Singh through you? Whatever it may have been repeat it at length.

A.—On the day swords were used, I had performed my devotions before Sree Chundru Majee Bruhm-poorce, and had reached the Hurce Thoonce, when I heard exclamations of swords having been going, upon which I proceeded to the house of Deewan Umur Chund.

Q.—Where was the Deewan, and what did he say?

A.—As soon as the Deewan saw me, he asked me if I had seen Gopal Singh; I replied that I had not seen him. He repeated several times afterwards,—"have you seen Gopal Singh?" and I told him that I came from Bruhm-poorce and had not met Gopal Singh. He then begged me to look for and bring Gopal Singh, and I went in search of him. Not finding him in front of the Tripoleea, I thought that I would go home to take my meal; on the way, I met Gopal Singh in the Huwa Muhul Bazar, coming from the direction of the Kapur-kote Durwaza. I asked him what had happened; he answered,—"what was fated has happened." Taking Gopal Singh with me I then returned to the Deewan's house. On the road Gopal Singh told me that Futh Singh had made use of his sword; I said that he had done very ill; to which Gopal Singh replied,—"what God ordained has taking place." We both went on to the Deewan's house.

Q.—When you reached the house what question did the Deewan put?

A.—The Deewan was standing in the doorway, and, when we were within a few paces of the door, I heard him asking if Gopal Singh was come. I said that Gopal Singh was present; then the Deewan taking Gopal Singh by the hand led him into the Dhurru Sala, outside the Mundur, where Gopal Singh and others lodge. I followed them up a flight of steps to a room over the doorway in which we sat down. The Deewan then asked me if I was hungry, I told him that I was, and he sent a Sravugee to bring sweetmeats—sevu and luddoo.

Q.—What was the name of the Sravugee who was sent on this errand; and what was the conversation until he returned—or did you all remain silent?

A.—The Sravugee was an old man; I know his person, but am not acquainted with his name: during his absence I went into the thatched apartment, and Gopal Singh and Deewan conversed apart.

Q.—Were any other persons there at this time?

A.—The two talked together in private. When the Sravugee returned with the sweetmeats, Gopal Singh rising said—"I am thirsty, so I will go to the well to drink, and bring you a lota of water." The Deewan said—"go and drink, and bring a lota of water for Jue Chund." He brought the water, when I gave Gopal Singh, &c., two luddoos each—Ram Singh and Retun Singh, who were sitting under the chupper, partook. The Deewan afterwards descended with Gopal Singh and went towards his house: I followed them. The Deewan took Gopal Singh into the Chouk in front of the house, and said to him—"Is that business done?"—Gopal Singh gave a sign of assent. The Deewan then added—"mind you remain firm"—after which he desired some Ghur-ke-Ieel (armed men in his service) to look after Gopal Singh.

Q.—You say, you were following them: in that case would the Deewan have spoken thus in your presence?

A.—I did follow them: the Deewan stood in the first Chouk or square, a few feet from the entrance to the

inner Chouk, when he spoke to Gopal; and as he did not turn round he could not see me, but I heard very well what he said.

Q.—Were any other persons standing there?

A.—There were several soldiers at some distance off.

Q.—Is all this true, which you have stated? Tell the truth upon your conscience?

A.—Since you charge me on my conscience—I also require some assurance of protection for my life and honor.

Q.—Tell truly all that you saw and heard, and we promise you protection for life and honor.

A.—When they were in the Chouk, the Deewan said to Gopal Singh,—"will you be faithful?"—to which he answered—"I will." The Deewan then said,—"the business is done, it is true! but is your companion staunch?" Gopal replied—"he was staunch then; with respect to the future God only can know how it will be."

Q.—Why didn't you give this evidence before?

A.—I am now adjured with solemnity, therefore I have given this testimony, which is correct in all particulars, I declare upon my conscience.

Q.—Will you repeat this statement before the Deewan and Gopal Singh?

A.—I will.

V.—And should they deny it?

A.—I have told what I saw and heard, and this I will assert to them, whether they deny it or not.

No. 6.—*Examination of Gopal Singh, in the presence of Jue Chund, on the 29th August.*

Q.—Did you meet Jue Chund near the Huwa Muhul on the day that the disturbance took place in the City? And what conversation passed between you, and where did you both go?

A.—He was coming from the Huwa Muhul through the Bazar, and I was going from the direction of the Sire Deochee, past the Nugurkhanu, towards the house of Deewan Umur Chund, when I met him. He said to me, what has happened? I told him that Futh Singh has committed an assault with his sword—that what God decreed had happened. Then both of us went to the Deewan, and found him standing at his door. Jue Chund told him, that I was present, and he asked me where I had been? I answered that I had been at the Durbar; upon which the Deewan desired to know if the sword assault had taken place before me. I told him that, at that time, I had gone to drink water. Again, he said to me, when Futh Singh used his sword were you with him? I replied that when the sword was used I was not present. The Deewan then taking my hand led me towards the inner door, and said to me, if you were not engaged in this affair fear nothing. I answered, that I had no fear. He again said, fear not: be firm; for if you desert you will become suspected, and people will take my name.

Q.—On what account did he tell you to be firm? What did he allude to?

A.—He meant to say, that if I was engaged in the affair, I should be put to death, and if I had nothing to do with it, I might be easy and fearless; and I intended to say, that I had done nothing; that if I were guilty, then I might desert.

Q.—Was Jue Chund present when you were talking?

A.—Jue Chund was there and must have heard all.

Q.—Did the Deewanjee say anything to Jue Chund?

A.—He asked him if he had eaten, and when he said he had not, sent for some luddoo (sweetmeats,) through an ancient Sravugee whose name I do not know. Jue Chund afterwards sent me to bring water to drink, and I brought it. He also gave Ram Singh, Rutun Singh and me, two luddoes each.

Q.—Jue Chund says that Gopal Singh and the Deewanjee sat together in the room above the door way and conversed in private—mention the subject of your conversation?

A.—I have mentioned before what we talked about. The room in which the Deewan and I sat is over the doorway of the Mundur.

Q.—Jue Chund declared in your presence that the Deewan said to you, "is that work done?" And that you gave a sign that it was, with your head; did you make such sign or not?

A.—The Deewan did not ask the question, and I made no such sign.

Q.—Do you deny this, when Jue Chund affirms, voluntarily and positively before you, upon his oath—first, that the Deewan said to you—"that business then is done, now remain firm"—and, secondly, that he said—"is your companion staunch?" Tell the truth as to these two points.

A.—As to what Jue Chund says of his having heard the words, "that business is done;" I did not hear the Deewan utter them; and about his having asked if my companions were staunch, he inquired respecting Ram Singh and Rutun Singh, whether they would desert, to which I said, they are firm and will not desert.

Q.—Did this pass between you and the Deewan when Jue Chund was present?

Q.—Why did you not mention these particulars in your former deposition?

A.—I have deposed to them on being confronted with Jue Chund. I mentioned his name in the former depositions.

REMARKS.

The verdict and sentence of the Court appear to be warranted by the evidence that has been adduced and the nature of the case. The falsehoods told by Gopal Singh in his several depositions, with the view, evidently, to prevent suspicion attaching to him, and to weaken or nullify the force of the confessions made by Futih Singh; with his gross equivocation and concealment of facts, not denied by himself when they had been brought to light, subsequently, through other channels, would leave little doubt upon the mind as to his guilty implication with reference to the part that was allotted to Futih Singh in the transactions of the 4th of June, had not Jue Chund, after cross-examination, deposed to the extent he has done, respecting what passed between the prisoner and Deewan Umur Chund, when the former returned from the Deorhee.

In connection with Gopal Singh's various false statements and perjury, it should be recollected that Umur Chund, in his first examinations, averred that he had paid up the men—Gopal Singh, Ram Singh and Rutun Singh, through his servant, on the 1st of June, and desired them to go away; and that after the outrageous conduct of Futih Singh on the morning of the 4th of June, he placed Gopal in confinement, because the former had been taken into service through him: whereas, Gopal Singh stated on the 18th of August, that the Deewan had promised them all four rupees a month each, for keeping watch in the Mundur; that they had received from the Deewan's servant only one rupee each, himself getting a second rupee to purchase clothes on account; and that, on the 4th of June, the Deewan desired him to watch the two men Ram Singh and Rutun Singh, so that they might not abscond.

The prisoner did not call Ram Singh and Rutun Singh to bear witness in his favor, and they were not summoned for the prosecution, because their testimony was not thought to be essential, and they were believed to be, to a certain extent, if not altogether, dishonest witnesses; an inference drawn from their former depositions and conduct.

There is no proof whatever of Futih Singh having been retained originally through the intervention of Gopal Singh, to account for the latter having been placed in confinement, as asserted by the Deewan, by reason of the misdeeds of the former, nor is there any thing known concerning the truth of the story told by the party, as to the cause of their coming to Juepoor from Madhoepoor—namely, that the amils of the latter place had discharged them, and therefore they came to appeal to the Deewan, and to receive from him two months' pay that was due to them. It appears to be highly probable that the four men were sent for with the view of employing the services of one or more of them in carrying into execution the schemes of the conspirators; and that, in the end, Futih Singh was recommended by Gopal Singh to Deewan Umur Chund as a man likely to accomplish his purpose.

There is no evidence against Ram Singh and Rutun Singh on which they could be convicted.

SUMMARY OF THE TRIAL OF MOONNA LAL DAROGHA.

Natanee-ka-bagh, Saturday, 3d September, 1835.

Charge preferred against Moonna Lal Sravugee, Darogha of the Palace at Juepoor.

Moonna Lal Sravugee is charged with having been party to, and accessory in a plot, conducted by Deewan Umur Chund and others, to affect by violent means change in the administration of the Government of Juepoor, in furtherance of the objects of which was devised a plan of action, manifested in the assault with a sword of the person of Major Alves, Agent to the Governor General of India, by Futih Singh, in front of the Surdkee Deorhee, on the morning of the 4th of June 1835—8th Jeth Soodi Sunhit 1892; and the subsequent sanguinary tumult in the city of Juepoor on the same day.

The Prisoner declares that he is innocent.

1st Witness.—Futih Singh deposes.—When I was taken back to the Deorhee from the Pipoleea, on the morning of the 4th of June, my deposition was recorded by a Lala before several Sirdars, and then I was put into a room, near the Surdkee Deorhee, under charge of a guard from the Battalion of Peer Khan Captain. On the morning of the next day, I was taken out of the room, and preparations were made for conveying me to another place of confinement: whilst I was kept waiting outside the room, Moonna Lal Darogha came up to me, and in a threatening tone and manner said, if you take the names of any of us, respectable men, you shall be cut up piece meal. Not knowing Moonna Lal at that time, when he had gone away, I asked the Sentry who he was, and then learned that he was Moonna Lal Darogha. I do not know the names of the Sepahees who were on the guard, but I think I should recognise some of them if I saw them again.

Witness is cross-examined by the Court.

The prisoner has nothing to say, except that he did not use the words ascribed to him by Futih Singh.

2d Witness.—Wuzoor Khan, Dhaluet, deposes.—On the morning of the 4th of June, Thakoor Indur Singh and Darogha Moonna Lal accompanied the Gentlemen when they passed through the Surdkee Deorhee after the Durbar. Indur Singh remained in the doorway, and Moonna Lal, moving a little to the side, stood upon a Chabootra that is immediately on the right. When the Gentlemen went forward and the confusion caused by the use of a sword arose, Moonna Lal continued to stand upon the Chabootra, whence he called out, see what is the cause of the disturbance. I was within the entrance of

the Deorhee with other Dhaluets; and receiving no orders to go out, we who were inside remained at our usual post. Soon after Moonna Lal had spoken the words I have mentioned, he came in and sat down behind the Quast (cloth wall which is fixed before the entrance inside) and remained sitting there for the space of about two ghurees or more (forty-eight minutes or longer).

Cross-examined by the Court.

The prisoner has no question to put distinct from those proposed for him by the Court.

3d Witness.—Lal Khan, Chobdar of Deorhee, deposes—When Gentlemen come to the Palace it is the custom for the Darogha to meet and conduct them inside; also on their return, he attends them to the outer side of the Deorhee, and remains there until they have mounted—keeping the ground clear, that they may not be incommoded by people pressing in upon them. On the 4th of June the Darogha came out with the Buja Sahib, but he stood upon a habootra near the entrance and did not keep the people back, although they were crowding in front where the Gentlemen were to mount. Had the ground been kept clear the sword man would hardly have been able to approach. The Darogha always gives orders and then we act, for we are entirely under him: that day he did not as usual desire us to make arrangements for the Gentlemen to mount.

The Court cross-question the witness,—but the prisoner merely observes that on the day alluded to he acted in the usual way.

4th Witness.—Hyul Khan, Chobdar of Deorhee, deposes—Soon after the disturbance began on the morning of the 4th of June, Indur Singhjee went inside, and Moonna Lal coming within the entrance of the Deorhee sat down upon the wooden platform in the passage. We who are stationed at the Deorhee, are all under the orders of the Darogha, and act in all things as he tells us. I was within the Deorhee, and could not see what passed outside.

After some cross-questioning by the Court; witness retires.

Depositions of Moonna Lal Darogha are read (*vide Appendix*.)

Extracts from the Deosa and Agra letters are read in Court. Of these the following are the most important with reference to the Prisoner.

Extract from No. 5 of Deosa Letters by Gyan Chund.

“Preparations were made for confining the Deorhee-wala, when leaving his meal he ran inside, and thus the matter has been postponed; but it is vain for the mother to pray for the welfare of her kid.”

No. 13 of Deosa Letters, dated August 13, 1835, by Hukum Chund.

“When I look to Juepoor my understanding is confounded! Moonna Lal Darogha has taken leave, and is gone away with his family. As he was intimately acquainted with every thing, this must excite our apprehension. What can be the meaning of it?”

No. 28 of Agra Papers, 11th July 1835, by Mangeesa Poorohit.

P. S. Neither will the Darogha be suffered to escape nor the Sukh-bejee; he (the rawul) will get them all into his clutches.

No. 12 of Agra Papers, dated 9th August 1835, by Mangeesa Poorohit.

“The intelligence from Juepoor is, that Moonna Laljee having obtained leave to perform a pilgrimage to Seekhurjee, quitted the city, accompanied by his family, on Thursday. He first went to Rugarun, in which village is his home, and thence to Doola. Bijnee Lal (brother of Moonna Lal) and Heera Lal remained at Juepoor, but all the females came away with Moonna Lal. A camel

messenger followed and called Moonna Lal back to Juepoor: he left his family at Dhoola and returned alone. I am at a loss to know why he came away, and why he went back. He ought not to have left Juepoor, in the first instance; but having come away it was not prudent to return. I have sent for information in the matter and will write you the result.

No. 17 of Agra Papers, 17th May 1835, by Mangeesa Poorohit.

“I have also heard that the Rawul has promised the Sahib that in fifteen days he will satisfy the Majes, and reconcile her to the present system; in consequence, I have sent a man to Juepoor, and have directed him to say to Sivu Laljee, Malee Ram and Moonna Laljee Darogha—Take care to keep steadfast the purpose of the Interior; add strength to it, so that her foot may remain firm, and she may not, on any ground whatever, fail in resolution. I am doing my best, situated as I am here; let her exert herself there night and day, to attain our object. Say to her from me”, &c.

The case for the prosecution closes, and the prisoner is told to make his defence. He at first declines to call witnesses, but being pressed by the Court to bring forward some evidence to rebut the testimony of Futh Singh and the depositions given by the Dhaluets and Chobdars of the Deorhee, he afterwards names several individuals to be summoned; though he says they need not be called his witnesses.

The Court adjourn to Monday morning next.

Monday, 5th September, 1836.

First witness.—On the part of the defence, Futh Ram Dhabbaee is called in, and deposes: I had not seen Futh Singh before; when on the day following that of the disturbance in the City, Rawuljee desired me to convey him to the Residency Garden, and I went to him for that purpose. Almost immediately after I arrived at the place where he was, Moonna Lal Darogha also came up. I escorted the prisoner to the Garden, and thence, by direction of the Burra Sahib, back to the City. Moonna Lal Darogha said of, or to Futh Singh, before me—you have caused the ruin of this Raj; you have done a bad deed. This is all that I heard, excepting that as we were setting off, the Darogha called out, take him along carefully. The day was advanced about six ghurees at that time. When I went to Futh Singh he was sitting outside the room in which he had been confined, and the khat was ready for his conveyance. I do not know who took him out of the room, nor who directed the khat to be prepared. The chamber in which he had been kept during the night was on the left hand, passing out of the Deorhee, from the entrance of which it was some fifteen or twenty cubits distant.

Futh Singh is called into Court, and deposes in presence of Futh Ram: I was taken out of the room, on account of the great heat of the atmosphere within it, sometime during the night. It was early in the morning when the Darogha came to me, and Futh Ram did not arrive till several ghurees afterwards.

No questions are put by the prisoner to either witness.

Second witness.—Suwnee Khan Dhaluet's deposition:—Saw Futh Singh for the first time on the day that he made use of his sword at the Deorhee. Did not go near him when he was in confinement in the room close to the Deorhee, and cannot say when he was put into or taken out of it. Did not accompany the Darogha, or any one else, on the morning of the second day, to the place where he was.

Moonna Lal remarks, that he thought Suwnee Khan had gone with him to the place of confinement of Futh Singh on the morning of the 5th of June, and a witness if this was not the case: the latter replies that the best of his recollection, he did not accompany the Darogha.

Third witness.—Hafiz Budroodeen Subadar, and Khan Mahumud Khan Jumadar, attached to the Battalion commanded by Captain Peer Khan, called in and questioned:—State that they were both on the guard over Futih Singh on the 4th and morning of the 5th of June 1835. Khan Mahumud Khan was out of the way when Moonna Lal Darogha visited the prisoner Futih Singh, but Hafiz Budroodeen was present on one occasion that the Darogha came to the place where Futih Singh was sitting, in front of the small room out of which he had been removed, in the forenoon of the fifth. The Darogha said, "what a wretched lona to commit such an act!—now, wait to see whom he implicates! or, let us see whom he tries to ruin!"—Witness is well enough acquainted with the dialect of the country for all common purposes. Understood the Darogha to mean what he has stated, but cannot repeat the words made use of. Does not remember that any thing more was said. Does not know the exact time of day when what he has stated took place, but Futih Singh was despatched to the Residency Garden very soon afterwards.

There are no more witnesses for the defence. The prisoner makes some observations of an exculpatory nature, and is requested by the Court to put upon paper the substance of all that he has to urge in his vindication, besides making what representations he pleases orally. Paper, pen and ink are furnished, and he retires to write,—returning, after the lapse of about three quarters of an hour, with the following written address.

The address of Moonna Lal Darogha. I am charged with having failed to make the requisite arrangements for preserving order at the Deorhee:—In answer to which I have to represent that I acted according to the rules which have ever been observed on occasions of the arrival and departure of visitors. It is the office of the Chobdars to conduct matters outside the Deorhee. They, however, have stated that they perform their duty in the manner which I may point out. Now, upon the occurrence of any thing that is unusual, they refer to me, and I furnish them with particular instructions. On the arrival of Gentlemen, they inform me and I go to meet and conduct the visitors from the Deorhee. After the Gentlemen have mounted, on their return, they (the Chobdars) apprise me of the circumstance and I report the same. This is the true statement of the case; and such has been the invariable practice.

With reference to the papers seized, belonging to the Sunghees, and in which my name is occasionally mentioned, I have to declare that I am utterly ignorant regarding that matter; but should you bring home to me the fact of my having held*

*The Deosa and Agra Papers, especially No. 17, of date 17th May, bring the point of communication home more satisfactorily than any swearing could do.

†The passage is in one of the Deosa letters, and may be read Deorhee-wala of the tribe Khindooko and others, or the Deorhee and Khindooko and others.

I can say.

Futih Singh has said that I told him I would have him cut to pieces if he mentioned our names; but I could have had no object whatever in so addressing him. When the Rawul ordered him to be taken to the Residency Garden, I sent him in charge of Futih Ram, who has deposed to that effect in your presence. Be pleased

to consider well these three points. If it prove that I am to blame in any degree, then shall I be worthy to receive the severest punishment.

The prisoner has no further observations of importance to address to the Court, and retires.

After the usual formalities observed at the conclusion of each trial, the following verdict is recorded.

Upon all the evidence that has been adduced, the Court are clearly of opinion that Moonna Lal Darogha was privy to the conspiracy which led to the outrage of the 4th of June 1835 at Juepoor; and through it has not been made evident to what extent he afforded aid and means in the concoction and execution of the schemes planned, yet it is in proof, that on the occasion of the Agent to the Governor-General of India's quitting the Palace before being wounded by Futih Singh, on the morning of the 4th of June, he did not perform properly and agreeably to established usage his peculiar functions; and that he did not exert himself in the way he was bound to do, and as an innocent person in his situation would naturally have done, after the attack on the Agent to the Governor-General had been actually made. The Court do therefore find the prisoner, Moonna Lal Darogha, guilty, and do further sentence him to be imprisoned for the term of twelve years.

Countersigned,

(Signed) ALEX. SPEIRS, Poll, Agent.

(Signed) C. THORESBY, Poll Agent.

APPENDIX TO THE TRIAL OF MOONNA LAL SHAVUGLE, DAROGHA OF THE DEORHEES.

No. 1. Deposition of Moonna Lal, Darogha of the Deorhees or Palace, 7th August.

Q.—Relate what you know regarding the attack made upon the Agent to the Governor General on the 4th of June.

A.—On that day, when the Gentlemen quitted the Durbar, all the Sirdars who were present escorted them as far as the door, whence they returned to the Sookhniwas. Sivu Singh proceeded to the Kith Sidh Pol, where he also took his leave. I went on to the Sirdkee Deorhee in advance of the Agent to the Governor-General, and Mr. Blake and Thakoor Indur-inghjee were following us, conversing together.

The Bura Sahib then went forward to mount his elephant, and I was about to return to the Deorhee to give notice that he had taken his departure; at that time there was a sudden noise of a rush of people; I turned back, and going out, asked the Chobdars what was the cause of the noise; they answered that a Gentleman had fallen under the feet of an elephant. I told them to go and ascertain exactly what the matter was. A Chobdar went forward, and presently brought back word, that some man had wounded the Bura Sahib with a sword, that this Gentleman had afterwards gone away, and that Mr. Blake had secured the assassin. When I had heard the above from the Chobdar, I went inside, and meeting all the Sirdars who were coming from the Durbar, told them what had occurred; they said, ascertain who has perpetrated this base act. I returned to the Sirdkee Deorhee and saw Mr. Blake standing upon the Chubootra with the murderer's sword in his hand. There were two of the Gentlemen's Suwars with their swords drawn, who were keeping off the people, and Chuprassee were pressing the assassin to the ground. I would have gone up to the Gentlemen, but was prevented from approaching by the Suwars and others. At length the Gentlemen saw me, and calling out, desired me to procure a charpae and rope. I sent a Chobdar and Dhuluet for these articles and they brought them. The Gentleman then had the assassin bound upon the charpae, and told me to deposit him under proper security to the Residency Garden. After this he mounted his elephant and went away, and I reported to the Moonshis

when had just passed. Gunga Bishun Dhabhee was desired to conduct the prisoner to the Garden. I saw that the Gentlemen and the murderer had both proceeded beyond the Poorbean-kee Deorhee near the Kusora, on the way to the street, before I went inside.

Q.—Where were you when the Bura Sahib was wounded?

A.—I was at the Sirdkee Deorhee close to the Qunat going inside.

Q.—Did you see the blow of the sword given?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know the man who used the sword?

A.—I do not know him.

Q.—What Sirdars and Mootsuddes came through the Sirdkee Deorhee?

A.—Formerly the custom was that the Sirdars and respectable Mootsuddes should go through the Sire Deorhee, and the menials, as Chelaa, Kluwases, &c., went in and out by the Sirdkee Deorhee; but for some years past, the Sirdars whose residences are near the Sirdkee Deorhee, make use of that entrance and others pass through the Sire Deorhee.

Q.—Who passed through on that day, and whose followers were outside the Sirdkee Deorhee?

A.—Rao Jeewun Singh, Rao Hunwunt Singh, Indur Singhjee, Rawut Runjeet Singhjee, and their attendants were outside, upon the Chubootra of the Bura Deorhee.

Q.—Did not Deewan Umur Chund, and his son Gyan Chund, Sivu Lal, Gyanjee Buguro and Rajoo Lal, pass through that Deorhee?

A.—I saw Umur Chund's son Gyan Chund, and Sivu Lal at the Deorhee, but I do not know if the other two were there.

Q.—When you were outside, and Mr. Blake was going away, did you hear and see any one say, "Let him not go away alive!"

A.—I neither heard nor saw such words spoken as long as I remained out.

Q.—Did any one follow Mr. Blake out of the Chuok or square before the Sirdkee Deorhee, making a disturbance in any way?

A.—I did not see any such men go away with him.

Q.—At the time the Bura Sahib was wounded, did any siphees or others attached to the Deorhee rush forward to seize or bind the assassin?

A.—The attendants of the Gentlemen did not allow others to approach.

Q.—The gate of the Tripolea was closed. Did the Durwan shut it of his own accord or did you desire him to do so?

A.—I gave no orders on the subject and do not know why the Durwan closed the gate. The doors of the Sirdkee Deorhee and the Sire Deorhee were shut by order of the Moosahibs, on account of the press of people and the apprehension of a riot.

Q.—You are Darogha of the Deorhees and must know something of most men who visit the Palace. What do you think in respect to this affair?—who can have been the author of it?

A.—From the day of the event I have been endeavoring to make some discovery as to its origin &c. I am an old servant of the Raj which is compromised in the matter, wherefore I am the more zealous in my exertions. According to the best of my judgment the man must have been injured in some way who could commit such an act; but without proof an accusation should not be advanced; when the truth can be discovered it shall be made known.

No. 2.—Darogha Moonna Lal's Deposition at the Residency, on the 24th of August 1835, before Capt. Thoresby and Lieut. Conolly.

After the Darbar in the Sookhniwas, the five Moosahibs and other Sirdars, accompanied the Resident to outside the Chela Tibars, where they took leave. The Rawul sent his eldest son Sivu Singh with me to outside

the Rich Side Pak, where the Resident dismissed him, and I led on with Chobdars and Dhaluets to the Sirdkee Deorhee, which was the extent of my office. The Resident's sawree elephant was standing eight or ten paces outside the Deorhee; the Resident passed out by me and went towards the elephant; I remained standing on the Deorhee Chubootra. At that time Mr. Blake was following at a distance of four paces, talking about field sports to Thakoor Indur Singh, with whom he issued from the Deorhee in my presence. When he had passed out three or four paces I turned back to report the Gentlemen's having mounted, and at that moment a cry arose: some one exclaimed—the Sahib's elephant trumpeted, and the Sahib fell; and I saw a Sahib down between the right of the Chumbelee tree and the elephant. Then I said to a Chobdar,—"go and ascertain who has fallen, and what has happened." The Chobdar came and said, a sword has been used on the Bura Sahib, who has gone away in a Tonjan, and Blake Sahib has secured the assassin. Seeing and hearing all this, I went to report it. I met the five Moosahibs and the other Sirdars, five paces beyond the spot at which they had taken leave of the Resident, and I told them

that the Bura Sahib had been wounded with a sword, and that Bijue Singh who made Mr. Blake had secured the assassin. The Rawul and others said to me—"go and ascertain what infamous wretch has done this deed"—so I ran back, and on reaching the Sirdkee Deorhee, I observed that the assassin's naked sword was in the hands of Mr. Blake, who was standing outside on the Chubootra. Two Troopers were moving round the assassin—refusing to let any of my Sirkar's people approach. In the centre a Chuprasee and a Spear-bearer were beating the assassin who was prostrate. They would not let me approach, but Mr. Blake seeing me called out, Darogha Moonna Lal! procure without delay a khat, some rope, and four carriers, for I will have this person taken to the Residency Garden. So I sent a Dhaluet for a khat, some rope, and four bearers, and when they arrived, Mr. Blake began to bind the assassin on the khat? and he said to me, go and report that arrangements may be made for a guard upon the road;

The Surbutha is I will take him to the Garden. close to the Deorhee. Then going in, I spoke to the and the Sirdars turned Rawul, who was seated with other ed into it, because it Sirdars on the south side of the was reported to them Surbutha; and the Rawul ordered that Mr. Blake had Dhabhaee Gunga Bishun left the Deorhee. to go with the Sahib and convey the assassin to the garden. Having heard so much, I came out to tell the Sahib that arrangements for a guard had been made; before my return the Sahib had mounted his elephant, and taken the prisoner off. The Sahib, the prisoner and the Suwars had safely got out of the Poorbeankee Deorhee—standing outside the Sirdkee Deorhee. I saw that they had got outside the Poorbeankee Deorhee. I went and reported to the Moosahibs, that the Sahib had safely gone out of the Deorhee, taking the assassin on a khat with him, and having Suwars in attendance.

Q.—You state, that you came out marshalling the Resident, say from what place, and to what place did you precede him, and where did you halt to let him pass you?

A.—I led from the Sookhniwas to the Sirdkee Deorhee, outside which I halted and stood on the Chubootra while the Resident passed by.

Q.—Why did you stand there? Did the Resident make any sign?

A.—It is my office to go thus far, so I halted and saluted.

Q.—Did the Bura Sahib notice your salam?

A.—I saluted, but the Sahib neither made any sign nor said any thing.

V.—You say it is your office to receive Gentlemen

when they come to the Palace, and on their return, to report within their having departed, explain in what way?

A.—My custom is this, to accompany the Gentlemen to the Surdkee Deorhee, and on their making their exit to go back and report. Afterwards, on a Chobdar's coming to tell me of their having departed, I report that they are gone. My duty is to attend them as far as the Surdkee Deorhee.

Q.—Did you ever before this accompany a Sahib to the Deorhee, and then go inside to report his departure before he was gone?

A.—Formerly, in the time of Raper and other Sahibs, I acted thus: a Chobdar, having seen the Sahibs off, reported to me, then I reported within.

Q.—On a day of Darbar what are your duties?

A.—On a day of Darbar my duty is to wait in the presence, and on a Chobdar's reporting a Sardar's approach, to announce it within. For the Sahibs there is this order—"on their coming, bring them in from the Surdkee Deorhee, protecting them; and on their return, march them to the Deorhee." This practice has been in force since the time of General Ochitelony. I have charge of the Deorhees, at which Chobdars and Dhalsuets are posted, attached to these Deorhees are one hundred and twenty-five men; all of whom I know well, both as regards their persons, and their circumstances.

Q.—Who was the person that exclaimed,—"the Sahib's elephant trumpeted and the Sahib fell?"

A.—The voice came from a distance of five or six paces, and I don't know whose it was.

Q.—What is the name of the Chobdar, whom you sent to ascertain what had happened?

A.—I at that time sent a Chobdar but don't remember his person or name.

Q.—Who were attending you at that time?

A.—There are two reliefs. I don't know which of the Chokers was in attendance, but perhaps Lal Khan, Heyat Khan, Vazeer Khan Dhaluet, and Mohummad Dhaluet were by me. I don't remember the names and persons of the rest. At the time I was going in, my face was towards the Qunat Purda; hearing the cry, I turned and sent the Chobdar.

Q.—Upon what grounds do you say that the four men named were with you?

A.—I believe they were near me.

Q.—At the time the Resident was about to mount, what men were present, and how many do you suppose there were?

A.—There is no objection to servants of Thakoors and state Mootsudees, and respectfully-dressed men from the bazar, coming as far as the Surdkee Deorhee. There is no order forbidding the approach of men with swords, but matchlocks and spears are forbidden. No one asks questions and almost any one may approach.

Q.—On that day where was your brother?

A.—According to custom he had remained inside when I came out with the Sahib, for the Sardars had not taken leave within, of the Ma'ee.

Q.—Did the Rawul first hear what had happened from your mouth?

A.—I sent no one to give intelligence but reported myself. I don't know whether any other person communicated the intelligence, but believe that I first gave it, as the Rawul on hearing it from me was seized with astonishment.

Q.—Could your brother, hearing the intelligence from any Hurkaru, have communicated it to the Rawul?

A.—My brother will not have given the intelligence, for it is the office of the Darogha of Hurkaru to go within.

Q.—When Mr. Blake was outside the Surdkee Deorhee, (did any other Thakoor come out?)

A.—I saw no Thakoor except Indur Singh.

Q.—After the Bura Sahib had been taken away wounded, did any Thakoor come out and speak with Mr. Blake?

A.—As far as my eyes saw, no Thakoor came out of the Deorhee, or talked with Mr. Blake.

Q.—Where stood you, when you sent a Chobdar to gain intelligence?

A.—I stood on the Chubootra until the Chobdar returned.

Q.—Did you not see the Resident when he was being carried away in a tonjan.

A.—I saw nothing.

Q.—You say you saw a Sahib down between the elephant and the Chumbelee tree, did you not recognise him, and did you not see any other Sahib?

A.—I did not recognise him, neither did I see any other Sahib.

Q.—You saw a Sahib when he was down; how came you not to see him when he stood up?

A.—Perhaps my face may have been turned in another direction, or I may have been speaking to some one, on which account I may not have seen the Sahib when he stood up, or the Chubootra, he had but when he mounted and went away in a tonjan. I learned what had happened from the Chobdar's report.

Q.—When you turned and looked where was Mr. Blake and what was he doing?

A.—I saw him lying on the ground between the elephant and the Chumbelee tree, and from the Chobdar, I learned that Mr. Blake held down the assassin, and that the Bura Sahib had mounted a tonjan and gone away.

Q.—Did you see any of the Rawul's sons talking with Mr. Blake?

A.—I saw no Thakoor conversing with Mr. Blake, except Indur Singh, from the beginning to the end of the business. I saw no one of the Rawul's sons. When I went in I said to the Thakoors, do two things. Come to the Deorhee, and for protection send some Sirdar with the Sahib to the Bagh. The Rawul answered Dhabhee Gunga Bishu has received orders.

REMARKS.

The Testimony of Futih Singh, and the evidence given by the Dhaluet and Chobdars, respecting the conduct of the Darogha at the Deorhee, on the morning of 4th of June, when considered with reference to the proof afforded by many passages in the Deosa and Agra letter, of the connection of the prisoner with the conspirators, appear fully to justify the Court in their finding and sentence.

2. Futih Singh has shown himself from first to last, so firm and correct a witness, unvarying in the tenor of his statements, and inclined neither to exaggerate nor come short of the truth; and this spontaneously, and naturally, for not the slightest hint has ever been given to him, that he might possibly save himself by criminalizing others, or by confessing all he knows—that it would be difficult to find sufficient reason for rejecting his statement relative to the threat held out to him by the prisoner, when the latter came to him, early in the morning of the 5th of June.

3. It would seem that Moonna Lal went twice to Futih Singh before the latter quitted the precincts of the Deorhee on the morning in question. The prisoner has not denied, in his address to the Court, that the first visit was made, although Futih Singh had stated in the presence of Futih Ram Dhabhee, that the Darogha came to him, and spoke the words he had recited, several ghurees before he saw the Dhabhees. Hafiz Budrooddeen Subadar, witness for the defence, may or may not have been in the way when the Darogha first went to Futih

Siegh, for it was not found possible to fix the precise time at which the words quoted by him, as proceeding from the prisoner, were spoken; but the spirit of an observation made in the dialect of Rajwara might easily have been misunderstood by the Subadar, a young Ramporee Moosulman, supposing him to have been ever so attentive to what was going on; and it may be noticed, that the purport of the latter part of the speech attributed by him to the prisoner, according to his comprehension of what was said—"now wait to see whom he implicates," is not entirely at variance with that of the words cited by Futh Singh. Such a remark, on the supposition that nothing more pointed was said, did not at all correspond with the situation of the prisoner; who, as Darogha of the Deorhee, immediately in front of which the atrocious and extraordinary outrage had occurred, was peculiarly bound to make every possible exertion to develop the source of the crime committed. It would seem, indeed, to indicate a guilty conscience, in a less forcible degree only, than the thread which has been imputed to him.

The Dhaluet and Chobdars ought not to have been mistaken upon the points to which they deposed, in the behaviour of the Darogha at the Deorhee, on the morning of the 4th of June, and they showed no inclination, before the Court, to amplify, insinuate or suggest inference; nor did they appear to be other than plain, honest witnesses, on the few facts to which they deposed.

The former depositions of the prisoner were read in Court without comment; a circumstance altogether to his advantage, as the inconsistencies and misrepresentations contained in those statements, originally served to strengthen considerably the suspicion against him, which has previously existed on more uncertain grounds.

TRIAL OF DUYA RAM BHUTTACHARJ.

Natnee ka Bagh, Thursday, 8th September, 1836.

Duya Ram Bhuttacharj prisoner, is brought in, and arraigned on the following charge:—

Having aided and abetted a conspiracy to effect by violent means a change in the administration of the Government of Juepoor; the atrocious outrages perpetrated in the city of Juepoor on the 4th of June 1835, having been caused directly by, and in fulfilment of, an attempt on the part of the conspirators to carry their designs into execution.

Note No. 35 of Agra Papers is produced.

Translation of Note 35, in the handwriting of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj.

Read my blessing. Your letter has come and I have perused its contents. Who is there that does not look to his own interests? The way to effect both works is in progress of completion, and you may be at ease with respect to both the Raj and me. The actors will now soon be at work, and I feel assured that you will have no reason to complain, but the consummation depends upon the pleasure of Huri (Vishnoo) Date Soodi 9th 1891, (the month is not given).

The year begins either with the month Chuet or on the 2nd Bha-don Soodi, according to the latter mode of computation, which is most frequently used, the month June was included in 1891.

The prisoner declares that the note in question was not written by him, and that he knows nothing of it: his pursuits and occupations have always been of a studious nature, and he has never interfered on any occasion in political matters.

Several letters written by the prisoner to Roopa

Bularrn some years ago, are looked at, and the handwriting of these is compared with that of the note. The Court give their opinion that the letters and note must have been written by the same individual; but the prisoner, taking up the letters, declares that he remembers well having employed one Champa Lal Buneea to write them. The some years since dead. He died Buneea is ago.

This assertion is useless, as there are many papers in his handwriting, which, as acknowledged by Hookum Chund, is very well known at Juepoor.

Extract from the examination of Hookum Chund relative to this note is read.

Note No. 17 of Deosa Papers shown.

All knowledge of it is denied by the prisoner.

Several passages in which Buttacharj is mentioned, are read from the Deosa and Agra Papers.

The prisoner says that he is quite ignorant of the matters referred to in connection with his name, and is altogether at a loss to conjecture why mention of him in those letters should have been made.

The case for the prosecution is concluded, and the prisoner contents himself with repeating his former details.

VERDICT OF THE COURT.

From the evidence afforded by his autographical note, the handwriting of which plainly shows who was the writer, and the tenor of the allusions to him found in various parts of the Deosa and Agra Papers, the Court are satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner Duya Ram Bhuttacharj; but, in consideration of his great age and bodily infirmities, they are induced to award to him the mitigated sentence of banishment from the city and territories of Juepoor.

Countersigned.

(Signed) ALEX. SPEIR, *Pol. Agent:*

" C. THORESBY, *Pol. Agent.*

Summary of the trial of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj being concluded, Phool Khan prisoner is brought into Court and arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge preferred against Phool Khan Sipahes.

Having joined in and aided an assault made upon Mr. Blake, Assistant Political Agent, in the city of Juepoor, on the morning of the 4th of June 1835, by which that Gentleman was atrociously maltreated, and was eventually murdered upon the premises of the Temple of Poorohit Manjee Das, where he had sought refuge from the attacks of his pursuers.

The witnesses for the prosecution were Nujeeb Khan, Unwur Khan and Mohummd Khan Sipahes, who were on duty with Phool Khan and Hidayut Khan at the house of Sivu Lal Sahoo; the whole party being entirely under the orders of the Sahoo with respect to the services they were to perform. Phool Khan had acknowledged in his original examination that he quitted Sivu Lal's house about the same time that Hidayut Khan did, but declared that he went to the Deorhee, in the course of his duty, to accompany Sivu Lal, when he came home; and that he took no part whatever in the tumult in the city, and never joined the mob. Hidayut Khan had stated that he saw the prisoner near the elephant of the late Mr. Blake, with his sword drawn in his hand; but that he did not see him make use of the sword.

The testimony given in Court does not go to establish the fact of the prisoner having been concerned in the assault on Mr. Blake, or having taken any share in the tumult which was raised in the city, and there is no further evidence procurable; therefore, as the Court cannot set much value upon the former unsupported assertion of the criminal Hidayut Khan, they acquit the prisoner.

The judgement of acquittal is duly recorded and signed by the Members of the Court.

SUMMARY OF THE TRIAL OF KESUREE SINGH SHEKHAWUT.

Natanes ka Bugh, Mouday, 12th September, 1836.

Kesuree Singh Shekhawut, prisoner, is arraigned on the subjoined charges.

First.—Having participated in the assault made upon the late Mr. M. Blake, Assistant Political Agent, upon the premises attached to the Mundur of Manjee Das in the City of Juepoor, on the 4th of June 1835; by which that Gentleman and a Chuprasee, named Lukshmun, lost their lives.

Second.—Having, on the day above designated, in an unwarrantable and illegal manner, possessed himself of an unkoos and sword, upon the premises of the Mundur aforespecified, which had been in the hands of the late Mr. M. Blake, or his servants Lukshmun and Daool Khan.

First Witness.—Jeevun Bhaatee, Jumadar on the Police establishment of Juepoor, called in, deposes:—When a hurkaru came from the direction of the Deorhee and reported to Taro Chund Naib, that Mr. Blake was killed, he desired me to go and ascertain what had occurred. I went to the porch of the Mundur of Manjee Das Poorohit; there were many people collected about it, and upon the premises of the Mundur; among them were several Rajhukurars. To my enquiry as to what had taken place, I was told that Kesuree Singh had carried away an unkoos and sword. I sent a hurkaru to call Kesuree Singh, who came, bringing with him the unkoos and sword. On my asking him in what way he became possessed of the two articles, he said, that he had come to his home for the purpose of taking his meal, when hearing a disturbance, with many outcries, in the vicinity of the Mundur, he came there, found the unkoos and sword upon the ground and took them up. I then called one Ram Doyal Swamee, who lodged upon the Mundur premises, and questioned him as to what he had seen during the tumult, and who were engaged in it. He told me that he had only witnessed the removal of the body of Mr. Blake after his death, by Runjeet Singh of Aukera. It was about noon that I visited the Mundur.

Witness is questioned by the Court, but no further information can be extracted from him. It is pointed out to him, that if he ascertained nothing more than what he has stated, he could not have exerted himself in the way he was bound to do in the fulfilment of his duty, yet he cannot, or will not, give any further particulars.

Second Witness.—Ram Doyal Swamee, mendicant, residing upon the premises of the Mundur of Manjee Das, deposes:—I was sitting in one of the chhutrees over the doorway of the Mundur, when the throwing of stones in the direction of the Temple commenced and I had to find shelter for my own person. A vast crowd of people rushed within the precincts of the Mundur, and being alarmed, I remained out of sight until the tumult subsided; when looking about, I saw Runjeet Singh of Aukera dragging away the body of the Gentleman. Jeevun Singh came to the Mundur one or two ghurees after this, and asked me what I had seen, when I told him that I had seen Runjeet Singh act as I have here stated. Jeevun Singh sent for Kesuree Singh, who brought an unkoos and sword with him. I never saw Kesuree Singh before that time, and do not know when he entered the Mundur premises, or when he took up the unkoos and sword. I saw the Gentleman upon his elephant as he was approaching, but I did not see him enter the Mundur building; nor did I see him again, at all, until after his death. I did not, to the best of my knowledge, see Kesuree Singh among the courts and buildings attached to the Mundur.

Witness is told, that according to his original deposition, recorded about fifteen months since, Kesuree Singh was engaged in the attack made upon Mr. Blake within the precincts of the Mundur out-buildings; and asked how he can reconcile that statement with his present evidence; in which he says that he did not see Kesuree Singh

there. Replies, that there must have been a mistake in the recording of his former testimony, as he is certain that he only saw Runjeet Singh, and could not have named any other individual as having been seen by him upon the premises of the Mundur. There is no further evidence for the prosecution. The prisoner in his defence states:—At the time that I arrived upon the Mundur premises, the Gentleman was lying dead in the small court where he had been killed. I saw an unkoos and a sword upon the ground, when it entered my mind that I would take them up, and I did so, "shabashes ke waste"—(in order to obtain distinction). On returning to the Jhalejee ka Nohra, in which I lodge, the unkoos and sword were put down by me where they might have been seen by any one; and when Jeevun Singh called me, I brought them to him immediately.

By the Court. Can you call any witness as to the precise time of your going to the Mundur, how long you remained upon the premises, what you did there, and when you carried off the unkoos and sword to the Nohra?

A.—I have named no one as my witness; whom should I now name to give evidence for me?

VERDICT OF THE COURT.

There is no proof that prisoner Kesuree Singh Shekhawut was engaged in the assault directed against Mr. Blake upon the premises of the Mundur of Manjee Das; but as he has not accounted satisfactorily for having gone to the place at all, or for having taken up and carried to his home the unkoos and sword, the Court find him guilty of the second charge, or of having possessed himself of these articles in an unwarrantable and criminal manner, and sentence him to two years imprisonment, in irons, with hard labor.

Countersigned,

(Signed) ALEX. SPEIRS, *Poll. Agent.*

" C. THORESBY, *Poll. Agent.*

REMARKS.

It is manifest, either that the first witness knows much more than he would disclose before the Court, or that he grossly neglected his duty, when deputed to the Mundur, as he himself states, to ascertain the particulars of events which had occurred there; and the most probable conjecture by far, appears to be, that he had it in his power to give a more efficient and satisfactory deposition on this trial than he has done.

The inconsistency of Ram Doyal Swamee's present evidence with his former deposition, may, perhaps, be accounted for in the following manner. At the time that his former testimony was given, Kesuree Singh had been recently apprehended, on the strongest suspicion, as was generally thought, of being immediately concerned in the death of Mr. Blake and his Chuprasee, and Ram Doyal may have looked upon him as a doomed man, and therefore thought there could be no mischief done, that no life would be lost, as the consequence of his name being mentioned, whether on suspicion only, or from a certain knowledge of the way in which he had acted; but on the trial the conviction of the prisoner depended in great measure upon the character of the evidence borne by this witness, a circumstance of which he must have been perfectly aware. Whether he has acted conscientiously in not criminating the prisoner when called on to give his final, solemn testimony, cannot but be considered a doubtful question.

There was certainly no evidence adduced in the course of the trial on which the prisoner could have been convicted of the first charge preferred against him, but under the circumstances of the case, the penalty awarded upon the second charge may be deemed almost inadequate. The demeanour and apparent simplicity of the prisoner operated, probably, in his favor with the Court.

TRIAL OF MEER KHAN SIPAHEE AND, HOOKUMA BRAHMUN, SERVANT, BOTH ATTACHED TO SIVU LAL SAHOO, DEPOSED AND ON THE 4TH OF JUNE 1835—12TH SEPTEMBER 1836.

Charge preferred against Meer Khan Sipahce and Hookuma Brahmun.

Having promoted and abetted an assault made upon the person of the late Mr. Martin Blake in the city of Juepoor on the morning of the 4th of June 1835, which ended in the death of that Gentleman and his attendant Lukshmun Chuprasee.

Both the prisoners declare they are innocent.

First Witness.—Runjeet Singh Dufadar, who was stationed at the Poorbeean ka Durwaza (gateway) between Sardkee Deorhee and Tripoleea—on the 4th June 1835—deposes—When Mr. Martin Blake passed out upon his elephant on the morning of the 4th of June, followed soon afterwards by the khat upon which was the prisoner Futhi Singh, one or two Suwars and a Bulumburdar (man bearing a spear) who was calling out to the people in front to go on one side, I was standing close to the Poorbeean gateway, and several bearers, servants of Rao Jeewun Singh, were near me. The Bulumburdar told Meer Khan Sipahce, who was standing in advance, to fall back, when Meer Khan raising his sword in its scabbard, exclaimed—Why should we get out of the way? A little further on, in the direction

* Ram Singh is the name of the infant Raja, and such words would be used to cause excitement.

of the Tripoleea, Hookuma Brahmun, raising his voice, called out—Ram Singh* ka haram-khor jane nuheen pawe (don't let the enemy of Ram Singh get away). I saw and heard what I have stated with my own eyes and ears. Hookuma stood at the place where wood is stored, very near the Poorbeean gateway, and from that point, and at that time, the tumult commenced and stones were thrown. Hookuma went on with the crowd, but Meer Khan staid half a ghuree where he was; and in the mean time, Juwahir Singh, son of Chmun Singh, came to the gateway, accompanied by about two hundred armed men. On arriving, Juwahir Singh called out, repeatedly—Open the gate, or I will have it broken to pieces. When Hookuma uttered the words—Ram Singh ka haram-khor jane nuheen pawe,—the elephant, khat, Suwars and others were all progressing, but I cannot take upon me to say to whom he alluded.

Many questions are put to witness by the Court, and Meer Khan prisoner declares that he was not present at the time alluded to.

Second Witness.—Bhuwanee Kuher, servant of Rao Jeewun Singh, deposes—I saw this man (Meer Khan Sipahce prisoner) standing near the Poorbeean ka Deorhee (gateway,) on the morning of the 4th of June, when Mr. Blake, followed by a prisoner bound upon a khat, was proceeding from the Sardkee Deorhee towards the Tripoleea. I am not acquainted with his name. I did not hear him say any thing, and did not notice that he raised his sword. I do not recognize Hookuma prisoner, and can say nothing about him. There was an outcry raised of, *aha! aha! marlo! marlo!* and I was much alarmed, as were others who stood near me. I can't aver the prisoner did not say any thing, or that he did not raise his sword, as I was not watching him; but I am sure he was present.

Third Witness.—Mungul Singh Buss, Sipahce, who was stationed at the Poorbeean ka Deorhee, deposes—When Mr. Martin Blake quitted the Deorhee, on the 4th of June, followed by a Bulumburdar who called out to the people standing in the way to fall back, the prisoner Meer Khan grasping his sword by the handle, and stepping back one or two paces, said,—“fall back, indeed! I will not stir.”

Fourth Witness.—Mungul Deekshit Sipahce, who was at the Poorbeean ka Deorhee, deposes—I heard a

noise of people, and immediately ran to my Deorhee from a short distance; a Gentleman upon an elephant, and a khat upon which was a prisoner, were passing through, and there was a Bulumburdar calling out to the people to clear the road; among the rest he told me to go aside, which I did. Meer Khan was standing upon the road, and the Bulumburdar called out to him to *mare aside*, upon which he put his hand upon his sword and said—“shall I go back at this time! No; I will not do so.” On receiving this answer, the Bulumburdar turned out of the way to avoid the prisoner, and went on. This is what I saw and heard, Runjeet Singh was standing nearer to the prisoner than me, and must have seen as much as I did. I did not notice Hookuma in the crowd.

The foregoing witnesses have been examined by the Court, to ascertain the correctness of their statements; the two prisoners have merely denied that they had any thing to do with the disturbance of the 4th of June.

The prosecution closes, and the prisoners are asked what they have to say in their defence.

Meer Khan declares, that he was not at the Deorhee on the day that the tumult occurred, and that there are several persons, whom he names, as being cognizant of his having remained at the house of Sivu Lal during the whole of the morning, but those individuals are not now at Juepoor to depose in his favor.

Hookuma states, that at the time to which reference has been made by the witnesses, he was at the house of Sivu Lal, as Juet Ram*, Mahunjee, who is Juet Ram*, Mahunjee, Sivu Sivu Lal's brother, has absconded. Sivu Lal's wife, and others, servants of Sivu Lal, could certify, since his being at home then was well known to them.

The prisoners retire.

VERDICT OF THE COURT.

From the evidence which has been adduced, the Court are of opinion that the following points have been satisfactorily established, namely, that on the morning of the 4th of June, 1835, in the vicinity of the Poorbeean ka Deorhee, Meer Kham Sipahce did make some demonstration his with sheathed sword, and at the same time, made use of intimidating language, when desired to move out of the way by a servant belonging to the British Agency; and that Hookuma Brahmun, at the same place and about the same time, as Mr. Black, followed at a short distance by a prisoner upon a khat, was passing along, and exclaim,—“Ram Singh ka haram-khor Jane nuheen pawe,”—his object in uttering which words he has not attempted to explain, thereby necessarily leaving it to be inferred that it was of a highly criminal nature. The Court do accordingly find the two prisoners guilty to the foregoing extent, and sentence them, severally—Meer Khan to be dismissed the service of the Juepooree Raj and declared unworthy of future employment, and Hookuma to be imprisoned in irons for the space of five years.

Countersigned,

(Signed) ALEX. SPEIRS, Poll. Agent.
(Signed) C. THORESBY, Poll. Agent.

REMARKS.

There was no evidence before the Court from which it could be concluded satisfactorily that Meer Kham was acquainted with the plot to raise a tumult in the City of Juepoor and direct its action against the Officers of the British Agency; yet, as the overt act performed by him, although quite indefensible with reference to the time at which it occurred, was of a trivial and temporary nature, and the words spoken by him whatever they were, might no doubt be variously interpreted, the very gist of the charge depended upon a correct interpretation of his motives. The Bulumburdar spoken of by the witnesses, is not now present, and it is not exactly known who was the individual; but he must have been one among several Chuprasees and Hurkarus who quitted Juepoor shortly after the occurrences of the 4th of June.

The defensive alibi pleaded by the prisoners was ill calculated to exonerate them and procure an acquittal. Meer Khan was proved by the testimony of four witnesses to have been present, and Hookuma, by virtue of his situation as cup-bearer, was bound to accompany his master Sivu Lal with drinking-water, whenever the latter went abroad; for neglecting which duty on the particular day in question he gave no reason whatever.

As Runjeet Singh Dufadar appeared to be in every respect a credible witness, it may be safely assumed that the Court are correct in their finding upon the case of Hookuma Brahmun, and in the sentence they have passed on this prisoner.

SUMMARY OF THE TRIAL OF GYAN CHUND BUGURO AND RAJOO LAL CHUODHURIE.

Notance-ka-bagh—13th September, 1836.

Prisoners Gyan Chund Buguro and Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree are arraigned upon the following charge:

That they participated in the counsels of the conspirators Deewan Umur Chund and others, aiding and abetting in a design to effect by violent means a change in the administration of the Government of Juepoor, which resulted in the atrocious acts of bloodshed perpetrated in the city of Juepoor on the 4th of June 1835, in pursuance of the plans and contrivances of the conspirators.

Depositions of Ram Lal Deamu Brahmun as recorded in the trial of Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal and Manik Chund Bhaoosa are read.

The prisoners declare that they were not at the meeting in the Chatsoo Mundur alluded to in the depositions, and know nothing of the alleged consultation or the occasion.

First Witness.—Ram Lal Deamu Brahmun is called into Court, and questioned with reference to his former evidence, his acquaintance with the persons of the two prisoners, and the certainty of his knowledge that they were among those who retired for the purpose of conferring about the measures that should be adopted by their party. He points them out individually by name, describes how he came to know them, and asserts in the most positive terms, that they were at the conference in the Chatsoo Mundur to which he has deposed: that it is quite impossible he can have made any mistake as to that circumstance.

Second Witness.—Ram Lal witness retires, and Futh Singh is called in: states the occurrences of the night of the 3d June 1835, at the Mundur of Deewan Umur Chund, as given in his former depositions. Points out the two prisoners in Court by their proper names, and avers that they were both present in the meeting at the Deewan's Mundur, describing how they sat, relatively to Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal, the lamp that was burning, and the reader of the Shastru. There was both moonlight and the light of the lamp, by which to distinguish objects, and he is most positive that he saw and recognized the two prisoners in the party collected.

Gyan Chund and Rajoo Lal deny that they were at the Mundur, and ask witness two or three questions as to locality, which he answers promptly.

Futh Singh withdraws.

Various passages in the Deosa and Agra Letters relating to the four prisoners, Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal Sahoo, Gyan Chund Buguro and Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree—with the copy of a petition to the British Government in the name of the four, fabricated in the house of Hookum Chund and Jothia Ram at Agra, are read.

Extract from No. 28 of Agra Letters in handwriting of Mungea Poorohit.

Several of the passages read in Court are as follows:—
Receive my blessing. Intelligence has been received from Juepoor, that on the 13th Soodi Srawun (8th July) So ——— (meant for Sivu Lal Sahoo) U ———
Dee ——— Umur Chund Deewan), Gya ——— (Gyanjee Buguro), Rajoo ——— (Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree) these four individuals were placed in confinement, and

guards were quartered at their houses. In the afternoon Tha ——— (the Thakoor or Rawul) assembled every one, and sending for the abovementioned persons, told them through Moonna Lal, that they were all four prisoners, that such was the order of the Majee. Having said this he confined them, whether with or without an order to that effect he knows, who is there to ask her (the Majee). I am not aware that he has consulted the Sahib (Agent to the Governor-General), but it is likely that he has.

Extract from No. 13 of Agra Letters in the handwriting of Mungea Poorohit

Lukshmun Singh (Thakoor of Choumoon, son of the Rawul), came to the Baraduree, and sending for Gyanjee and Kajoo Lal,* said to them,

* Two of the associates of Deewan Umur Chund, the prisoners under trial. "Record that you caused the Sahib to be attacked, or take leave of your families, for you shall be put to death." They answered, "We were not privy to the assault, therefore why should we record such a thing"

No. 6 of Agra Letters by Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund

Lukshmun Singh says if the time of our end is approaching we will put to death the four Sravugees (Deewan Umur Chund, &c.) who are in confinement, before dying ourselves. Let it not happen that he shall have it in his power to put an end to these persons without our being able to prevent it: devise some sure means in this matter.

No. 3 of Deosa Letters, by Hookum Chund.

I have sent the paper to Calcutta in my own name: in it was stated the cause of these four (Deewan Umur Chund, &c. who are in confinement.)

No. 5 of Deosa Letters, written at Juepoor.

Regarding the four prisoners, he (the Rawul) has purported reporting to the Sudur, that the Executive Officer (the Rawul himself) is not guilty, and that the Bunees (the Sravugees Bunees) are at the bottom of the affair; that this is proved, and these people ought to be punished. Matters are in progress for writing according to the above tenor, and should the report go, then there are these four, and the two bearing the same name (probably Buxshee Moonna Lal and Darogah Moonna Lal), whose fate will be decided. We shall see what will be their end; but may God avert it! They (the Agent to the Governor-General and the Rawul) have made up their minds, as I have stated. Delay may be the cause of their (Deewan Umur Chund, &c.) destruction, and then, what can be done when you shall stand alone?

No. 12 of Deosa Letters, copy of Khurestu to the British Government.

Sivu Lal, Deewan Umur Chund, Gyan Chund and Rajoo Lal, by caste Bunees, and highly respectable, who were public servants holding high appointments, these individuals, on account of an ancient grudge, he has falsely accused and confined, although they are so scrupulous in their conduct that, to the best of their power, they even avoid treading upon and giving pain to ants and flies when they move about—with how little reason therefore can they be thought capable of, or abetting in, any way, such a transaction.

No. 14 of Deosa Letters by Hookum Chund.

For all the others I have written Urzees, in which there was no difficulty. I wrote them for those (Deewan Umur Chund and the other three) who are in confinement.

The prisoners assert their innocence, and deny all knowledge of every thing that has been imputed to them, or of the motives which prompted the Sunghees to notice them in their letters. Being requested to commit

to writing a summary of what they wish to say in their defence, they withdraw for that purpose, and on returning present the following addresses, which are read :—

Address of Gyan Chund Buguro Sravugee.

Ram Lal Brahmun has deposed, that on the day that Tun Sagur Juti was ill-used, he saw Umur Chund, Sivu Lal, Rajoo Lal and Gyan Chund in consultation; to this I answer, that if I had any thing to do with the consultation in question, or if I went to the Chatsoo Mundur during that day and night, then deem me a guilty person. As to what Futih Singh has stated, that he saw the four above named individuals in the Mundur of Umur Chundjee; if I have visited the Mundur of that person within the space of two years, in that case, likewise, pronounce me a guilty man: and if I have written a single letter or note to Sunghjee since he quitted the City of Juepoor, act towards me as you may judge proper.

Address of Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree.

Ram Lal Brahmun has stated that he saw me with others in the Chatsoo Mundur on the night of the day that Tun Sagur Juti was disgraced: I am not acquainted with Ram Lal, and I never visited the Chatsoo Mundur for the purpose of worshipping, between the 1st Chuet Budi and the 13th of Usarh Soodi, and I never was party to any consultation among the Members of the Chatsoo Mundur Council, or with Deewan Umur Chund and others. In case of the Members of the Mundur-committee, or those who are said to have been present by Ram Lal, confirming his deposition, then consider me guilty.

Futih Singh has deposed to having seen me in the Mundur of Deewan Umur Chund; I do not know this man, and for the last five or ten years, I have not even seen the Mundur of the Deewan, much less have I performed worship there; nor have I conferred with the Deewan, or entered his dwelling house, during the same period.

Respecting the petition dispatched from Agra, I know nothing about it: and since the day that Sunghjee quitted the Pursuram-duwara, some short time after he left the City, if I have corresponded with Deosa or Agra, by letter or through servants, then deem me guilty. Since the day that Rawuljee sent for me, and gave me assurances of protection, I have waited upon him on business connected with my situation of revenue farmer, but I have entered into the discussion of public affairs with no one at any time.

I have been in confinement for fourteen or fifteen months past, but I now hope for relief from you who are celebrated for power and justice.

The prisoners having nothing further to urge, retire, and the Court is closed.

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

On a full consideration of all the evidence which has been submitted, the Court are of opinion that the prisoners are guilty of the charge exhibited against them; but as, from various circumstances, they have come to the conclusion that Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal Sahoo were the immediate leaders and directors of the conspiracy at Juepoor, in subordination to whom others acted, they are induced to award to Gyan Chund Buguro, and Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree the mitigated sentence of imprisonment for the term of twelve years—the former in consideration of his age (about 55) and apparent bodily infirmities, without irons; the latter, Rajoo Lal, with iron shackles similar to those in which he has been tried,

Countersigned,

(Signed) ALEX. SPEERS, *Poll. Agent.*

(Signed) C. THORESBY, *Poll. Agent.*

REMARKS.

When the evidence adduced on this trial is considered in reference to its bearing and character, as connected with the proceedings of former trials, and with the nature of the defence made by the prisoners, it appears to be irresistibly strong; for, had it really been the case that Gyan Chund and Rajoo Lal did not attend the meeting

of Sravugees which took place at the Chatsoo Mundur, or were not at the Mundur of Deewan Umur Chund on the night of the 3d of June, can it be doubted that at the time Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal and Manik Chund were arraigned, every effort would have been made to establish this fact, and thereby give a shock to the credibility of the depositions of Ram Lal and Futih Singh, and disturb, as much as possible, some portions of the foundation of that and subsequent prosecutions.

Although the statement of Ram Lal was never entirely rejected, yet it did seem formerly to stand in need of some corroborating circumstances, beyond those which were then accessible, to render it worthy of full belief; the first and last of the late trials, not to mention the allusion to it in the Deosa and Agra letters, have supplied as much as could be reasonably desired in this respect, and served to confirm satisfactorily the veracity of the witness to the scene in the Chatsoo Mundur.

With reference to the Mundur of Deewan Umur Chund, and Futih Singh's party of soldiers there quartered, it may be observed that the pretext used for keeping and armed men at that place was unsupported by the general aspect of affairs at Juepoor, where there was no more risk of Juen Temples being wantonly violated in the month of May 1835, than there might be of Churches being treated in a similar manner in Calcutta.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—(In the handwriting of Jotha Ram)—“*Kam kur lejeeo, dheel mut kejeeo*”—Perform the work, and be not be negligent.

Accept my salutation. Your letter and that of Budarunjee (Roopa) reached me, and I have read the contents.

I have settled every thing in Calcutta; now do you act according to what you have devised there (where you are or at Juepoor). You have deliberated much, but as yet have done nothing. From the execution of your design, we shall obtain the highest benefit. He (there is good reason to believe, the Rawul is alluded to) has been the sole cause of our ruin. You have discernment, and there is no occasion to say more—Sreejee knows all. I have apprised the Budarunjee: get whatever you want from her. Date, the present hour.

No. 2.—Statement made by Deewan Umur Chund, at the British Residency, in the presence of Captains Thoresby and Laddow and Lieutenant Conolly, on the 15th of September, 1835.—Usq, Budi 8th 1892.

Being shewn the letter apparently superscribed by Jotha Ram, which was found among his papers, the Deewan denied all knowledge of it. He admitted that the writing at the top of the letter was like Jotha Ram's hand, but would not say that it was his. Being asked how he could account for the letter being among his papers, the Deewan said he had heard that some time back, the Rawul's Hurkarus, posted in the ghat, had intercepted several letters written by Jotha Ram, that this might be one of them, and that some enemy might have put it among his papers. Being asked to whom it was likely that such a letter would be addressed, he answered that he could not say. When asked how long it was since Manik Chund had left his service, the Deewan said he could not tell without examining his papers.

Q.—Where are your papers?

A.—The Rawul has them.

Q.—In whose care did you leave them?

A.—With Ondue Ram Mootsuddee.

Q.—What did he do with them?

A.—He gave them to Cheetar Meena, who gave them to a Meena woman. I hear they were found in her hut.

No. 3.—Extract from Diary of Lieutenant Conolly, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General, Monday, 19th October, 1835.

This afternoon Hookum Chund said that his confidential servant Ubhu, Chund, had, on Saturday, observed

two of the Raj deputies read a paper which they would not show to the third, but hastily threw it into the heap of unimportant papers. He said he conceived they had so done, because the letter alluded to was calculated to bring suspicion on their party and to clear his.

"Your objection should have been made when the paper was put aside? Ubbue Chund only told me what he had observed on Saturday night, and on Sunday there was 'no kuchery.'" "At any rate it does not signify; the paper, whatever may be its contents, has been put among the documents which you may take away when you choose." After kuchery, Hookum Chund begged an interview, and returned to this point, saying that it was but justice to bring forward papers calculated to prove him innocent, as well as those which might be thought to tell against him or his friends; that if I let the deputies put aside merely what they chose, they would take a few words here, and a few there, and make of his writings any meanings but the true ones. To save discussion, and to prevent his conceiving himself to be illiberally treated, I replied that if he thought his letter would do him service, and his servant could point it out, it should be sent to Juepoor with an explanatory note.

Tuesday, 20th.—Scribhatdar duly recorded Hookum Chund's satisfaction at his examination of seals and persons. Papers signed, examined and separated from 10 till 4. On the evening of the 19th one of the Agra Pundits suddenly died, in consequence the other did not attend this day, but his absence caused no interruption of business. Hookum Chund's servant, Ubbue Chund, searched among the unimportant papers, and produced the letter marked No. 27. I asked the Sungheejee what document was this, and he said that it was a letter written by him to Mangeea Poorahit, in answer to one which the letter wrote to him on the night of the 4th June, or on the following morning, when a Suwar had come to Deosa to call away the irregular cavalry stationed there. The Raj deputies declared that the letter produced from the waste papers was not the one which they had been seen to read on Saturday, and exhibited as that document the paper marked 58. (*a most indecent document written by Jotha Ram to the late Majee*) which, they said, they proposed throwing aside on account of its indecency.

No. 4.—*Extract from the Diary of Lieutenant Conolly, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General Agra, Tuesday 27th October, 1835.*

This afternoon, a dispute arose about the enclosed note, numbered 31. Before me lay a bag, from which I kept extracting papers, signing them, and pushing them past me to Jutun Singh and the two Mootsuddes who were seated at the able, as usual, on my right. While I was thus busied, a note was, as I conceived, handed back for signature; I endorsed it, and presently heard Hookum Chund objecting to its being put into the bag of "important documents," and saying that it was a forgery of the deputies which they had induced me to sign. I remarked that as he had searched all the Raj servants before the commencement of the day's work, I did not see grounds for his suspicion; to which he replied, that as some of the Raj party had gone out during the day to drink water, the note might have been brought in after the usual search. This assertion led to wrangling, which I stopped by saying that I would send the note and all parties' statements regarding it, to higher authority.

All the papers that the Sahib took out this day were old papers of five or seven years ago. Not one letter of Sumbuts 1891-2 turned up. At the time of examination, Lala Seeta Ram gave a note to Jutun Singh, who sat next the Sahib, saying—"on this also get the Sahib's signature; it has not been signed"—so the Sahib endorsed it when Lala Seeta Ram said—"put it into the bag" (*of important papers, which always lay on the table during examination*). At the time of his (*first*) speaking I objected, saying, "the signature was on all other papers why are you

getting that signed? I doubt it is a forgery." And after the search, these men (*the Raj servants*) went out of the room into the Bungelow to drink water, and the Hurkaru twice went and returned.

Koonwur Jutun Singh, Lala Seeta Ram and Chutoor Bhooj, wrote—"We were as usual

searched by the Serishtadar, and afterwards sat down to the examination of papers. The Sahib kept signing papers and pushing them towards us. Having signed three papers, he put them at once towards us; with them came the note in question. Chutoor Bhooj, taking it in his hand, said—"the Sahib's signature is on the other papers, but not on this." Then Jutun Singh taking the note and looking at it, said to the Sahib—"This is not signed; sign it." Then the Sahib signed it. We did not go out of the room to drink water; we drank in the room.

I often found two, three or more papers rolled together, when I used to make them over to the readers with the remark—"these were together, perhaps they are connected with each other."

N. B.—Jutun Singh makes a separate note, that, after the dispute, he left the room at my call, and returned with me. This is true.

Mewa Ram, the Agra Pundit, wrote as witness—"While a bag of old papers was being examined, Lala Seeta Ram and Jutun Singh, handed a paper to the Sahib, saying, that it was unendorsed; so the Sahib signed it. Jutun Singh said it was dated Sumbut 1891, and showed it me; I said it was not of 1891, it has been altered from 1892. Then Sunghee Hookum Chund objected, saying—he had doubts of this note. The Sahib Seeta Ram went to the lintel of the Bungala, and Jutun Singh went out once to the Sahib. A second time the Sahib called Jutun Singh, and he went and returned with the Sahib. Jutun Singh asked the (*Raj*) news hurkaru if there was any water man in waiting; he went out to see for a water-man. Again he went out to call the waterman."

* Mewa Ram explained that he meant the lintel of the door of the room in which we sat; this was nearly opposite to him, leading to the centre of the Bungala.

Jue Kishn, Raj news hurkaru, wrote—"Jutun Singh told me to call a water-man if one had come. I went to the outside of the Bungala (*the Veranda*) where Junglee Singh Chuprasee, (*a Chuprasee of Mr. Mansel's, appointed to wait upon the Raj party*) and one or two other of Mr. Mansel's men were sitting. They said 'no man of yours is here.' I returned and told this. Then I was ordered to tell Junglee Singh to call a man; so I went out and told Junglee Singh, and returning stood where I had before stood, near the table. Afterwards the Chuprasee brought the water-man. In the doorway of the room in which papers were being examined, Jutun Singh and Seeta Ram drank water, and sat down again, in the face of every body."

I have to remark on the subject, that the papers taken from the bag that lay before me when the dispute arose, were almost all dated some years back, but that there were a few without dates, and that Hookum Chund's papers in general were put up without strict reference to their ages. From one bag I remember I took out a letter differing twenty-three years in date from others that were with it. Mr. Mansel's officials did not, I believe, leave a scrap of paper in Hookum Chund's house, and perhaps they in some cases put loose papers into bags that were at hand. Loose documents of all dates were mixed together, in one large heap, with books, and bags—some of which were tied up, some open. With regard to the notes having been handed to me for signature, I beg to state that this happened at least five or six times

* Sometimes when documents requiring more than a glance at their contents turned up, I signed faster than the deputies could read; thus raving before me a pile with which an unsigned paper got mixed; sometimes a note was passed unobserved rolled up at the end of a partially opened letter.

Sunghes. As all papers were placed by me on the table, where they lay, (before Hookum Chund and his confidential servant, Pundit Mewa Ram, the Magistrate's Chuprasse, and often, my own "Moonshee," until taken up by the Raj readers; and as all parties were strictly searched by the Magistrate's Serishtadar, I did not dream of any doubts being raised. Whenever, during the day, a person of one party expressed a wish to leave the Kutchery room, he was invariably accompanied out by some one of the other party. Jue Kishn, the Raj hurkaru, always stood a few feet from the table, close to Hookum Chund's confidential servant. To the best of my recollection the Raj deputies were always supplied with drinking water by a boy, who came to the door of the room in which we sat (which fronted the seats of Hookum Chund, the Agra Pundit, and Hookum Chund's confidential servant) and they used there to drink as Hindoos do, pouring water into their mouths from a vessel held a little distance off. Hookum Chund used to have water brought into a window of the room and to drink in a similar manner. It is doubtless possible that a Raj water-carrier could bring a note in his hand and throw it to one of the deputies, and that the latter could slip it unperceived among papers lying on the table; but it is not probable that either attempt would succeed before so many eyes; nor is it likely that the Raj deputies, if deceitfully inclined, would have risked detection in such a fraud, at a late hour of the examination, when they had got so much indisputable evidence against the Singhees, or that resolving upon running such risk, they would have been content with writing a few words, which although they tally with expressions in other letters found among Hookum Chund's papers, do not tend to the positive conviction of any body. Hookum Chund (as before reported) expressed to me fears lest his papers should be unfairly copied, or even altered by the Raj deputies, and I at once adopted measures of precaution against this; but he never before the 27th of October, hinted a suspicion that forged documents might be introduced to the Kutchery room after the regular search, and I think it may fairly be suggested that his objections were prompted by motives similar to those which made Jotha Ram and him accuse the Raj deputies before Mr. Mansel's seals were broken.

No. 5.—Deposition of Chand Koonwur, Daughter of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj—taken 27th July 1836, before Nand Keshar and Santok Ram, Officers of the Raj of Juepoor, and Meetha Lal and Jue Ram, Pundits.

Q.—Did you ever address a letter or letters to the Sunghes, or any of their servants, at Agra or Deosa?

A.—I have never written to either Sunghes Hookum Chund, Jotha Ram, or Futib Lal, or any persons connected with their household. Should my handwriting be discovered among their papers, I will not attempt to deny my guilt before the British or Raj authorities.

Q.—Have you any acquaintance with them, and did you ever visit at their house, or did the females or others of their families ever come to your residence?

A.—I know them very well, for they were Moosahibs

before,* without Hookum Chund's offering the least objection to my signing and re-passing such a paper; but I believe that all former documents passed hastily, proved to be of no consequence, and perhaps Hookum Chund would have objected to any one of them to which value seemed to be attached. "Jutun Singh thinks that he recognized the writing of the note in question, either when it was passing back to me, or when it was handed over to Mewa Ram, who sat next to the

of this Raj, and the ladies of their families used to come to our house on visiting occasions, but it never happened that I went to visit them either at times of congratulation* or of condolence. I once accompanied the Majee Bhuteeanejee to the house of Sunghesjee, when Muharaja Jysinghjee was allied in marriage with the Deoreejee; upon which occasion the Sunghesjee prepared an entertainment, and the Majee Sahib took me with her; we remained there about four ghurees. There was no business to induce me, a female, to visit the Sunghes.

Q.—Previously to the present time, have you ever addressed the Sunghes in writing on matters either of a domestic nature or connected with the Raj?

A.—I never had occasion to write to them; what business has a woman to write letters? With regard to my father, it has occurred that when he received the commands of the Maharaja to write a letter in reply to one from the Sunghes, he did so accordingly; but never since the Sunghes first set foot in the Pursam Dwara have I or my father communicated by letter with either the Sunghes or their adherents.

Q.—Paper No. 9 of Deosa Letters, dated Bhadon Soodi 14th, being shown to her, she is asked—whose handwriting is this.

A.—This letter was not written by me—the handwriting is not mine.

Q.—Whose do you suppose it to be, and to whom do you imagine it may have been written?

A.—How can I tell whose it is? It is not my writing, as I have already told you. I have by me portions of the Shastrus in my own handwriting. Six years back, I went to Gwalior, and remained with the Bueja Bae until twenty months, since that I returned to Juepoor.

Q.—Letter No. 4 of Agra papers being shown to her, she is asked—whose writing is this?

A.—The letter was not written by me. There is mention in it of Kesur having spoken by direction of the Majee. Now, I knew the Buree Majee, but I am not, by any means, well acquainted with the Chundrawut Majee. I once went to attend a birth-day ceremony at the Bura Rawula, and on that one occasion I merely saw her.

Q.—In this is written—"All the Nagus, the Battalions, Hunwunt Singh and Bharut Singhjee together with those who were before in our interest, have all been sworn to fidelity through Bhuttacharj Muharaj!" How is this? State the truth, as your father Bhuttacharj's name appears in this passage?

A.—There is another Bhuttacharj who is connected with the Sunghes and Roopa; he was brought to Juepoor by Sreejee Munt of Suleemabad, who is by caste a Daema Brahmun. Roopa gave him a house to reside in, and she presented to his wife silver and gold ornaments. He has a village yielding four thousand rupees of annual revenue. This must be the Bhuttacharjee alluded to in the letter. What had Bhuttacharjee my father to do in such a matter? He is the Bhuttacharj of the Muharaja.

Q.—The paper in which it is written—"Dadajee Sahib is ready to vouch for the truth of this ascertain"—is shown to her, and she is asked—whose handwriting is this?

A.—It is not my hand; my mind is occupied with the study of the Shastrus, and I intermeddle not with affairs of this sort.

Q.—A Paper, No. 5 of Deosa Letters, is shown to her and the question is put—in whose handwriting is this?

A.—It is not my writing, nor can I tell whose it may be.

Q.—Where is the Bhuttacharj of whom you speak as having been connected with the Sunghes and Roopa; and how long is it since he first came to Juepoor?

A.—He is in the city, and he came here when I was with the Lushkur. (the Bueja Bae's force) I heard my father speak of him after my return hither.

Signed, by Chand Koonwur. This evidence has been taken down in accordance with what I have deposed.

N. B. Specimens of the handwriting of Chand Koonwur are attached to this record of examination.

No. 6.—*Memorandum of instructions given to the Officer Commanding the Detachment sent with Jotha Ram to Deosa, from Juepoor, 25th March 1835.*

Jotha Ram will not be considered as a prisoner, strictly speaking, and the European Officer accompanying him, will therefore, incur no responsibility for his safe custody, beyond that of using proper precautions either against his flight, or against an attack upon him by an enemy.

His Camp will not be large: with him will be about 100 of Rawul Buere Sal's horse, which body, and the Risalu of Blair's horse, can be separately and conveniently posted; each with a certain number of horses kept constantly saddled, day and night. A few mounted Sentries should be posted all night.

The two Companies of Infantry need not be close to Jotha Ram's Camp in the day; but the Officer Commanding them can post Sentries around it at night; and should Jotha Ram wish it, he should have a small guard from the Infantry Detachment.

On arriving at Deosa, the nature of the building in which the Ex-Minister puts up, will be the Commanding Officer's best guide for securing the objects desired, without any unnecessary appearance of imprisonment. And should he desire to ride out—or otherwise take the air, a suitable escort of horse for his protection can be furnished to him.

If he prefer remaining in his tents at Deosa, precautions similar to those taken on the march can be adopted there.

No. 7.—*A note addressed by Major Alves, Agent to the Governor-General, to the Ex-Minister Sunghee Jotha Ram at Deosa, dated 16th April, 1835.*

As the season of heat has arrived, it becomes necessary that the Shipahees who are at present with you be withdrawn; and, consequently, Thakoor Chand Singh, with a party of horse and foot belonging to the Raj, is about to be despatched to effect their relief. The Thakoor will procure a house at Deosa with a view to affording your more suitable shelter, and placing you more at your ease and comfort. He will duly provide for your accommodation and safety, and you will continue at Deosa till the matters under investigation may be brought to a termination. A British Risalu will also remain with you.

No. 8.—*A Purwana from Major Alves, Agent to the Governor-General, to the address of Sunna Odhu Khan, Naib Risaldar of Hawkes's Horse, at Deosa, dated 16th April, 1835.*

You are to remain at Deosa and provide conjointly with Thakoor Chand Singh for the safety of Sunghee Jotha Ram, and you are to consult and advise with the Thakoor in the performance of this duty.

No. 9.—*Deposition of Chand Koonwur, daughter of Bhuttacharj Duya Ram; taken in presence of Poorohit Mangeea, late servant of Sunghee Jotha Ram, 30th July, 1836.*

Question to Chand Koonwur.—Manjee Ram states, that Ram Koonwur Brahmun came to a well situated on the high road at Deosa, and telling him that Benee Duttu Brahmun of Juepoor sent his salutation to him, gave him this paper for the Sunghees; upon which he (Mangeea) inquired—"Who is this Benee Duttu?"—and was answered—Benee Duttu is a respectable person, who was in the habit of visiting Jotha Ram, therefore let the Sunghee read the contents of this paper and give me his reply to carry back: that, in this way, that person brought letters two or three several times, when he (Mangeea) observed to him,—tell me truly, from whom do these communications come, upon which he was informed in reply, that they were written by the daughter of Bhuttacharj. What have you to say in answer to this?

A.—Mangeea may ascribe them to me millions of times, but I declare them not to be mine. I never wrote any letter to him; nor did I ever see Mangeea during the time Sunghee was in office.

Question to Mangeea.—In your presence the daughter of Bhuttacharj denies any connection with the papers, and states that she never wrote a letter to you; in what way can you prove the truth of what you assert?

A.—I speak from what Ram Koonwur told me, and from his having attributed them to a person of respectability.

Question by the daughter of Bhuttacharj to Mangeea.—Have you previously had any acquaintance with me?

A.—I was not acquainted with you formerly, nor did I ever visit at your house.

Q.—How is it, Manjee Ram, that you take my name?

A.—I speak from what Ram Koonwur told me.

Question to the daughter of Bhuttacharj—Have you any servant named Ram Koonwur?

A.—We have no servant named Ram Koonwur; Ram Nath, Ram Rutun, and Ram Sookh, these three Brahmuns were our servants, of whom Ram Rutun left us nine months since: Ram Sookh and Ram Nath are still with us: the latter four days back, went his to village G-ondur (distant seven kos) upon his own concerns. (Signed) Chand Koonwur and Mangeea.

N. B. Several specimens of Chand Koonwur's handwriting are annexed.

31st July, 1836.—*Bhuttacharj Duya Ram's servant.*—My name is Ram Nath; I am by caste a Brahmun, twenty years of age. I belong to Niwae and I am a servant of Bhuttacharj. I never took a note or message either from the Bhutjee or his daughter to Agra or Deosa. Besides myself, there are two other Brahmuns in his service, by name Ram Sookh and Ram Rutun. The latter is in the City of Juepoor; the former is gone to his village; he will soon return, and when he comes I will bring him to you. I never was employed to take a note to any place whatever—(the Deponent being confronted with Mangeea the latter is asked—"is this Ram Koonwur"—and replies—"he is not—I do not know this man; Koonwur is another person.")

31st July, 1836.—*Ram Rutun Brahmun, in the service of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj, states as follows*—My name is Ram Rutun; I have been long a resident of Juepoor, and I am forty-five years of age. Formerly, I was in Bhuttacharj's service during from five to seven years; then I left him, and subsequently I was again entertained. In this manner I have been his servant off and on, for nineteen or twenty years. I have been out of place these nine months past, and four or five months' wages are still due to me. I used to assist Bhuttacharjee at the bath, washed his dhotee, and prepared his meal. I fell sick, in consequence of which he discharged me. I have never known him to have a servant named Ram Koonwur.

(He is now confronted with Mangeea, who is asked if this is Ram Roonwur, and having looked at him declares that he is not, and that he does not know this person—having never before seen his face.)

No. 10.—*A Khureetu addressed by the Mangee Chundrewutjee to Lieutenant-Colonel Alves, Agent to the Governor-General.*

Jotha Ram is now on his trial, and I have learned from intelligence furnished by the news-writers, that he and Hookum Chund have heretofore drawn up documents in my name and forwarded them to the British Government. Let me request that it may be asked of them if they had my authority for so doing, and can produce any written proof of it, because if they have acted thus of their own accord, without any sanction, they have committed a serious offence, and such notice should be taken of their conduct in this instance as may afford an example to prevent others in Rajasthan from adopting a similar course at their convenience or pleasure. The matter has caused me much anxiety, and I trust you will not think it of trivial importance.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SECOND SCIENTIFIC SOIREE.

The Governor General's second scientific *Soiree* was attended by the principal Members of Society, Native and European, and the objects of attraction for the eye and the ear were even more numerous and varied than on the former occasion. They were laid out in the southern marble hall, in the centre of which a semi-circular space was marked off by chairs for the scene of experimental display.

At the eastern entrance our eyes were first drawn to a well-mounted skeleton of a large Ox (from the Asiatic Society's Museum) which served to illustrate the series of fossil bones selected for the evening—these were the three fossil heads of the Buffalo (an animal not known in the fossil state in Europe) one from the Himalayas, (Mr. Dawe) one from the Nerbudda, (Dr. Spilsbury) and the third from Perim in the Cambay Gulf, (Baron Hugel). Along with the leg bones of the Ox—species were others of gigantic dimensions (Colonel Colvin) which are supposed to belong to the Sivatherium.

On various side tables, as we passed up the room, we noticed a fine collection of Butterflies and Insects from Saugur, (Major Hearsey); all the varieties of Assam Silk Moth (Mr. Hugon) with the chrysalis, the worm, and the silk, neatly arranged for oral explanation by Dr. Heller; Dr. McLelland's collection of Birds also from Assam; Lichens from the Himalayas; a model of the human eye in wax; various species of zoology stuffed; ancient Indian armour; that splendid plant, the Tree-fern from the Chirra Punji; also the China

and Assam Tea-plants in pots:—more zoological drawings from Nipal; new books—among which we recognized the Macan MS. of the Alif Leila: and a small box of M. Postoulet's beautiful Cameos.

On a round table at one end was placed Dr. Wallich's very fine compound Microscope for the purpose of rendering visible the circulation of the sap in vegetables, a discovery of modern time. At the opposite end three tables were occupied with a selected portion of the Cabinets of Bactrian and Indian Coins belonging to Colonel Stacy, Captain Cunningham, and Mr. J. Prinsep. The subject was explained in the course of the evening, and the relics from Manikyala, first discovered by General Ventura, were also exhibited.

The principal business of the evening, as it may be called, was an experimental elucidation of the properties of Oxygen and Hydrogen Gases, particularly in regard to their united direction in a stream upon a cylinder of lime, which is the principle of the very intense light applied by Captain Drummond to distant signals and light-houses. The interesting lecture of Professor O'Shaughnessy was terminated by an explosion of the mixed gases which astonished the native spectators. The Professor also exhibited a very beautiful and simple method, just discovered, of ascertaining the presence of arsenic by placing the suspected substance in a vessel for generating Hydrogen by solution of Zinc in sulphuric acid. The Hydrogen disengaged holds the arsenic in solution, which it freely deposits (after combustion) on tube or plate of glass.—*Calcutta Courier*, Dec. 8.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Our Reporter has not given an account of the Dinner on St. Andrew's Day, a circumstance which we should have much regretted had we not been enabled to avail ourselves of the following brief notice which we extract from last evening's *Courier*.

"The annual gathering of the clans was celebrated at the Town Hall last night in excellent style, with an assemblage of about 140 persons. Having had the honor and good fortune to be one of the guests, we are enabled to publish the toasts upon the Stewards' list, with such additions as were made to it till the last was given, when we retired at about half past eleven. The Chairmen, however, kept his seat long after that hour, and many did not leave the festal board till past two o'clock. Mr. Leith went through the duties of the Chair with his accustomed spirit. The principal seats of honor beside him were filled by the three Judges of the Supreme Court. Lieut. Colonel Beaton being kept at home by a bad cold, Captain Hope volunteered to perform the office of Croupier, and acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the Company. Messrs. Thomson, Mellis and McNeil gave us three songs in capital style, but what assistance the feast received from the vocal powers of the company after the regular toasts were over we cannot say. Of the speeches we took no notes, but there was one so spirited and appropriate though short, that it electrified the room, while the just sentiments it conveyed fixed their own stamp upon the memory. In giving the health of the Chairman, Sir John Grant adverted to the beneficial influence of these national Meetings. He said (we regret that we cannot give the words) he regarded them as a

wholesome stimulus to virtue. Scotchmen were thus reminded of their obligations, to each other—he was not one of those who would boast of being a citizen of the world and of blending all national distinctions in a common feeling of humanity—his pride was to be a Scotchman, and to feel all the national ties of a Scotchman; and he was convinced that the more strong was this national feeling, the more virtue was to be found in the people who possessed it. He regarded it as the index and source of other virtues: the warm social affections, the highest sense of honor, were most naturally associated with the greatest affection for the country of our birth; and where the love of country was weak or wanting, there also the moral principle was weak and deficient.

List of the Toasts.

- 1.—The King. *Tune—God save the King.*
- 2.—Queen and Royal Family. (*Chair.*)—*Tune—She is a Winsome wee thing.*
- 3.—Pious Memory of St. Andrew. (*Chair.*)—*Tune—Caledonia.*
- 4.—Land of Cakes. (*Chair.*)—*Tune—And lang syne.*
- 5.—The Governor General of India.—(*Chair.*)—*Tune—Hooley and Fairly.*
- 6.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court. (*Croupier.*)—*Tune—The Judges are met (Who severally returned thanks.)*
- 7.—The Honorable Mr. Ross and the Members of Council. (*Croupier.*)—*Tune—The Gathering.*

- 8.—The Misses Eden and the Ladies of the Presidency. (Chairman.)—Tune—*Green grow the rushes—glee to all ye Ladies.*
- 9.—The Chairman. (Sir John Grant.)—Tune—*Within a mile of Edinburgh Town.*
(Mr. Leith, after returning thanks, gave the health of Rothimurhus, which toast received a warm acknowledgment from Sir John Grant.)
- 10.—Memory of Sir Wm. Wallace and Robert Bruce. (Wm. Fergusson.)—Tune *Scots wha hae—Song, Scots wha hae, by Mr. Thomson.*
- 11.—Memory of Sir Walter Scott. (Croupier.)—Tune—*Lochaber no more.*
- 12.—Lord Minto and the British Navy. (Chair.)—Tune—*Rule Britannia.*
(Acknowledged by Capt. Henning, who 'hoisted his pennant for the occasion' in gallant style.)
- 13.—Lord Hill and the British Army. (Chair.)—Tune—*British Grenadiers.*
- 14.—The Commander-in-Chief and the Indian Army (Chair.)—Tune—*Go we're (Glory waits thee.*
(Dr. Mellis returned thanks.)
- 15.—The Kirk of Scotland. (Dr. Mellis.)—Tune.—*My ain kind Dearie.*
- 16.—The Lassies of Scotland. (Sir J. P. Grant for Mr. W. P. Grant, absent from indisposition.)—Tune—*Lassie wi' the lint white locks.*
- 17.—The Croupier. (Mr. Leith.)—Tune—*O'Willie brew'd a peck o' maut.*
(Captain Hope returned thanks.)
- 18.—The Memory of Burns. (Mr. Spier.)—Air the—*Flowers of the Forest.*
- 19.—The Civil Service of India. (Chair.)—Tune—*Tollin' Hame.*
(Mr. Macfarlan returned thanks.)
- 20.—The Calcutta Bar. (Croupier.)—Tune—*Groves of Blarney.*
(Mr. Longueville Clarke returned thanks.)
- 21.—The Stewards. (Mr. Longueville Clarke.)—Tune—*The Glasses sparkle on the Board.*
(Dr. Mellis returned thanks, and gave the health of Mr. Wilson the Secretary, who returned thanks.)
- 22.—Old England and our English Brethren who have favoured us with their Company. (Choir.)—Tune—*Roast Beef of old England.*
- 23.—The Emerald Isle and our Irish Guests. (Croupier.)
Air—*Patrick's day in the morning.*
(Mr. Samuel Smith returned thanks.)
- 24.—The Mercantile Community of Calcutta. (Chair.)—Tune—*Money in both Pockets.*
(Mr. Spier returned thanks.—*Cal. Courier, December 1.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society was held last evening, at the Old Church Rooms, and was numerously attended.

The Report contained much evidence of enquiry on matters of Religion, a growing desire for instruction, and set forth the responsibility of Christians to supply, as far as they may be permitted, the spiritual necessities of our fellow men, who are united with us in the same temporal, as well as eternal interests.

It was forcibly stated that pecuniary aid was urgently required, not merely for the extension of Missionary labors, but for the continuance of the work. Many Stations requiring School Teachers, there being a strong appeal for Native Chapels, and in several quarters, the necessary support for local associations was earnestly desired.

There were liberal contributions made by the parties present, and the strong claims of the Society will, we trust, be met promptly by the Christian public.—*Cal. Courier, Dec. 14.*

THE PARENTAL ACADEMY INSTITUTION.

On Thursday, the 15th December, the pupils of the above institution were publicly examined before a very numerous and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared to take a lively interest in the business of the day. Among them were Archdeacon Dealtry, the Rev. Messrs. Charles, Parish, Campbell, Piffard, Ewart, Col. Sissmore, Captain Birch, G. J. Gordon, Esq., and F. Corbyn, Esq.

The interesting business of the day commenced with the junior classes, which were examined in Spelling, Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, Grecian, Roman, and Scripture History, &c. and evinced great proficiency in all they had been taught. The higher classes then succeeded each other in consecutive order; whilst the first, which may more than any other indicate the character of the institution, continued to be examined in the strictest manner in the various

branches of knowledge that are taught in this seminary. Among others Evidences of Christianity, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Political Economy, the History of India, Book Keeping, and the higher branches of mathematics, formed object of particular attention. The visitors who took part in the examination expressed themselves highly satisfied with the readiness and address with which these questions were answered and explained by the students.

The youthful appearance of several of these aspirants in the Temple of Minerva, compared with the progress they had made, elicited from many the expression of astonishment, and reflected the highest credit on the teachers and managers of this institution.

The business of the day concluded by the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates, which were delivered to each by the head teacher, with suit-

able observations, tending to encourage the pupils in their future exertions. The Secretary to the institution and several of the managers were very attentive to the visitors, and endeavoured to make them as comfortable as the crowded state of not a very small hall permitted them. The increase in the number of the pupils of this Academy, and more so the increasing interest which the public take in it, render it necessary that

some arrangement be made for the accommodation of a larger company than the room now used on these occasions can hold. Several who came late were obliged to return without being able, owing to the crowd, to obtain access into the hall of examination: perhaps a gallery on one side of the hall, something like the one opposite the bench in the Supreme Court, would obviate the difficulty.—*India Gazette*, Dec. 19.

PROCEEDINGS ASIATIC SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 7, 1836. *Present*—Sir Edward Ryan, President, H. T. Prinsep, Esq., W. Adam, Esq., Dr. Helfer, Principal Mill, G. J. Gordon, Esq., Dr. Maclellan, Colonel Caulfield, W. Spier, Esq., J. Bell, Esq., J. H. Stocquer, Esq., C. Brownlow, Esq., Dr. D. Stewart, Dr. Brett, N. Baillie, Esq., and James Prinsep, Esq., (Secretary.)

The following gentlemen were duly ballotted for and elected members:—Principal Bramley, H. Walters, Esq., Dr. Drummond, Newauß Telowey Jung and Shah Qabir Udin.

A considerable number of books on different subjects and in different languages, together with several specimens of natural history, were laid before the meeting. Amongst the former were a copy of the Bible in the Burmese language, by the Rev. Mr. Judson, printed at a press at Moulemein; several translations into French of Hindostanee works, &c. Amongst the presentations to the Museum were a stuffed Albatross and a stuffed Adjutant—an otter—a monkey, &c. &c.

The Secretary read a letter from Government upon the subject of the *Alif Leila*. The Government, as is already known, subscribes for 50 copies of this work, for distribution amongst the schools where Arabic is taught, and for presentation to public libraries and other institutions in India and Europe. The Government expresses its hope that some person may be induced to undertake the translation of the work into English, Government being well disposed to promote such an undertaking. (The Secretary mentioned that he believed a gentleman in the Civil Service had already volunteered to perform the task. The name of the party did not transpire.)

A letter was read from the Asiatic Society of Paris, in which that distinguished body volunteers to assist the Asiatic Society of Bengal in completing the printing of Oriental Works, and in promoting their sale and distribution. The Society likewise offers to become the agent of the Bengal Society. This letter was elicited by the discussions which took place several months ago, when the Government intimated its withdrawal of the allowance hitherto granted for the advancement of Oriental literature.

Sir Edward Ryan then proposed to the Society the formation of a Sub-Committee for the purpose of collecting statistical information from all parts of India, and, after briefly advertng to the nature of the enquiries which it might be desirable to make, and to the system on which the Sub-Committee should probably proceed, the President named Sir B. Malkin, Mr. W. Adam, Mr. G. J. Gordon, Mr. N. Baillie, and Dr. Stewart as fit persons to form the Committee. Dr. Stewart had already expressed a readiness to act as Secretary. Some little opposition was offered to the proposal, on the ground of the means and time of any Sub-Committee being disproportioned to the magnitude of the undertaking; but on putting it to the meeting, Sir E. Ryan's recommendation was unanimously adopted.

When the proceedings of the Meeting had been closed, Dr. Helfer read a paper on the Silk worm of India, by way of accompaniment to, and illustration of, a paper and sundry specimens of the Assam silk worm from Mr. Hugan in Assam. The paper excited a great deal of interest, and will, we believe, be published at length in the next number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*. Dr. Helfer commenced by a series of observations on the importance of silk as an article of wearing apparel throughout the globe. He stated that the discovery of India and China was valuable to the ancient Greeks and Romans, chiefly on account of the precious web of the Bombyx, called *Ser* or *Ser*, whence the newly discovered countries derived their name of *Serica*. Justinian, and Dr. H., obtained an insight into the secret of its manufacture from two Persian monks, the first silk being fabricated at Byzantium. Dr. Helfer followed up his subject, by stating, that the Sicilians in the time of Roger I. became wealthy by the introduction of silk into Palermo,—that the Venetians acquired riches by the trade of silk with the Levant, and that in our days it is an unlimited source of income to countries cultivating it on a large scale. France alone exported in the year 1820, 130 millions of francs worth of silk, and England consumes annually 4,700,000 pounds, for which it is chiefly indebted to foreign countries. Dr. H. then adverted to India, which he considers particularly suited for the cultivation of the article, and deems it very interesting and important, that India possesses already eleven known different kinds of silk worms, producing in abundance silk of different qualities, and having by this internal means of providing all Europe with this precious material. Dr. H. enumerated the different eleven species, of which seven (though silk from them has been manufactured,) never have been mentioned before. (The subject was illustrated by the exhibition of all the different qualities of silk, the preserved moths, cocoons, chrysalis and eggs.) Two of the silk worm species, the *Tussah* and *Amiridy*, were known in India, and their silk was considered singular enough in Europe, and regarded as inferior quality of the mulberry silk worm,—though Dr. Roxburgh and D. Buchanan, had long ago published an account of them, which Dr. H. quoted. Two different species were discovered by Dr. H.,—four others were mentioned as problematic, and three other new species from Assam by Capt. Jenkins, accompanied by a very interesting memorandum. Dr. H. deems those sent from Assam exceedingly valuable, as the cocoons which the produce are considered by Mr. W. Prinsep, exceedingly fine.

Dr. Helfer then, after giving a systematic description of all the new species, went into the question as to whether the silk of India is naturally inferior to that of other countries. He regards the question as undecided, and considers that every thing must depend upon the rearing of the worm in houses—upon the quality of their food—upon the first chrysalis operations—and upon the manner of working the silk. He proposed that all moths producing cocoons,—which, judging by analogy, be com-

puted at upwards of 130 kinds in India,—should be examined, and specimens of raw and wrought silk sent to Europe; and he thinks it certain, that, by the manufacture of silk on a large scale, a vast revenue will accrue to this country. He referred to the value set in Europe upon the coarsest material produced by the Arindiy silk worm. The Doctor concluded his very interesting discourse by narrating a fact communicated by Dr. Glass of Boglipoore. It appeared, that Dr. G. had sent specimens of the silk to England: when it was shewn to the different manufactures they answered, that the people in India had been deceiving them by stating that the fine cashmere shawls are manufactured from the wool of the goat: it was plain to them that the shawls were composed of the silk, and they said, that, with that material, they, the English manufacturers, could make better shawls than any which came from India.

The President, on behalf of the Society, acknowledged their obligations to Dr. Heller for his interesting paper and the meeting broke up.—*Englishman*, Dec. 9.

Wednesday Evening, the 7th December, 1836.

The Honorable Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

H. Walter, Esq. C. S., Principal Bramley, Dr. James Drummond, Nawab Tahawur Jung Behadur, Shih Qabir Adin, and Dr. A. R. Jackson, proposed at the last meeting, were balloted for and duly elected Members of the Society.

Mr. W. Dent was proposed by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, seconded by the Secretary.

Mr. Manuk, proposed by Dr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Baillie.

Babu Herambanath Thakur was appointed to officiate as Collector to the Society, during the absence of Babu Ram Comul Sen, on a visit to the Upper Provinces.

The following reply from Government regarding the *Alif Leila* was read:

TO JAMES PRINSEP, ESQ.

Genl. Dept. Secretary to the Asiatic Society.
Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th ultimo, relative to the proposition of Mr. C. Brownlow, to publish at his own private risk a complete edition of the *Alif Leila*, or Arabian Nights' Entertainments, in the original Arabic, from a very complete manuscript purchased by him from the estate of the late Major Macan, and requesting the same support to this work as has usually been accorded both by the local Governments, and by the Honorable Court of Directors to literary undertakings of a similar description.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that in compliance with the recommendation of the Asiatic Society, and in consideration of the manner in which the publication of this work has been undertaken, and of the credit that will attach to its completion in the manner proposed, his Lordship has been induced to subscribe for fifty copies at the price stated, viz. 48 rupees per copy.

3. The copies when printed will be appropriated for distribution as prizes in the Seminaries of Education at which the study of Arabic is cultivated, with the reservation of such number as the Governor of Bengal may present to the public Libraries and Institutions of Europe or of this country. Mr. Brownlow may be desired to deliver the fifty copies at this office, where his bill for them will be discharged.

4. But the Right Honorable the Governor of Ben-

gal cannot close the reply to this reference from the Asiatic Society, without expressing a strong desire to learn that the translation of the complete work is likely to be undertaken by some competent scholar of this Presidency. His Lordship will be glad to be informed of any scheme for procuring the accomplishment of this desirable object, that the Asiatic Society may be able to suggest and think deserving of encouragement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Fort William, the 2nd Nov. 1836. Secy. to Govt.

Resolved, that a copy of the reply be transmitted to Mr. C. Brownlow, the publisher of the work in question.

It was intimated that a gentleman in Civil Service, eminently qualified for the task, had volunteered to make an English translation of the portions of the "Nights' Entertainments" as yet unedited.

The following letter from the Asiatic Society of Paris, brought out by the Chevalier General Allard, was also read:

Société Asiatique, Paris, le Mars, 1836.

Messieurs :—Les encouragemens que le Gouvernement Anglais dans l'Inde a accordés pres que en tout temps à la publication des ouvrages classique dans les langues savantes de l'Orient ont toujours été regardés en Europe, comme un de ses plus beaux titres de gloire. Ces publications ont puissamment aidé au développement que les études historiques et philologiques ont pris depuis le commencement de ce siècle, et elles ont servi à répandre le gout des lettres orientales. Ainsi les ouvrages classiques publiés par le Comité d'Instruction publique de Calcutta, quoique destinés immédiatement aux écoles Indiennes ont rendu aux écoles de l'Europe les plus grands services. Ils ont commencé à remédier à la rareté des manuscrits sanscrits en Europe, et ont facilité l'étude d'une littérature dont l'importance pour l'histoire de l'esprit humain n'a pas cessé d'accroître.

Le Comité avait donné, dans les derniers temps, l'espoir que l'on verrait encore s'agrandir le cercle de ses entreprises. Il avait annoncé que le Mahabbârat, le Rûja Tarangini et plusieurs autres ouvrages de la plus haute importance, étaient sous presse, et qu'il préparait des matériaux pour une édition des Vedas et des livres sacrés des Bouddhistes. Ces annonces ont été recues en Europe avec un intérêt marqué, et les savans ont suivi avec une grande sollicitude les progrès de ces ouvrages. Mais on a appris dernièrement, que le Gouvernement du Bengale a cru devoir suspendre toutes les impressions en langues Orientales, et destiner les fonds qu'il devait y pourvoir, à un but différent.

Il n'appartient pas à une Société littéraire de juger des raisons politiques ou financières d'un gouvernement étranger, mais la Société Asiatique croit pouvoir exprimer ses regrets qu'on ait abandonné des entreprises qui auraient servi les intérêts de la science, et qui auraient honoré la nation qui les avaient commencées. Aussi, a-t-elle sincèrement applaudi à la détermination que vous avez annoncée, Messieurs, de reprendre la publication de ces ouvrages, et elle désire vivement pouvoir vous aider dans l'accomplissement de votre plan. Elle vous offre en conséquence de servir d'intermédiaire entre vous et les Savans du Continent. Elle espère pouvoir trouver un nombre plus ou moins considérable de souscripteurs aux différents ouvrages que vous avez l'intention de faire paraître.

Si vous agréez ce plan, elle vous pri de lui communiquer la liste des ouvrages à publier, et les prix appro-

ximatifs de chacun. La Société redigerait alors un programme et une circulaire, pour faire appel à ses membres et aux divers corps savans, a fin d'exciter autant que possible l'intérêt du public pour les importantes publications de la Société.

Il est impossible d'apprécier d'avance le résultat de cette démarche, mais la Société croit ne faire que son devoir en donnant aux savans Européens les moyens de s'associer à votre généreuse entreprise.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous offrir, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre haute considération.

P. AMIDEI JAUBERT, *Président de la Société.*

EUG. BURNOUT, *Secrétaire de la Société.*

Resolved, that an appropriate reply be returned in the same form to the Asiatic Society of Paris, accepting with pride and satisfaction its generous offer of aid in promoting the completion of the abandoned oriental works, and of acting as the channel of their circulation and sale on the continent of Europe.

A letter from Major Trower, tendered, in the same spirit, his service as agent to the Society at Parties, and acknowledged receipt of presentation copies of Sanscrit works.

Extracts of letter from Messrs. Burnouf, Jacquet, and Professor Lassen, connected with the same topic, were read; also from Messrs. Cassin, agent and bookseller to the Paris Society, suggesting arrangements regarding the prices of the several works.

A letter from M. Rouy de Rochelle, President of the Geographical Society of Paris, stated that a resolution of the Society had determined to present the Asiatic Society with a complete series of their Bulletin, anterior to the period when its relations with Calcutta had commenced.

Resolved, that the compliment be returned by presenting a copy of such former volumes of the *Researches* as are in store.

A letter from Mr. Edward Thomas, C. S. at Almorah, presented three manuscript volumes in short-hand of the late Mr. Laidlay.

They appear to be private note books, and memoranda of the author's reading—not in the common form of stenography, and therefore illegible.

Dr. D. Stewart presented copies of the Proceedings of the Statistical Society of London for 1835-36, and series of questions and forms for circulation, with a view of extending its information on subjects connected with the science.

The President founded upon these documents, a motion for the formation of a Committee in the Society, which should direct its exclusive attention to the Statistics of India, both by inviting returns to circulars

modified to suit the circumstances of the country, and by searching, with permission, the records of Government.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep urged that the magnitude of the object was beyond the power of a Committee; the Government had at one time expressly commenced such a record, and had given it up after spending a lakh and a half of rupees on three small districts.

Dr. Stewart thought that the materials collected might be examined and abstracted by the Committee, and, without aiming at minute detail, much useful information might be obtained on the population and mortality, for instance, of the principal towns. He had himself lately roughly estimated the mortality of Calcutta, and was appalled at finding it 1 in 26, the highest rate almost on record. After some discussion it was—

Resolved, that a Statistical Committee be formed, consisting of Sir B. Malkin, Mr. J. G. Gordon, Mr. W. Adam, Mr. Millie, and Dr. D. Stewart, the latter gentleman kindly undertaking the duties of Secretary.

Captain Jenkins forwarded a copy of the Ahom alphabet, compared with the Bor Khamti, Shyan, Laos, and Burmese, with explanatory notes by Rev. N. Brown.

This alphabet has been a desideratum for some time, and as very few indeed of the inhabitants of Assam are now acquainted with this extinct character, preserved chiefly on the coins of the indigenous rajahs, an opportunity had been sought in vain for recovering it, until Mr. Brown's residence and study brought him in communication with some pandits who have given the desired information.

A fine series of butterflies, moths, and insects from Sagur was presented by the Secretary, being part of a rich collection forwarded to him by Major Hearsey; Commanding 2nd Local Horse.

Volcanic ashes picked up at sea by Captain Ferguson, of the ship *Henry Tanner*, presented by Mr. T. L. Henry.

"The position in which these ashes were picked up was 35 miles South lat. and 15° 50' west long. The sea was in violent agitation."

On a former voyage by the same commander, in nearly the same place (lat. 1° 35' S. and long. 20° 45') much alarm was created on board by a violent rumbling noise, the captain and officers believing the ship to have struck and grating over a coral reef: no bottom, however, was found on sounding.

In the same latitude and about a degree more easterly, there is a shoal laid bearing the name of some vessel, but considered doubtful.

The ashes are black, and resemble cinders or pumice in consistence.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for Nov.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Town Hall on the 14th Dec.

PRESIDENT.

THE HON. SIR E. RYAN, *Kt., President, in the Chair,*
The Hon. Col. Rebling, Nawab Towhoo Jung,
W. Stern, Esq., C. Trebeck, Esq.,
H. Walters, Esq., Willis Earle, Esq.,
D. Hare, Esq., J. C. Wilson, Esq.,
A. Grant, Esq., Mr. Masters,
Dr. N. Wallich, M. D., John Bell.

Visitors.

Dr. Helfer, and G. A. Prinsep, Esq.

The proceedings of last month were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen proposed on the 9th of November, were duly elected Members of the Society by ballot, viz :

Col. Caulfield.	Thos. Wyatt, Esq.
J. P. Grant, Esq.	J. W. Payter, Esq.
Baboo Rajkissen Mookerjee,	Robt. Smith, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed :—

G. H. Smith Esq., C. S. Delhi, and Lieut. E. Baker, Engineers, proposed by the Secretary on behalf of Colonel Colvin, seconded by Sir E. Ryan.

Dr. B. Burt, proposed by the Secretary on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Melville, seconded by Mr. Bell.

W. M. Dirom, Esq., C. S. proposed by Charles Lyll, Esq., seconded by Mr. Bell.

J. H. Stoequeler, Esq. proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by W. Storm, Esq.

W. G. Rose, Esq., of Ramnaghur, Colherriah, proposed by W. Storm, Esq., seconded by John Bell.

The Revd. Mr. Boaz, proposed by Archibald Grant, Esq., seconded by Dr. C. C. Egerton.

Proposed by the President and resolved unanimously, that Dr. Wallich be requested to become a member of the Committee of papers, in the room of the late James Kyd. Dr. Wallich, who entered as this resolution was adopted, expressed his willingness to form one of the Committee.

The President submitted to the Meeting a report from the Agricultural Committee of their proceedings, during the past month, which embraced the measure recommended and adopted by the Secretary with their concurrence in regard to the distribution of a further supply of American cotton seed. The Committee had also visited the Society's nursery, situated on the outskirts of the Botanical Garden, and expressed their entire satisfaction of the great care which had been bestowed upon the plants, and the high state of order in which every thing appeared; all which was owing to the care of Dr. Wallich with the zealous co-operation of Mr. Masters.

Dr. Wallich stated that the extent of land apportioned to the Society was not sufficient for the grand objects in view, and offered more ground, and a continuance of his valuable aid, both which were thankfully accepted.

The Committee also suggested the inconvenience of having the annual exhibition of vegetable at 3 o'clock, instead of, as heretofore, at 10 o'clock, and their views were supported by the President and meeting generally.

Resolved—That the annual exhibition be at the usual hour of 10 A. M., and that in reference to the lateness of the season the annual show of vegetables be postponed until Thursday the 12th of January next.

Resolved—That Dr. Wallich, Mr. Masters, Mr. Storm and Mr. Bell, be elected judges to determine the prize baskets.

Resolved—In reference to a proposal from the Committee, that a dinner shall take place at the Town Hall on the evening of the annual exhibition, and that the Secretary be requested to circulate this Resolution to all resident members, in order that those who feel disposed may have an opportunity of conveying their assent.

Mr. Walters, the Commissioner, addressed the meeting on the great importance of extending Branch Societies throughout India, as a means of introducing a greater zeal for Agricultural improvement, among the native landholders, and submitted a paper bearing upon this question. Mr. Walters dwelt upon the main point, which ought to incite every one to come forward, viz. the very existence of the revenue, which would sooner or later be felt by all classes not excepting the Commissioner's own salary, if we went on, taking all we can collect, without improving the resources of the country.

Proposed by the President, and resolved, that Mr. Walters' suggestions be considered by a Committee, and that H. Walters, Esq., J. P. Grant, Esq., Baboo Dwarakanath Tagore, and the Secretary, be solicited to form a Committee for this purpose.

The Secretary submitted a note, which he had that instant received from J. H. Stoequeler, Esq., proposing, in reference to some remarks in his paper of this morning, to reprint some of the most interesting papers from the 1st volume of the Society's transactions, and asking if the Society would be disposed to take 25 copies, when made up into a pamphlet.

Proposed by the President and resolved, that it be left to the Secretary to communicate further with Mr. Stoequeler on the subject, and to take a certain number of copies, depending on the price, and on condition that

Mr. Stoequeler be guided by Mr. Bell's selection of the papers, if it be not possible to print the entire volume.

Dr. Wallich brought with him a fine specimen of the Otaheite cane cultivated in the Botanical Garden, which negatives the crude notions entertained by some, that this cane will not surpass all others, even the China cane, which is lauded as being impervious to the tooth of the wild hog.

The following communications and presentations were respectively read and submitted, viz:

From Captain Watt to the Secretary, dated Allahabad, 11th of November, intimating the receipt of American cotton seed, referred to in Mr. Bell's letters of the 29th September and 10th October, and giving an account of the manner in which it has been distributed.

From Colonel Dunlop, dated November 10th, (Camp Kurrah), enclosing a statement of the distribution of cotton seed that had been consigned to Captain Watts, and stating that all the seeds and plants which he received in Calcutta had been given to parties on his way up.

From Messrs. Gisborne and Co., dated November 26th, giving cover to an invoice of American cotton seed, received per Bland, to the address of John Richards, Esq., on account of the Society, in virtue of an order from the Secretary. This supply consists of 87 bushels Upland Georgia, 78 bushels New Orleans, and 30 bushels Sea Island.

From Messrs. Jamiesons and Co., dated November 30th, presenting for the acceptance of the Society, 4 bags of Upland Georgia cotton seed, received from a correspondent in Glasgow, with a request that the result of experiments made with it, be made known to him, and a portion of the produce sent home for trial.

From Colonel John Colvin, of Engineers, dated Dundapore, Nov. 19th, enclosing a report upon some tobacco seed, also upon grass seeds sent up to that gentleman by Dr. Wallich.

Colonel Colvin adds that his experiments in American cotton and Otaheite sugar-cane have been very encouraging, and that from native report, Colonel Skinner has been very successful. The Colonel intends giving particulars hereafter.

From Captain Dixon, dated Mhairwara, October 28th, stating that the supplies of vegetable seeds forwarded by the Society, were ample.

The Tobacco and American cotton seed had also vegetated freely, the first promising good returns. The latter had suffered from the heavy rain which fell about the end of August, when the greater portion of the plants became sickly, and shed their leaves, and Captain Dixon feared that the frosty season would overtake them before the pods ripened, for the Thermometer about Beaur, fell frequently below 20th.

Captain Dixon adds that "the cotton of such pods as have ripened, is of a very superior quality; compared with the desce, it is as silk to wool."

From James Gibbon, Esq., dated Shahabad, December 6th, stating, that in consequence of the last season having proved very unfavourable, the small quantity of Egyptian cotton seed sent him by the Society, has not had a fair trial, since all country crops, save what actually grew in water, were destroyed. The few plants of the Egyptian cotton which remained, were, at the date of Mr. Gibbon's letter, in flower, but rather sickly.

Mr. Gibbon's communication contains some very opposite remarks, on the little attention paid to manuring land in India, and draws a comparison between the means adopted to secure this desideratum in the West India Islands, into which manure is imported from England, and even soil is brought from Barbice, Esquebo and Demerara.

From the Secretary, submitting a specimen of Egyptian cotton, detached from the seed, as well as some of the entire full blown pods, raised in his garden, from seed received from Mr. Vaupell, of Bombay, and planted on the 28th April last. The plants had been sub-

jected to removal twice after they had attained maturity, and on the first occasion had been carried a distance of 3 miles, notwithstanding all which, they are now ripening their pods daily. Mr. Bell advances an opinion that the Egyptian cotton is that which is destined to occupy a large share of attention in India.

From Dr. Wallich, dated December 1st, forwarding extracts from London's *Gardeners' Magazine*, &c. on the subject of the *cow cabbage*, and mentioning that one of the two seeds sent to him by the Secretary had vegetated, and is now thriving very well.

From Mr. J. W. Masters, dated November 14th, forwarding a paper, entitled "a few plain directions for cultivating some of the most approved European and native vegetables in Bengal."

From A. Acken, Esq., Secretary to the Society of Arts in London, to Dr. Wallich, acknowledging the receipt of the last box of samples of sundries sent for examination by the Agriculture and Horticulture Society of India, on which a report will be speedily furnished. Mr. A. intimates his readiness to correspond and forward copies of detached papers written by himself and other eminently scientific men, among which are the following:—

1.—Description of the Graphic Telescope and Microscope, by C. Varley.

2.—Paper by Mr. James Marsh, on the mode of separating small quantities of arsenic from substances with which it may have been mixed.

3.—On Timber and on Ornamental Woods, by A. Acken, Esq.

4.—List of specimens of wood from India, by Capt. H. C. Baker, Bengal Artillery.

5.—Improvements on the Microscope, by Mr. Edmund Turrell, Mr. James Holland, and Mr. Henry Slack.

6.—List of premiums, for the sessions 1836-37 and 1837-38.

From Dr. W. Stevenson, Secretary to the Assistant Society of Lucknow, dated Nov. 17th, advising the despatch to the care of Captain Watt, at Allahabad, of some Otaheite sugar-cane cutting, promised in a former letter. Dr. Stevenson adds, "I this morning met a person to whom I gave 80 canes last season, and he told me he had just sold the produce for 160 rupees."

From Capt. Watt, dated Allahabad, December 2nd, advising the despatch by a Steamer which left that station on the 3d instant, of the canes alluded to above.

From Dr. Charles Haffnagle, dated December 13th, presenting a small box of American garden seed, for the acceptance of the Society, which had been given to him by Capt. Smith of the ship "*George Gardener*," and soliciting a return in kind from the Company's Botanic Garden.

Dr. H. states that all the cotton seed he had planted, has vegetated freely and is in a thriving condition.

From Capt. Jenkins, dated Assam, November 30th, stating, that the creole rice and English wheat forwarded by the Society are thriving, but reports unfavourably both of the West India seed and of the medical seeds brought out by Lord Auckland: alludes to the success attendant on a trial of the *Bujrasseed*,* and suggests one on a more extensive scale. The Egyptian cotton seed plants had not yet produced flower.

The thanks of the Meeting were ordered to be offered for all the foregoing communications and donations.—*India Gazette*, Dec. 16.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Calcutta, Town Hall, December 14, 1836.

* Query—Is not this the brown Corn of New South Wales?

TRANSACTIONS OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, on the 3d of December, 1836. R. B. Cumberland, Esq., assistant surgeon, was proposed as a member of the society by Dr. Goodeve, seconded by Dr. O'Shaughnessy. The following books were presented for the Library:—

A work in Sanscrit upon the medical plants of India, entitled *Raja Ballabha*, presented by Dr. Cameron on behalf of Baboo Radacant Deb.

A copy of the proceedings of the medical society of Rio Janeiro, presented by that body, accompanied by complimentary letter.

The Secretary was directed to forward to the said society, in return, a copy of the forthcoming volume of transactions.

Dr. Goodeve laid upon the table, for the inspection of the members, an iron arrow head that had lately been removed from a patient in whose right lung it had remained for three years (since the first Cole campaign). The patient had been shot in the back and the head of the arrow was left in the chest; the skin closed over it, but the patient suffered severely from symptoms of phthisis until an abscess formed on the site of the wound, and the offending body was removed; since that time the man had completely recovered his health.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy then read to the meeting his account of the identification of the *strychnos nux vomica*, with the false *angustura bark*, the nature of which has hitherto been altogether a matter of uncertainty. Dr. O'Shaughnessy proved by a series of interesting experiments, that his researches upon the point have now placed the question beyond the possibility of dispute. He shewed most clearly, that the *nux vomica*, the false *angustura bark*, and the bark, sometimes sold in the bazar under the name of *rohuuna* were products of one

and the same tree, but the details of the experiments having already been laid before the public, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy likewise exhibited, to the society a new method of detecting the presence of arsenic for toxicological purposes, being recently discovered by Mr. Marsh, of Woolwich. The process consists of mixing the suspected substance with hydrogen gas, and if arsenic be present, thus giving rise to the formation of arseniuretted hydrogen. The gas so formed is then ignited, and allowed to play in a small jet upon the surface of glass, whereon it deposits the arsenic in the form of a metallic crust. The usual tests for arsenic may then be applied to this crust, and the identity of the metal established. So delicate is this process, that less than the 500th part of a grain of arsenic may thus be detected.

Mr. Spencer's paper upon the fever prevailing at Moradabad was then read and discussed.

Mr. Spencer states, that the fever began at Bareilly in March last, and spread gradually to Moradabad which it reached in April. It appeared first in the town, and afterwards in the jail, where it committed extensive ravages. The fever was characterized by yellowness of skin occurring towards the latter stages of the disease, attended by severe cerebral action, and finally the setting in of symptoms of a typhoid nature. The fever was of a pure remittent type, one paroxysm occurring every 24 hours, appearing usually between 9 A.M. and noon. The first paroxysm was usually mild, but if neglected, the 2d assumed a formidable character. In the course of the fever, the alterations for the worse were generally very sudden. The pulse sank rapidly, the skin grew cold and clammy, the tongue dry and crusty, with sores; a low delirium ensued, and languorous evacuation were passed, while the skin and eyes became of a bright yellow color. These symptoms often came in

the course of half an hour, except the yellow ness which in a slight degree usually preceded the rest. If not promptly met by active treatment, the disease, when it had assumed this aspect, generally proved fatal in 12 or at most 24 hours. The preceding yellowness however often enabled Dr. Spencer to ward off the other bad symptom by the use of appropriate remedies. These were blister to the neck and epigastrium combined with bark, hyoscyamus and camphor. The yellowness of the eyes and skin usually came on about the 4th day. The other cases of the disease was more lingering and typhoid, and unaccompanied by the icteroid appearances. The treatment consisted in purging the milder cases when seen early, and the employment of quinine in the intermission. When the fever was more severe, topical bleeding from the head to epigastrium was resorted to in the early stages, and two grains of blue pill with the same quantity of extract of jalap and antimonial powder were given every three or four hours. Bleeding from the arm was tried in a few cases, but it did not promise well, and was not again resorted to; indeed, it seemed to aggravate the symptoms where it was employed. Mercury also was tried in some cases, but it produced no benefit in the worst cases—the system could not be affected by it at all. Post mortem examinations shewed a more or less general state of psalcar enlargement. Dr. Spencer could not in any case recognise distinct inflammatory action in any organ, but congestion was very apparent sometimes in the head, sometimes in the abdomen, rarely in the thorax. When the disease did not prove directly fatal the sequelae were often very troublesome, dysentery of a severe and obstinate character was very frequent and generally fatal in the end. Abscesses too, in many cases, followed recovery, and in others occurred in the course of the disease; in some cases these appeared to be critical. The blistered surfaces occasionally gave considerable annoyance by sloughing. Dr. Spencer considers the fever to have been contagious under certain circumstances. This was more especially observable in the jail and amongst the lowest of the inhabitants of the town where it was decidedly propagated by infection. The mortality was very great both in the district generally and in the jail, though every precaution was taken in the latter to prevent its extension and to bring the prisoners early to the notice of the medical officer. The author states his inability to offer any remark upon the specific cause of the disease, although the unusual scarcity of rank in the preceding year may perhaps be regarded as producing some influence upon the air to determine the prevalence of epidemic miasmata in the neighbourhood. In speaking of the state of the jail Dr. Spencer makes several judicious observations upon the closeness and confined state of the jail hospital, strongly recommending that buildings of this nature should be placed on the outside of the prison, not as too frequently occurs, consisting merely of a ward within the walls. The frequently crowded state of the hospital together with the notoriously dirty habits of the prisoners renders this exceedingly bad arrangement, and though at all times a native prison hospital must be of necessity a filthy and offensive place, much better means might be adopted to improve their condition in many instances. In this case every precaution was taken by the authorities to preserve cleanliness and ventilation. After the disease in question made its appearance, and choppers were erected outside the walls wherein the patients were much more favourably placed than they could be in the hospital, the good effects of this change of locality were very apparent in the improved condition of the prisoners after their removal.

In a subsequent account it appears that this formidable disease has now almost entirely disappeared.—*India Gazette*, Dec. 14.

H. H. GOODEVE, M. D.

Secretary Medl. Phys. Society.

We were glad to hail once more, the publication of the *Medical and Physical Society's Transactions*; a long time has elapsed since any labors of that useful body have appeared in print. Save that a brief abstract of their monthly proceedings, and the advertisement of the forth-coming Quarterly review, reminded us occasionally that the society existed, we should have been inclined to consider it defunct, or at least asleep; but we rejoice to perceive that the members have not been altogether idle during this long silence. The present number of their transactions evinces, that there are many amongst them whom the enervating effects of an eastern climate have not reduced to sluggishness, and the promise of the quarterly proclamations to the world that the members of the society are not loitering in their onward path. Still we regret to remark, that this volume is inferior in many respects to most of its predecessors. After two year's total silence we should have expected something more weighty in material, and more valuable in quality than the contents of the work before us. The papers are good enough of their kind, but there is a great absence of sterling matter, such as we have seen in former numbers, and the table of contents is unusually short. This deficiency can scarcely be attributed to the rivalry of Dr. Corbryn's journal, for we do not remember reading any communications in that periodical, which would have increased materially the value of the Society's transactions had they appeared in its pages. We fear rather, that it springs from a sufficient want of activity amongst the members; but we trust they will display more energy in future, and that we shall not again have similar cause for complaint.

We are much pleased to observe that the volume opens with a memoir of the late Mr. Twining written by the secretary, Dr. Goodeve. It is a tribute justly due from the Medical Society to the memory of that lamented individual. For so many years its chief support and most distinguished ornament; none could appreciate his loss so fully as that body, and none could better commemorate his worth whilst, as an individual member, the author of the memoir, from his intimate friendship with the deceased, was well chosen to execute the task. It is much to be regretted, that more ample means for forming a sketch of Mr. Twining's early career could not have been placed at Dr. Goodeve's disposal; but, in this distant country, it is impossible to collect such materials at a short notice, and in this case the difficulty was peculiarly great, as it appears that Mr. Twining had no relations or early friends in India to whom application for assistance could be made. The historical part of the memoir, therefore, contains little beyond what we have been already made acquainted with in the notices which appeared in the papers at the time of Mr. Twining's death. Dr. Goodeve seems to be an enthusiastic admirer of his late friend, and speaks, of him on all occasions in the warmest terms; but the subject of his memoir was fully entitled to all he has said of him, and to write otherwise, would have been to do injustice to his memory. Indeed, the manner in which the Professor has treated the subject throughout, is highly creditable to him. The author's notice of Mr. Twining in the capacity of a medical practitioner, will find an echo in the hearts of all who have had an opportunity of judging its truth:—

Already a distinguished Military Surgeon, well prepared by education, and with a mind stored with knowledge and experience of the most valuable kind; possessing habits of patient investigation and unwearied industry, with an acuteness of perception, and a power of generalization, enjoyed by few individuals; placed, moreover, in a situation where ample opportunities were daily

ly offered for the exercise of these qualifications, it is not surprising that Mr. Twining should have risen to the eminence which he so deservedly reached.

Mr. Twining was not long in the General Hospital ere the public began to discover his worth, and to value his services, proportionately—he soon became extensively engaged in private practice. People of all ranks and religions, Europeans and Natives, flocked to him, and perhaps no man was ever better fitted to succeed in this department of his profession. His profound knowledge of disease in every form under which it could be presented to him, together with the natural firmness of his character, gave a marked decision and promptitude to his manner which at once inspired the sick with confidence and hope. This decision of manner never degenerated into sternness; for in nothing was he more remarkable than for the kind, soothing, and even affectionate treatment, and unremitting attention, by which he won the hearts of his patients, making his approach to the bedside a moment of joy to the sufferer, unmingled with that dread, which the physician's visit too often produces. He formed his judgment upon the nature of the diseases before him rapidly but coolly, and few men perhaps surpassed him in the correctness of their medical opinions and prognostications. His practice was bold and energetic, yet very simple. When Mr. Twining had once resolved upon the mode of treatment which he considered necessary for any particular case, he pursued the plan which he had marked out with steadiness and determination, until a favorable result rewarded his efforts, or till some new feature in the case imperiously required a change of measures. He had a strong contempt for that vacillation which often induces a less decided practitioner to alter his treatment with every trifling symptom, and to abandon some acknowledged method of cure, before it can have time to produce a due effect upon the disease—a course too often pursued, either because the patient, rendered irritable by sickness, appears discontented that the remedy is so slow in its operation, or peevishly declares it useless; or because the physician has not perseverance, or confidence enough, to allow it a sufficient trial. Some indeed have accused Mr. Twining of having been too firmly wedded to his peculiar views. He did perhaps usually prefer his own opinions to those of others, and acted upon them with considerable ardour; but surely such a proceeding is far more satisfactory to the physician, and safer to the patient, than that of the waverer, “who is blown about with every wind of doctrine.” The successful nature of Mr. Twining's practice affords a convincing proof of the justness of his own conclusions; but so far from refusing to adopt any improvements or new views which were from time to time introduced to the notice of the profession, never was any man more ready to give them a fair trial. His almost unequalled love of medicine as a science made him naturally curious about every thing connected with it, and when convinced of the value of any proposed alteration, he was ever ready to proscribe its reception. Indeed, we owe to Mr. Twining the adoption of many admirable modes of treatment in this country, besides the introduction of those which he has himself the merit of originating. He was remarkable for never seeking a second opinion, unless he felt that some good might accrue from it. He had an innate repugnance to ordinary consultations, and seldom acceded to the requests of his patients in this point, unless he thought that something might be gained by it. When, however, he did take the opinion of another, it was invariably followed up, though it might be in opposition to his own, provided it was supported on reasonable grounds.

The following remarks, too, upon Mr. Twining's private character, will be read with much gratification by those who had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, or who have experienced his kindness and attention, and in this country, the latter class are by no means an inconsiderable number:—

Mr. Twining's whole character was marked by a large proportion of that benevolence which was stamped upon his countenance, and it was no where more conspicuous than in the unwearied kindness and attention, with which he regarded the sick of all ranks and descriptions, who were placed under his care. This feature of his character was not less strongly developed in the relations of private life. He was a most warm and sincere friend, and was delighted to have any opportunity by which he could serve those around him. In him his friends were never at a loss for council, or assistance; he gave both most freely, and when he thought it would be of service, he did not require to be solicited for either; though always offered on his part with a delicacy which could not offend the most sensitive mind.

None felt the effects of his kindly disposition more strongly than the Assistant Surgeons who were placed in contact with him in the General Hospital, on their first arrival in the country. He delighted to point out to them all that was interesting and important in their profession, and the benefit of his instructions will not easily be forgotten by those who have experienced them. While his talents commanded their deepest respect, he treated them with a degree of personal attention, in some instances approaching to paternal kindness, which at once won their attachment, and created in their hearts a feeling of regard for him, which was equally creditable to the pupils and to their instructor.

In domestic life, he was most affectionate; indeed it formed for him the greatest attraction in life. To a man of his studious and industrious habits, the gaieties of society had no charms; even had his professional avocations permitted him sufficient leisure to mix in the world, he would have preface preferred at all times to enjoy the tranquil pleasures of home and his books, enlivened by the intercourse of a few intimate friends, to all the joys which a gayer life could offer him.

Mr. Twining's amiable qualities, however, did not prevent him from possessing a remarkable degree of firmness and decision. His judgment too was very sound, and though not obstinate, he did not readily yield to another opinion, when he had once made up his mind upon any subject.

His industry appears to have been unremitting, as the following quotation will show:—

The extent of his practice had latterly become so great, and his exertions were so severe, as visibly to impair his health; though with unshaken fortitude, he never permitted illness to serve him as an excuse for idleness: and he refused to boast, that he had not been absent from his duty for a single day since he had been in Calcutta.

Though naturally of a robust and healthy constitution, the most iron frame could not have withstood the intense labor which he underwent, and no doubt he was gradually laying the foundation of the disease which destroyed him. Besides the extensive nature of his general practice in Calcutta, his public duties were by no means light. In addition to his appointment in the Hospital, he was Surgeon to the Calcutta Jail and the Upper Orphan School, and he was unremitting in the discharge of the duties attached to these appointments. He attended the General Hospital at all hours of the day and night, and much of his valuable observation upon disease was drawn from the close attention which he paid to the cases under his charge in that institution.

Not content, however, with all these occupations, Mr. Twining was a persevering student: he kept pace in his reading with the latest medical works, and was better informed, upon the progress which was making in Europe in all matters of science, connected with his profession, than many who have far more ample leisure. He was constantly engaged in some interesting investigation, which required difficult experiments and deep thought

for its elocution; and occupied as he was, it its singular how he could have found time to write the numerous papers which he brought before the public, so replete with research, and enriched by valuable information as they invariably were. He had however acquired the desideratum of economising his time, so as to accomplish what others less industrious are apt to believe impossible. He was frequently at work during a large portion of the night, and when he had any great object in view, he used not to go to bed at all.

We fully agree with Dr. Goodeve in his observations upon Mr. Twining's writings:—

As a writer, Mr. Twining was clear, forcible, and unpretending. He wrote nothing for effect; all that he said was the result of experience and mature reflection, illustrated by a copious reference to the facts from which he had formed his opinions: so that his readers had an equal opportunity with himself of judging of their value. His observations were well arranged, the mode of reasoning fair, and very accurate; and his deductions stated with simplicity, and great modesty. His practical directions were exceedingly clear and intelligible. He never indulged in the vague though often ingenious speculations and groundless theories which scientific men of all classes are too apt to fall into; such a proceeding would have been entirely opposed to the general character of his mind, which, far from being imaginative or credulous, was strongly marked by a love of patient investigation, and a careful examination and comparison of facts, without which he would take nothing for granted.

His style of composition was plain and concise, without any attempt at ornament, or fine writing; but far from being clumsy, dull or constrained. It was indeed impossible to rise from the perusal of any of Mr. Twining's works, without being firmly possessed by a conviction of the superior mind and extensive knowledge of the author, and a deep sense of respect for his qualifications.

How much have the profession and the world at large lost by the early termination of this lamented individual's career!

The account of his last illness is painfully interesting, but even if our space permitted us to dwell longer upon this subject, the details of the case are too professional for extract in our columns. We must conclude by recommending the perusal of the memoir to all who know Mr. Twining and lament his loss.

The next paper is one by Dr. Griffith, upon the family of the Rhizophoræ, or some such frightful name. We are glad enough they are not a family of our acquaintance, we never should be able to pronounce a title of their patronimic. These, however, are a tribe of "gentle florets" not of young damselfs, so we may be excused for a want of politeness in declining to make their acquaintance. We certainly did attempt to introduce ourselves, but the sight of such jaw-breakers as *Homamelidæ*, *Bruguetia*, *Macroshizæ*, &c. deterred us completely. We made our bow therefore and walked off, inwardly cursing the detestable system of nomenclature which prevails amongst naturalists, it indeed an arbitrary choice of Greek derivatives and metamorphosed proper names can be dignified with the name of a system. Will no method of calling God's creatures by rational epithets ever be invented, or must the greater part of the world for ever be shut out from an acquaintance with scientific subjects arrested upon the very threshold of the temple of knowledge by the impossibility of mastering or at any rate of carrying away in their remembrance the jargon of terms which are applied to the objects they would study? We have no doubt that botanists will find most valuable matter in Dr. Griffith's paper; his character as a scientific botanist is too well known to admit of a question

upon the subject; and we have been informed, by competent judges, that this communication is highly creditable to the author, but verily it is not for us to offer an opinion on the matter.

Next comes a case of *Ranula*, in which the left submaxillary gland was successfully extirpated by Dr. Malcolmson, of the Madras service. It appears that the operation was performed in opposition to the generally received opinion upon the mode of curing this disease. It was formerly considered too dangerous to resort to this method of removing it, although it might in many cases be very desirable. Dr. Malcolmson, therefore, deserves great credit for his boldness and the correctness of his judgment. The tumor was an enormous one containing at one time 20ozs. of fluid, and had been punctured several times without success, but it entirely subsided when the gland which secreted its contents was removed.

This is followed by a paper upon diseased veins, by Dr. Mount, of the 13th Light Dragoons. It contains two cases in which inflammation of the femoral and iliac veins proved fatal, together with a well-executed lithograph of the state of the vessels after death in one of the patients. The principal points of interest connected with these cases, is the similarity which they present in many of their characters to the Whiteleg or Phlegmasia Dolensæ of lying-in women, and their analogy with Beriberi. Dr. Mount, indeed, seems to regard the latter disease and the one he describes in his paper as identical.

Mr. A. K. Lindsey's history of a case of fatal stricture of the œsophagus succeeds. The account is well drawn up, and presents an interesting history of a very melancholy case.

Next we find "observations on *Dramaculus*, by Dr. Morehead, of the Bombay establishment," a very elaborate paper, in which the author endeavours to point out a connection between the localities of the guinea worm and the geological formation of the districts in which the insect abounds. He seems to regard the various trap formations as those in which the insect prevails, chiefly in secondary trap and he furnishes copious data in confirmation of his opinion.

There are two botanical papers by Dr. Wallich in this volume, one upon the plants called pucha pat, and Mishmee Teeta. The other upon the *Cassia Lunceolata* and the plant which yields the true senna leaf of the Bazaar. The Mishmee Teeta is a root growing in the borders of Upper Assam in high estimation as a powerful tonic and stomachic amongst the people of the country wherein it abounds. Dr. W. calls it a *Coptis* from a note by Mr. Twining, appended to this paper, it would appear that his experiments upon the Mishmee Teeta shew it to possess active qualities in restoring appetite and increasing the digestive powers, equaling in these respects our best bitter tonics. The Pucha Pat is found in every bazaar in Hindoostan, and is used by the natives as an ingredient in their chillums, and for scenting the hair of the ladies. The botanical history of this plant has not been well ascertained, but Dr. Wallich considers it to resemble one of the *Marrubiums*. The account of the senna plant, would, perhaps, present a subject of rather more general interest but "*Horrescimus referentes*." A certain uncomfortable sensation creeps over us upon the bare mention of this unsavory herb, and to enter upon the subject in detail would conjure up so lively a recollection of blank draughts and their "brethren of that ilk" that we must pass the subject over in silence, in the propriety of which conclusion we doubt not most of our readers will agree with us. Our worthy friend Dr. Wallich must pardon us; therefore, if we pay more respect in this instance to our own sensations than to the merits of what we have no doubt is a very excellent, and may be, to many, a most entertaining account of the "Two species of cassia which produce the senna

a third distinct species of which bent of India, said by Roxburgh to that article." Besides the botanical and others in this number referring to natural history. One of these is a scientific and accomplished naturalist Dr. Cantor, entitled "Sketches of two undescribed species of venomous serpents with fangs behind the maxillar teeth." We thought there were already serpents enough in India for ordinary purposes; but it appears not, for Dr. Cantor's indefatigable industry in the pursuit of his favorite science, has discovered some dozens of new ones we believe, and the few which from the subject of this paper are but an insignificant portion of the result of his researches upon this point of zoology. Amongst other interesting matter connected with the peculiarities of these hide out-pets, Dr. Cantor says that he has kept one of them, the "Potomophis," in an empty jar for seven months during which time it declined all proffered food without any visible effect from this protracted starvation. When, however, the jar was filled with water, the snake exercised its appetite very extensively upon living fish which were given to it. We believe this species of self-denial is common to all venomous serpents in captivity and forms a very interesting feature in their natural history. From this quality also they form excellent good nourishment to send to the western world. We have heard of a gentleman who purchased a large cobra di capella at Madras for 8 annas, and sold it in New York for 100 dollars, the whole of which went to the credit side of his account, as the creature's board had cost him nothing during the voyage. Dr. Cantor remarks that these serpents with posterior fangs are not so venomous as those which are armed with fangs in front of their maxillar teeth.

The other subject of natural history to which we alluded, is an account of the fin of the Balista, by J. W. Knight, Esq. This Balista is a fish, which, by a curious mechanism, has the power of erecting certain spines growing upon its dorsal fin, these spines serving it as weapons of war upon occasions. A well-executed lithographic engraving of the apparatus accompanies the paper, without reference to which it could be difficult to describe the arrangement by which this fish-sepoy fixes his bayonets and prepares to charge. In connection with the subject of serpents and other offensive animals, we should not omit to mention a case of snake-bite successfully treated by venesection, drawn up by T. Smith, Esq., of the Madras Establishment. The patient, who was a strong active cooly, was said to have been bitten by a cobra di capella, and stimulants were tried for a short time without success; he appeared to be dying, when Dr. Smith resolved to try the effect of bleeding: 15ozs. of blood were drawn at first, but this was followed by no decided improvement; afterwards 18oz. more were abstracted, the patient then appeared to revive, and in a short time recovered completely. It must be remarked, however, that stimulants were employed at the same time in large

quantities, so that it may even yet be questionable whether the blood-letting or the ammonia had the largest share in effecting the cure. Amongst other papers there is an elaborate and very well written history of scurvy, as it appeared at Nusseerabad, by D. Macnab, Esq. and a short account of the same disease in the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry at that station. The disease seems to have prevailed to a frightful extent, reducing the sufferers to a most loathsome condition, but not often proving fatal. Every species of antiscorbutic was tried without much benefit; the only remedy which proved valuable was entire change of air, and this acted as a specific in all cases wherein it was tried.

The remaining communications, are a case of extensive liver abscess, containing upwards of 7 pints of fluid, which was successfully treated by puncture, by Dr. Colquhoun, of the 12th N. I. and a paper by Dr. D. Stewart, entitled "Observations upon diseases of European Seamen in Bengal." But our limits, already exceeded, will not permit us to extend our notice of these articles further than to state that Dr. Stewart's paper displays much acuteness of observation, and is altogether well worthy of attention. We have, indeed, carried our remarks upon the body of the transactions so far, that we have scarcely room to notice the appendix, and must content ourselves with merely referring our readers to some of the most interesting articles which it contains. Amongst these are a case of Extra uterine pregnancy, by Dr. Login. A report upon the climate of Vandie man's Land, by Dr. Milligan, and Dr. McRitchie's topographical account of St. Helena. A case of laryngitis complicated with Bronchocele successfully treated by friction with croton oil, by Dr. A. Campbell. Abstract of cases of rupture of the spleen by Drs. Leckie, Geig, and Hutchinson. Dr. Benza's account of a *post mortem* examination of a tiger, and Dr. Goodeve's account of a human monstrosity in the museum of the Medical College. To all of these gentlemen we must apologize for being compelled to treat them thus cavalierly, but we are helpless in the matter. We are glad to observe a new feature of the volume before us, in the shape of the abstract of the monthly meetings, an addition which must be very interesting to the members as forming a record of their proceedings to which they can, at any time, refer for information. In looking at the final page, we could have wished that a more numerous list of donations to the museum had greeted our eyes. Surely there must be ample opportunity for collecting materials for this purpose in India, if the members would only exert themselves a little to procure them; six or eight preparations in two years is surely slow work for the contributions of a body of nearly four hundred members. We must, however, take leave of the Transactions of the Medical Society, and we look forward with pleasure to a more frequent intercourse, in future, with that body through the medium of its *Quarterly Journal*, the hour of whose birth is now closely approaching.—*India Gazette*, Dec. 26.

THEATRICALS.

FRENCH OPERAS.—The French Operatic Company, burst forth on Thursday evening the 1st Dec. in all its strength on the Calcutta public.

The pieces selected were necessarily confined to such as did not require the aid of scenery or decoration, and a more pleasing and better executed Scenic Concert, looking at the two representations given in this point of view, we have hardly ever witnessed.

THE CHALET, the literary portion of which owes its being to Messrs. Scribe and Melesville, and the music

of which is given to M. Adolphe Adam, is a pleasing little piece, and was well calculated to put forth into prominent notice, the musical qualifications of Messrs. Welter and Bonniol. The scene of Monsieur Welter with the air 'Vallous de l'Helvetie,' was a beautiful morceau, and finely executed; it sounded to us as belonging to the Italian school. If it were the production of Monsieur Adolphe Adam, he was, we suspect, indebted to his memory rather than to his invention for this piece of composition. Monsieur Bonniol and Made. de Ligny, who

was, as usual, *costumée à ravir*, acquitted themselves with great merit in their respective parts. The concerted pieces in this little Opera were very pleasing. We observed Fleury, Mademoiselle Fleury, Fradin, and Mad. Thonon, in the chorus—it is needless to say the chorus was excellent. The Orchestra was conducted by Monir Thonon, and the usual good effects of the presence of this gentleman, were visible in this department.

The next piece, the *Folies Amoureuses*, was a sort of musical "pot pourri" or hodge podge, the ingredients of which were very choice, as our readers will incline to think, when we tell them, that the words of the piece, which is in verse, are written for the several musical compositions of the following eminent masters:—Mozart, Cimarosa, Paer, Rossini, Pavesi, Generali, and Steibelt; the piece itself is the production of M. Castil Blaze, who has adapted to the French stage, several of the Operas of Mozart, Cimarosa, and Rossini. The ground-work of the *Folies Amoureuses*, is of course taken from the Comedy of Regnard. The dialogue, savoured of the racy and vigorous style of Regnard, and the character of Crispin, gave to Fleury, who was admirably dressed, an opportunity of exhibiting some piquant acting. The concerted pieces throughout this Opera, were very carefully got up. Messrs. Bonniol and Fleury, among a great variety of other music, sang the well known duett from Tencredi, in which Mad. Schierom as Tancredi, and pizzoni, as Argiro, were wont to be so effective—*Ah se dei malimiei*—Fleury was the Tencredi on the occasion, and acquitted himself admirably. We did not, we confess, like our old friend the duett, in this novel shape quite so well as in its Italian costume: it was, nevertheless, an exceedingly well executed morceau. Mademoiselle L'Levery was in very good voice. The first trio between this lady, Mad. de Ligny and Welter, was beautifully executed; and was at once recognized as an old acquaintance: it was,—"Si dira chiesiete un orso, from the Agnese. Fleury sang a comic scena from the old opera *Le Trame Deluse*, of Cimarosa—well known to musicians, and commencing with the words, *sei morelli, e quattro bzai*.

The Duett between Welter and Mademoiselle L'Levery from the *Festa delle Rose* of Pavesi, was very pleasing—*Io ti vidi, t'ammirai*. The lady exhibited her great vocal powers, and, moreover, a considerable degree of archness and pleasantry of manner, in her execution of her portion of this duett, and the fine bass of Welter harmonized admirably with her clear and glassy soprano.

The quintett from the *Nemici Generosi* of Cimarosa, was very fine—it was executed by Mademoiselle L'Levery, Welter, Mad. de Ligny, Bonniol, and Fleury. The old musicians present appeared to be in ecstasy. To such as were not present, we beg to communicate the fact, that this piece, "*stanco ma non ferito*," was a treat, which they will do well to avail themselves of on the next opportunity presented.

Mad. L'Levery sang shortly after this, a Spanish Seguidilla—with a pretty lament at the end of each couplet, *ai, ai, ai*.—beginning with the words.

Plus fraîche que l'Aurore
Qui vient d'éclorer
La Jeune Laure
A subjugué mon cœur.

Ai, ai, ai.

She is supposed to have gone mad for the occasion. It is impossible to conceive a prettier or more agreeable phasis of insanity than that, thus exhibited by the French Prima Donna. The next air, was from the *Elizabetta* of Rossini—*Vendicar Sapré l'Offesa*. This was given with great effect by Mademoiselle L'Levery.

The duett between Bonniol, and Madlle. L'Levery, dressed as *Calotta*, was beautiful—*che bella vita e il militar* from the *Donna Soldato* of Ceperali.

The finale was an old friend of the Calcutta musical world—and consisted of *Questo Nido Svillupato*, from the *Cenerentola*—and *sino il piante e Negato al ciglio* from the *Gazza Ladra*. This morceau was exceedingly well executed, and the curtain fell amidst the well merited applause, and acclamations of a delighted audience. We have now an excellent Operatic Company; they have proved themselves strong in every department of Opera; they have in addition to a good tenor, not possessed by the last Company, a female chorus, Mad. Thonon, Madlle. Fleury, and another lady, with the addition also of Mad. Welter. When we say chorus, as applied to these ladies, we mean not to designate them as mere chorus singers, but only to remark, that the excellent understanding, which pervades this company, induces these ladies to officiate in opera in this capacity very much to their own credit, and to the increased effectiveness of the representation presented.

We passed a most delightful evening—such a musical treat we have not for a long time enjoyed. We have not seen the subscription book of late, we trust it is by this time filled. One hundred and twenty subscriptions will ensure the performance of the series of sixteen operas, without a loss to the artistes. Remuneration for their labour can only be derived from any addition to this number of subscribers; and, we must needs say, the dence himself must be in the Calcutta beau monde, if their love of good music and their *Mecenas* like attributes as patrons of the arts, will not induce them to take by the hand these deserving and accomplished strangers.

Are Briton's sons so good or so cold as not to be tempted by the bill-of-fare we published some time since? and are rupees, Company's rupees, so scarce, that 12,000 of them cannot be marshalled in array on this interesting occasion?!

An Opera was, we ever understood, one of the necessities of life, to the educated English classes. Taking Calcutta, in point of commercial and political importance, Rio Janeiro, Marseilles, Leghorn, Brussels, &c. &c., are not her equals, and yet they must have an Opera. Indigo is up, sugar on the rise—the British Merchant has been heretofore a princely fellow—why should he now, in prosperous times, be less princely than before? However much the salaried and the Covenanted may dread a clipper, for the Calcutta Merchant a clipper has no terrors.

The cutting system may affect others, we trust it will not operate on the mercantile world, and that they will patronize, and not cut—the French Opera!—*India Gazette*, Dec. 5.

THE HUNCHBACK.—On Tuesday, the 6th Dec., we paid a visit to the Theatre, where we found all in full bustle and activity, preparing for the ensuing campaign. The Hunchback, will be presented with pretty much the same cast as before, the only alterations of consequence* being the substitution of the Count Almaviva for the Proteus, in the part of Sir Thomas Clifford, and the Secretary for another amateur, in the part of Wilford. The dresses and scenery, will be entirely new.

The Theatre itself is really beautiful. The house was of course in deshabille when we inspected it, but its natural beauties were quite apparent. The hand of innovation, and we will add of improvement, has been busily employed. The prompter's box is abolished, and the *Trou du Soffleur* substituted for it, quite in the foreign style—a decided improvement we should say, for inasmuch as it is the wont or nature of amateurs to have short memories, they will, under the present arrangement, receive much more effective aid from the prompter when he speaks from centre of the lamps, than, as heretofore, from the side wing. Then the old green curtain drop, has given place to a new and fashionable looking thing, green also in its general hue,

but picked out with beautifully mystical looking hieroglyphics in frosted gold. A new drop scene is also in preparation, and will, we are told, be a splendid piece of scene painting. The house will be lit by a magnificent cut-crystal chandelier. Of the body of the Theatre itself, we will say nothing at present; it shall, as far as we are concerned, burst in all its splendour on the admiring eyes of that numerous audience, which will certainly be present to hail the drawing up of the curtain on the eventful night of the 15th instant. Suffice it to say, that the proprietors have spared neither care, pains nor expense; that good taste and magnificence are allied on the occasion, and that their union has been productive of the happiest results.

At a meeting of managers held on Tuesday morning, we understand that seven honorary associates were elected, and this compliment, we are glad to learn, has been conferred on those amateurs, not proprietors, whose exertions in the cause of the drama have been so favourably received by the public. The privileges attached to this title of honorary associate, are, of course, exceedingly gratifying to those on whom they are conferred; it gives them access at all times to the mysteries of the green room, and is, moreover, a delicate attention on the part of the proprietors to those, whose tastes and predilections lead them to take a lively interest in the prosperity of the theatre. We understand also, that the active and zealous stage manager, is about to institute a small dramatic club, confined exclusively to those who have "strutted and fretted their hour" on the stage. Something of the sort has, in our estimation, long been a desideratum, and much good will come of it; the dinners of the society will constitute a sort of Theatrical Cabinet Council, in which all measures for the promotion of Dramatic interests will be discussed. And considering the fact, that most of the Amateurs who will take part in these discussions, are immersed in matters of business during the day, these meetings will give opportunities for discussion, and arrangements, which their avocations do not permit of during the hours of business. Beside which, when we look at the names of the body of Amateurs, and recall to mind the talents, both social and otherwise, in the possession of most of them, we cannot but anticipate much ambrosial conviviality from these Thespian regulations. The Chowringhee Greenroom may henceforth have "its noctes" as well as *other places*.

Of the proposed arrangements we can speak in the highest terms of praise; for the first *two nights*, the private boxes as well as the public section of the Theatre, is to be thrown open to the public; after which arrangements will be entered into, for the letting of the private boxes by the night or for the season.

The next performance to follow the Hunchback, is, we understand, to consist of a Grand Scenic and Dramatic Concert, in which all the talent, both foreign and native, in and out of Calcutta, will be called into requisition. After this, *Verginius* is, we believe, to be performed. Of further arrangements we at present cannot speak.

With reference to the French Operas, we are told, that a talented amateur of known liberality proposes, supposing the attractions possessed by the French Company should not produce on the public the effect anticipated, to assist them by performing something English on each night of their Operas, and for this purpose arrangements are making with the English professionals; to secure their services in this matter at a reasonable rate of remuneration. We apprehend no difficulty will be experienced on this score.

We trust that one or two sterling comedies will form part of the bill of fare, for the ensuing season. The company of Amateurs, is decidedly strong in this line. Proteus, the Count Almaviva, the Secretary, *Modus* (a

host in himself), the Lord Tinsel of the Hunchback, Captain Absolute, and, though fast not by any means least in dramatic stature, Bob Acres! Here is a goodly phalanx of amateurs, all good men and true, and all capable of filling with effect any of the casts of parts in Ben Johnson, Congreve, Farquhar, Sheridan, &c. These, with the aid of Mrs. Leach and Mrs. Francis, added to the probable accession of a successful debutante or two during this season, will render the *effective strength* of the amateur corps in genteel comedy, most delightfully formidable.

We should like to see "Every man in his humour", the "Recruiting Officer", with his Serjeant Kite, the "Beaux Stratagem", &c, &c., any one of which is easily cast in the present state of the dramatic forces. We understand that Mr. Linton has something very choice in preparation for his night.

Rumours of *Lodoiska*, and *Freyhüts* have reached our ears; but these are mysteries we may not seek to penetrate and which time and the hour can alone disclose.

We wish the proprietors and their spirited managers, all possible success.—*India Gazette, Dec. 9.*

Of all modes of recreation for the rich, the drama is certainly the most intellectual, and, if properly conducted, the most useful to the amateur performers and their co-exiles of either sex. If a dramatic poet (worthily so called) is rare, the cause is to be found in the rare combination of various (some apparently inconsistent) qualities, requisite in him who is faithfully to represent the virtues and vices, beauties and absurdities, of all ranks and descriptions of this motley world; to mould and dovetail those qualities in subservience to one single plot; to accomplish one single object which is called unity of action, in language adapted to the *period* of the story, drawn from, and illustrated by, incidents co-existent with the actors, constituting 'unity of time,' and bring the actors in contact, within such an area as may reasonably be traversed within a few days,—the *modern* license for 'unity of place.' The ancient Greeks, and the French of Louis XIV. were so staunch for 'the unities,' that the whole drama was performed in one apartment, without lowering the curtain, and the tyrant 'comes to be killed' to the spot where the conspirators had just been concocting his downfall. But to conceive a character such as might exist, but the world ne'er saw; untrue but probable; which shall startle, yet please; shall utter noble, or sarcastic, or witty sentiments in appropriate language, on fitting occasions; requires hardly more talent, judgment, knowledge of life and power of nice discrimination; than the actor must possess, who can worthily *embody* the *conceptions* of the poet. To look to perfection the various 'actors in real life,' to preserve throughout, the gait, the voice, the tone of mind, the simulated passions raised and adapted to the persons and situations of the drama; requires more than *mere study*,—it demands a superior capacity. It is as necessary to be born an actor as a poet. Good acting is poetry.

These are the reflections of a visitor at Calcutta, on witnessing the amateur representation of the Hunchback, which was performed in a masterly manner. The principal actors possess some of the first and most essential qualities, namely, ease and self-possession;—there was nothing *guide* about them; another great quality,—they were or appeared to be, independent of the prompter; 3rdly, their dresses were rich and appropriate; 4thly, their *bye play*—"the all in all," was unremitting: 'the eye was not silent.' Such actors can bear, and are worthy of criticism. They will, therefore, excuse me if I 'lay it on' where my conception of the characters does not quite tally with theirs, promising, that, as I am quite

sure I could not act so well as they did, I may be equally as incapable of comprehending the author.

The object of the author is to shew the rise and fall of the innocent, but *proud-spirited* JULIA, whose conversion from a love of fine dresses and town amusements, is effected by the plots and combinations of her father and lover; to plunge her on to the verge of despair, and out of the 'nettle danger to pluck the flower, safety.' JULIA becomes a female Bonaparte. When the moment comes in the fifth act, which she fancies is to tear her from CLIFFORD by giving her to ROCHAMBEAU, her character displays itself not in tears, but in fury: she threatens 'like empty tigers or the roaring sea.' When I saw Fanny Kemble, after the words 'Do it, *nor leave the task to me*,' I was electrified by the wild haggard expression of her eyes; the rigid extension of our arms; not the sorrow, but the desperation of despair. She was Cassandra enacting the future woes of Iliad, or the bride of Lammermuir about to stab 'the bonnie bridegroom,' or (not to speak it profanely) a female Satan defying the Almighty. Pretty, clever Mrs. Leach, whose pathetic tones (above all when weeping) are more musical than I have before heard upon any stage, instead of playing, as JULIA intended, upon the fears of WALTER, melted into tears and fell at his feet. This is the only fault I could find in that delightful actress, who would astonish some critics in London. MASTER WALTER was too serious in the first scene between CLIFFORD and JULIA: he should have rallied them kindly when he found them coquetting, as he brought CLIFFORD there on purpose; and when CLIFFORD appears as secretary by the second connivance of Walter, there should have been (for the audience), a secret exchange of glances, to shew the object, and how they were acting in concert. CLIFFORD's acting, wherever it was necessary to betray his passion, was graceful and animated; but he (I humbly submit) quite mistook his cue when he first appeared as secretary. He has lost his fortune, but 'the man's a man.' He should have entered with a proud humility; this *mantien* should have been erect, though his eyes were dejected. His pace should have been firm, as became one who, though depressed in circumstances, still felt himself by birth a gentleman. The amateur entered 'like a guilty thing,' as if he were not quite certain he was worthy of being even a secretary, and crawled forward with the letter, as if it had been a bowl of poison of his own drugging. Kemble, whenever he does not catch JULIA's eye upon him, puts on the countenance of a surgeon who is probing a wound in the breast, watching how much more pain the patient can endure without fainting.

LORD TINSSEL was well dressed and acted, but he missed some of the best hits, by being always serious. Instead of laughing at his own joke about the rector, he turned his head to suppress the laugh. LORD TINSSEL laugh at himself and all about him;—he is only serious before company of their own rank. MASTER MODUS is such a fool, as no talent could make other than disagreeable. It was written to shew off the merit of Miss Taylor in the extremely difficult, and complicated character of his cousin. MODUS was played as well as it could be played. FANNY was *impayable*.

On the whole, the performance does great honor to the society of amateurs. It infinitely surpasses any thing of the kind I have seen in any part of Europe, and the audience by their support of such a refined amusement, prove themselves worthy of the exertions of gentlemen to contribute by their (no trifling) labour, to the recreation and instruction of the ladies of the colony.—*Englishman*, Dec. 17.

B. W.

CHARLES THE 2ND AND THE DUEL.—We, on Monday the 26th Dec., attended the Theatre, the House was very well filled, and the two pieces went off admirably. Lord Auckland and the Misses Eden were present.

Charles the 2d was exceedingly King was very good, and his fi admired. Rochester was horridly delighted, only he made the people ought to have cried; but this was only on Captain Copp, the Secretary, was decidedly hero of the piece, to judge from the plaudits with which his acting was hailed. Mrs. Leach was a very interesting Mary, and the Page was an exceedingly good specimen, of a dashing and slightly sentimental Court Page. The duet between this Amateur and Mrs. Leach was very well executed.

The second piece, the 'Duel,' was apparently very successful. The Amateurs were very perfect in their parts, and played with much spirit. Mr. O'Mauley, by a well known and favorite Amateur, who appears but too seldom, was greatly and most deservedly applauded. The Secretary was apparently exhausted by his efforts in Copp: he played, we thought, with much judgment, and was very well dressed; but occasionally inaudible, a great defect, in as much as most of his points, which were well put, fell into the orchestra, and so were burked almost in the instant of their birth. There was a sublime cockney, Mr. Rumfit, but his drollery was not duly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Augustus Boyant, a regular London swell, the Patron of boxing, pigeon shooting, dog fighting, and sporting of all sorts—well known at Tufhill fields, Westminster, and who backed the hundred rats against the celebrated dog Billy, who now sleeps with his fathers, was personated with much success by Count Almaviva. His brother, Lieut. Boyant, was played by another Amateur, who looked his part well, and Snooks the Bailiff, was a perfect picture. The audience laughed much, and received the efforts of the Amateurs with much of courteous and deserved applause.—*India Gazette*, December 30.

DAME BLANCHE. We were very happy to observe on Wednesday evening, the 28th December, the very considerable number of persons present, to witness the performance of the two Operas, the *Maitre de Chapelle* of Paër, and the *Dame Blanche* of Boieldieu. The house was exceedingly well attended; we should say there were present at least one hundred and fifty persons over and above those belonging to the List, which contains about one hundred and fifty subscriptions.

Of the performance and of the execution of the charming music of the first opera, the *Maitre de Chapelle*, too much cannot be said. The strength of the piece lay with Fleury and Madlle. Léméry, not to omit to mention Monsr. Thonon and his Orchestra. It was a delightful musical recreation, perhaps the most perfect, taken as a whole, which has as yet been presented to a Calcutta audience. The Dilettanti, were evidently in raptures, and to your unscientific ears, we confess, the precision, *aplomb*, good taste, and execution, manifested by the two talented performers we have just mentioned, was a source of much gratification. We suspect that the idea of that very successful little opera, la prova d'une opera seria, must have originated in this pretty little musical *bijou*. Be that as it may, we hope to hear this opera repeated. The music is of the best order, purely Italian, and Madlle. Léméry especially shines on it. The libretto is the production of Monsr. Alexander Duval; but it has been thrown into its present shape by the celebrated Sophie Gay; and the music of the 1st act, which is the only one of the two ever performed, owes its creation to Paër. The composer of the *Agnes*, need not blush for the *Maitre de Chapelle*, it is well worthy of his genius. To those curious in the story, it need only be observed, that Gertrude (Madlle. Léméry) is the cook pupil of Barnabi, an old but enthusiastic Italian composer, who has produced a magnificent *de profundis*, worthy of Pergolesi,

and an opera *Seria* called *Cleopatra*; but neither of which have as yet been submitted to the public. Barnabé is in love with the pretty, lively and *espiegle* Gertrude, but he is not quite certain to which of her talents he has resigned his heart, to her singing or her cooking qualifications. We can only say that if the lady can cook half as well as she sings, she owes to this community, to work a reformation in the present state of the culinary art in this city. The above is all of the plot that transpires in the few scenes of this opera, which stage etiquette, of course regulated by the public taste, permits to be presented. The musical pieces consist of a comic trio, between Fleury, Fradin and Maillé. Léméry, a fine scena, executed by Fleury, something in the style of the grand scena, in the *fanatico*, *al es tro mio* sublime, and lastly, in an exquisite duett, between Barnabé (Fleury) and the charming Gertrude, the music of which is delicious. These are the only pieces we recollect to have heard, but they are graceful, in their construction, and, we are told, highly scientific in their accompaniments—we can depose to their beauty and simplicity. The whole thing does not occupy three quarters of an hour, and we venture to hint, that the artists will consult their subscribers' tastes, in again, and shortly too, presenting this most agreeable composition.

(Of the *Dame Blanche*, we have not time to say half as much as it deserves. It was very well got up; but to us it appeared, that there was seen and heard, a great deal too much of the tenor, (Banniol), and a great deal too little of Madlle. Léméry and Welter.

This opera is written for one part, the Tenor; he is the Atlas of the piece, and has almost all the business to himself. We, as political economists, are for a division of labour in future. The company is very strong, let them cast operas, in which the business is more equally distributed; at all events, place an *Dames*! If we are to hear *one person all night*, let us have the prima Donna in future, and not the Tenor. The music of the *Dame Blanche*, is very pretty; as a composition, we infinitely

preferred the first to the second act; but they both are pretty. The old air of Robin Adair, is very scientifically treated in the second act. We think out of the slender materials afforded by it, the composer has worked up a quartet, chorus and scena. The opening chorus, Maillé, de Ligney's couplets, *ah quel plaisir d'être soldat*, the duett beginning *c'est la cloche de la Tourelle* between Madlle. Léméry and Welter, the duett between Madlle. Léméry and Banniol, when she appears to him in the haunted chamber, beginning "Ah, que cette main est jolie," and the grand auction scene: all these pieces of music were exceedingly well executed and greeted with much applause, by the audience.

After what we have said, it is needless to observe, that the two operas went off extremely well. The prospects of the French Company, we therefore think, are excellent, and they certainly deserve all the patronage, which we begin to think, they will receive. Lord Auckland, the Hon'ble Miss F. Eden, with General Allard, and a party, occupied the Vice-Royal box.

We take the freedom of again suggesting to the Managers, that the stage was enveloped in a murky gloom, very fit for the Witches Cavern in *Macbeth*, or the Wolfs Glen in *Der Freischutz*, but exceedingly out of place in any other scene which we remember. It is at present, when most desirous of shining, at best but a sort of darkness visible. We recommend the re-instatement into office, of the old proscenium chandeliers, no matter for the scenic anomalies: light is a primary object, especially in a Theatre dedicated principally to amateur representations. We could hardly distinguish the star and garter of his Majesty, Old Rowley, on the latest performance but one; and delicate French rouge is lavished in vain, if there be not a sufficiency of light to develop its exquisite tints.

The efforts of Moner, Thonon, and his Orchestra, deserve the highest praise. They were completely successful.—*India Gazette*, Dec. 31, 1836.

INSOLVENT COURT.

In the report of some proceedings in the matter Cruttenden and Co., published in our paper of Saturday, we stated that the order nisi would be drawn up, on the putting in of certain affidavits. We understand that Mr. Cullen, the gentleman who has to swear, applied on Wednesday morning for further time.—*Englishman*, Dec. 1.

THURSDAY, 1ST DEC. 1836.

In the matter of Cruttenden and Co.

The following is the substance of Mr. Cullen's affidavits put in this day:—

1st ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT.

That he entered into the service of the then members of the firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. in December 1817, (which firm consisted of George Cruttenden, James Mackillop, and G. Mackillop) with the ultimate prospect of being a member of the firm in the event of any vacancy; that James Mackillop went to England for his health in June 1820; but previous to his departure empowered G. Cruttenden and G. Mackillop to make such alteration in the firm, by the admission of additional partners, as they thought fit; and that it

was intended on the departure of James Mackillop that he (James Cullen) and James William Taylor should be admitted partners. But circumstances occurred which rendered it expedient to wait the return of the said James Mackillop, previous to adopting such measure. That James Mackillop in August 1821, proceeded to sea, and authorized George Mackillop to form a new co-partnership; that James Mackillop having returned in September 1821 resumed his duties but on a recurrence of ill-health it was necessary that he should again proceed to sea, and that George Cruttenden having proceeded to China and being absent longer than was expected, it was necessary to make arrangements for carrying on the business, the old firm; therefore, ceased on 1st January 1822, it was arranged that James Mackillop should retire from the firm, and that he, and David Bryce should be admitted parties, and that the principle of *in lieu* was that James Mackillop should accept a specific sum, in adjustment his share of the capital then standing to his credit in the books, and that his interest and claims should cease on that day, and as an indemnity against loss he should make over to the continuing members a certain percentage, in the shape of what was called the *reserve fund* on all bad debts then out-standing of which the recovery was at the time considered to be doubtful,

and that these partners released him from all responsibility. That on this occasion a strict scrutiny as to the state of the finances and balance sheet took place, and a valuation of such debts and property as had become doubtful or precarious since James Mackillop entered the firm, was made, for the purpose of making such addition to the reserve fund, as in their judgment would cover such doubtful debts, before dividing the profits. And on this occasion an estimate was made and the same amounted to Rs. 36,72,448 on 1st January 1822, and that to his belief this was the true ascertained and estimated amount, which was by mutual consent agreed upon for the losses that had accrued, or might hereafter accrue. That by a deed of dissolution and co-partnership of 5th March 1822, a dissolution took place of the old concern, and that James Mackillop made over to the new partners, his share of the said sum of Rs. 36,75,448, and of all the property of the firm; that a new partnership was formed between G. Cruttenden, G. Mackillop, James Cullen and David Bryce, for the next five years from 30th April 1822, being 3-16 to G. Cruttenden, 3-16 to G. Mackillop, 2-16 to Cullen and 2-16 to Bryce, the remaining 6-16 to go to the reserve fund, and appropriated as an accumulating fund for the discharge of losses, and added to the sum of Rs. 36,75,448. He also states that James Mackillop's account of the actual profits was on 30th April 1822, the sum of Rs. 25,54,369 7 2 of which 18,37,724 was credited to the reserve fund, to meet such bad debts, which the new partners took upon themselves the realization of; and that the balance after sundry disbursement was 5,08,484 9 7 and was credited to him as due; states that at this period he verily believes, and still believes that the concern was in a prosperous and solvent condition, and that the adjustment was fair and equitable. That subsequent to the retirement of James Mackillop notice was given by advertisement and letters sent to the creditors. That on 31st December, 1824 the said balance of James Mackillop's account of Rs. 5,84,484 9 7, was reduced to 2,74,251-1 he having received in the intermediate years 2,34,233 of the balance originally placed to his credit.

That in February, George Mackillop wished to leave the firm and that a further investigation and strict scrutiny took place, of their balance sheets, &c. on such debts as had become doubtful since the formation of the new co-partnership; the result was that the 6-16th share of the profits, and out turn of the said firm, appropriated towards accumulating and augmenting the reserve fund, had amounted with the former sum of 36,75,448 to 41,70,678-10-6, to which sum was added a further sum of 4,62,843, for assets of the firm considered available, placed to the credit of the reserve fund, together with the estimated share of 6-16th of the net profits of the said concern, for the current year, which 3 sums amounted to Rs. 47,35,516-10-6; that the estimated amount and allowances for the bad debts that might accrue during the new partnership, in addition to the sum of 36,75,448 on 30th April 1827, amounted to 49,16,000 and this deponent believes that the sum of 47,35,516-10-6 being deducted, the sum of 1,84,483-5-6 was left to be made up by the partners, G. Mackillop, paying 1 lakh, and the remaining partners the balance. That on 30th April 1827, the sum of 4,64,216, was due to G. Mackillop, on his private account. That by a deed of 7th Feb. 1827. The partnership was dissolved, and G. Mackillop made over the full amount of profit that might hereafter ensue, from 30th April 1826 to the new firm, consisting of J. Cullen, D. Bryce, T. Hutton and Browne, which was joined for 5 years, from May, 1827.

That 6-16th of the apparent profit, should be set aside for the reserve fund — the remaining 0-16th to be divided, thus, 5-15th to James Cullen, 5-15th David

Bryce, and 3-15th each to Brown and Hutton. On retirement of G. Mackillop, the usual notices were given. He further states that the adjustment was fair, that the affairs of the said firm were considered so very prosperous and solvent when James Mackillop left, that he the deponent and David Bryce, then in the Military service of the Honorable East India Company, and holding an office of emolument in the college, sought and obtained admission; and that in 1827 when George Mackillop retired their affairs and concerns were not only considered perfectly solvent and prosperous, but in such a flourishing condition as to induce R. Browne a medical man in extensive and profitable practice, and Thomas Hutton a Merchant, and agent, to join, who each brought 1,40,000 Rs. into the house. He also states that during the period which has elapsed since the agreements that were entered into, when James Mackillop left, and subsequently when G. Mackillop left; their fairness or validity has in no one instance to his knowledge been questioned, or in any respect impeached, either by them, or the continuing partners; or have the claims of James or George Mackillop to the balance standing at their respective credits in the books, been in any instance called in question, until after the insolvency of the firm. That, from the 1st January 1822, up to 31st December 1833, the sum of Rs. 3,34,000 was drawn by, and paid out to James Mackillop; and that during the said period no less a sum than 5 lakhs or upwards has been received from or paid to his credit in the books of the firm including the accumulation of interest.

Also states that by 23d clause of the deed of dissolution and co-partnership of 7th February 1827, it was agreed by the new firm that if any of the partners should be compelled by ill health or other cause to proceed to Europe or any foreign settlement with the prospect of being absent from office more than 4 months, it should be optional with the remaining partners to close his account and put an end to his interest in the concern, as they might think fit. On 12th March 1828. David Bryce having left Calcutta, his interest and share was put an end to by the remaining partners on 30th April 1828;—that a strict scrutiny took place, and a valuation of such debts as had become doubtful and precarious since the period of the new partnership and that it was considered necessary to make such addition to the reserved fund as might be sufficient to cover the risk before dividing off the profits; and that the account of David Bryce of, and in the actual profits, was at the date his interest ceased, adjusted, and that the same amounted on 30th April 1828, to Rs. 2,33,00 from which Rs. 1,82,948 was considered a sufficient sum to be added to the Reserve fund, or full indemnity for all loss which the continuing members took on themselves. That the balance on 3d February 1829, Rs. 55,027 was due to his estate, he having departed this life since leaving India. That certain sums from a Life Insurance have since been added to it, and that on 30th April 1829, the sum of Rs. 71,963 was due to his executor, since which and during the year 1829, other sums have been received from the Insurance Office, and a sum of 40,000 Rs. from the account of James Mackillop, as deponent believes a present, or charitable contribution for the benefit of his family; that the estates of D. Bryce continued at the usual interest, and amounted at the insolvency of the firm to Rs. 1,20,306. That at the period the interest of David Bryce ceased, this deponent verily believed, and still believes, that the firm was in a prosperous, and solvent condition; and the adjustment that took place was fair, equitable and bona fide, and that he believes that subsequent thereto the usual notice was given as formerly. He also states that during the period which has since elapsed until the insolvency of the house, in no instance, to his knowledge, has the fairness or validity of this adjustment been impeached by the con-

tinuing partners, or has the claim of estate of D. Bryce been called in question, but has been treated on the same footing as the claims of the other creditors, with the usual allowances of interest, and due acknowledgment of the debt.

2ND ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT.

James Cullen maketh oath and saith that by a deed of copartnership of 7th February, 1827, Thomas Hutton and others made a partnership for 5 years from 1st May 1827. And that as before a clause was inserted that in the event of being obliged to go away sick for upwards of 4 months, the remaining partners could close his account, and determine and put an end to his interest in the concern. That Thomas Hutton brought in Rs. 1,66,820, which sum was credited to his account. That subsequently the sum of 90,000 was credited to his account by transfer from that of George Mackillop; and that the capital so brought in amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,26,820, as will appear by a reference to the books. In January, 1830, Thomas Hutton was obliged by ill health to proceed to Europe, and they agreed to put an end to his interest in the concern and to place at his credit on 1st May 1830, after a strict scrutiny and valuation of the accounts and assets of the firm, the sum of 2 lakhs in the balance due to him, and in full of his share up to and including the commercial year 1829-30, as a consideration for the transfer of his share of the real and personal property in the concern; and by a deed of dissolution of 27th January 1830, his interest and his share in the effects became the property of Cullen and Brown, and that all debts should be paid and borne by them. That the principle of adjustment on this occasion was, that he should accept a specific sum in compromise of the capital he brought into the firm, and of his claims to a share of the net profits of the copartnership up to 30th April 1830; and as indemnity for loss he made over to the firm the residue of his balance at credit, and in consideration of which the continuing partners relieved him from further risk and responsibility, in the debts and concerns of the establishment. He further states that on this occasion an investigation and strict scrutiny took place as to the state of the assets and finances of the firm, and of their balance sheet, &c. Valuation of all debts as had become doubtful or precarious since the period of his joining, and to make such addition to the reserved fund as the remaining partners might deem sufficient to cover the risk of doubtful and precarious balances, before dividing the profits of the said partnership. That his share on the said dissolution, amounted on 30th April 1830 to Rs. 3,53,298 and that the sum of 1,53,268 was considered a sufficient sum to place to the reserve fund as full indemnity against loss, and that his balance amounted to 2 lakhs, when he retired from the firm, that he verily believes the concerns of the Firm were in a solvent and prosperous condition, and still believes them to have been so; that the adjustment which took place was fair, equitable, and bona fide. That the usual notice was given and that from that period up to the insolvency of the firm, in no instance has, to his knowledge, its fairness, or validity been in any respect impeached by the partners, or by any of them, nor has his full claim to the balance at his credit in question been called in, but that his account has been made up with the usual interest and acknowledgment.—*Englishman*, Dec. 3, 1836.

DEC. 10, 1836.

An application was made on behalf of Mr. R. C. Jenkins to be discharged from the office of Assignee of Mackintosh and Co. on the ground that he is going to England, and that the estate is nearly wound up. In reply to a question by the Chief Justice, Mr. Holroyd, the co-assignee, stated, that the accounts were filed up

to a late date in October. Chief Justice,—"That is not sufficient. The Assignee has power over the estate until the day of his discharge. Take your order nisi to be made absolute next court day, but the assignee must file his accounts to the day on which the order is to be made absolute."

Manickchunder Khan and Sibnarayan Sein were brought up and declared entitled to the benefit of the Act. One Shaik Choono was opposed and examined at great length by the Advocate-General with a view to prove a collusive adjudication; and the Chief Justice thought there was sufficient ground to postpone the case, to allow the petitioning creditor an opportunity to come in and show cause why the adjudication should not be revoked.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES YOUNG AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General had on the 8th of October obtained a rule to show cause why the Bank of Bengal should not be admitted as creditors of the estate of the late firm of Alexander and Co. to prove their claim for Sa. Rs. 5,56,749 0 3 and 1,73,269 12 7 and to receive dividends on these two sums rateably with the other creditors, and why the Assignees should not pay dividends on the same, out of the assets of the estate. The Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep appeared for the Bank of Bengal in support of the rule, and Mr. Longueville Clarke and Mr. Leith opposed it on behalf of the Assignees.

Mr. Clarke's address to the Court lasted upwards of two hours, and referred throughout to several long accounts and calculations, its substance therefore can only be given. He commenced with stating that the point in dispute, put in the shortest manner was this: The Bank had possessed themselves of funds belonging to Alexander and Co.'s estate amounting to Sa. Rs. 7,35,411, which they had appropriated to themselves by applying it to the payment of the debt due to them from Alexander and Co.; and they now claimed a dividend on a further sum of 7,30,018 12 10 being the balance of that debt. The Assignees insisted that the Bank had no right to appropriate the first of these sums, but that it belonged to the estate, and ought to be divided among the creditors generally, and that the Bank, instead of being paid the first sum in full, and receiving a dividend on the second, should hand over the first sum to the Assignees and receive a dividend on both, that is on 14,65,429-12-10. Mr. Udny as Secretary to the Bank, and Mr. Boyle the Attorney of the Assignees, had each put in affidavits with accounts annexed to them, and this was the only evidence before the Court. As the affidavits were long and the accounts voluminous, Mr. Clarke said he would not ask to have them read, but he would endeavour by way of statement, to possess the court of the substance of each. First as to Mr. Udny's affidavit. By this it appeared that the firm had failed on the 10th of Jan. 1833, at which time the Bank held 27 Bills or Notes which they had discounted for Alexander and Co. amounting to 17,73,051-3-9, and that by way of collateral security, they took an assignment of certain real property, which had been previously conveyed to trustees as a collateral security for the three firms of Mackintosh and Co. Crutenden and Co. and Fergusson and Co. who had since become insolvent and who were all parties to these 27 Bills as indorsers or acceptors. That part of this property thus mortgaged to the Bank had since been sold or redeemed by the Assignees of Alexander and Co. under an order of the Insolvent Court, and that the sums so realized had been applied in part satisfaction of the 27 Bills, but that there still remained due on them Sa. Rs. 5,56,749 0 3. This formed one transaction, the affidavit then went to another. It stated that at the time of the failure of Alexander and Co. the Bank also held 16 Bills and 2 notes making eighteen together, which had

likewise been dishonored and on which there was now due *Sa. Rs.* 3,28,282 4 8 and from which the Bank had offered to deduct 1,55,012 0 8 being the amount of the profits accruing from working certain indigo factories. The affidavit then set forth the application by the Bank to the Assignees to register this claim on the 27 notes or bills, and on the 18 notes or bills which they held a above stated and to pay dividends on it, and their refusal was then stated. The Affidavit on behalf of the Assignees had been made by Mr. Boyle their Attorney; he stated that he had minutely inspected all the accounts rendered by the Bank, and the different deeds held by them,—that the partners of the late firm of Alexander and Co. were also the proprietors of the Bank of Hindoostan,—that as such proprietors, they had in December 1831 agreed to stop the issue of notes from their Bank, on condition of the Union Bank undertaking to give them a running credit in account to the extent of five lacks of rupees, as a security for which credit Alexander and Co. deposited with the Union Bank the title deeds of six valuable indigo factories and likewise executed a deed poll for that purpose. In February 1833 the 3 firms of Mackintosh and Co. Cruttenden and Co. and Fergusson and Co., agreed to give their signatures, to assist Alexander and Co. to negotiate Hills to the extent of 20 lacks of *Rs.*, and as a security for the 3 firms, a deed poll was executed by Alexander and Co. to trustees, for the benefit of the 3 firms, conveying to them certain real estates, subject to a prior mortgage to the Loan Government Committee, and the Union Bank. That about 18 lacks of rupees worth of Bills bearing indorsements or acceptances of all the 3 firms had been discounted at the Bank of Bengal. [Mr. Clarke here stated that they were the 27 Bills mentioned in Mr. Udny's affidavit.] On the 17th Feb. 1832 an indenture of bargain and sale was executed, by Alexander and Co., to trustees, for the benefit of the 3 Firms, assigning the rents and profits of certain real estates, and of certain parcels of indigo then manufacturing at eight different factories, but subject to prior incumbrances; the trusts being 1st to pay a debt due to the Loan Committee and then to cancel the liabilities of the 3 Firms. That in December 1832 the 27 notes on which the 3 firms were liable to the extent of upwards of 17 lacks of rupees were in the Bank of Bengal, and Alexander and Co. having suspended payment, the trustees of the 3 firms executed to the Bank, an assignment of all their interest, in the properties so pledged to them by the deeds of February and September, in consideration of the Bank giving time. The affidavit then took up another transaction. On the 31st December 1832 Alexander and Co., owed the Union Bank 53,127 as a general cash account and 1,05,581, on the separate account, that was the account under the agreement of December 1831 for a running credit of 5 lacks; most of this was composed of drafts, and bills, drawn in favor of Alexander and Co., by Indigo Planters, indorsed by that Firm, and discounted by the Union Bank; among these were 3 drafts of Noran and Hills. The Firm failed in January 1833, but previous to that, it had advanced *Sa. Rs.* 40,370 to work the six factories pledged to the Union Bank; and on an application by the Assignees, the Union Bank advanced the sum of *Sa. Rs.* 2,23,000 to complete the cultivation of the season for those six factories. The Assignees had anticipated that they would have been able to work the 8 Factories pledged to the Bank of Bengal out of the proceeds of certain Indigo which had arrived in Calcutta, and which had been consigned to two mercantile Firms; but the Bank of Bengal had induced the consignees to deliver the indigo to them, under an indemnity. The Assignees thus stripped of their funds, by the act of the Bank of Bengal, were obliged to apply to that establishment, to make advances as the Union Bank had done to prevent the property from being destroyed. The Assignees entered into a written agreement to receive the advances, as the Agents of the Bank of Ben-

gal, to be responsible to them for the entire produce of the season, and to obtain from the Planters a declaration, that they held the factories, and would produce indigo for the Bank of Bengal. This was only the customary agreement entered into by all proprietors of factories with their Agents, who made them advances; the Agents receiving, and selling the indigo, paying themselves principal, interest, commission, and expenses, and crediting the planter with the surplus. Previous to their failure Alexander and Co., had advanced 27,735 *Rs.* for the cultivation of the season; and on this agreement the Bank of Bengal advanced 3,79,333. The Assignees received and sold the indigo, paid over the produce to the Bank of Bengal, and charged no commission what ever. The affidavit then set forth another transaction. The Bank of Bengal were desirous of getting rid of the prior claims of Union Bank, and they therefore proposed to pay that establishment in full and to take an assignment of all its interest in the estates of the late firm of Alexander and Co. This was of course acceded to by the Union Bank, and the Assignees also gave their consent in a letter containing the following passage:—“We beg leave to state that if the Bank of Bengal pay off the debt of the late firm to the Union Bank, we agree that the Bank of Bengal should be placed in exactly the same position as the Union Bank previously was, and that it should in all respects hold precisely the same lien and claim in the securities, as that at present held by the Union Bank signed, W. C. Hurry, F. H. Burkinoying.” Under this arrangement the Bank of Bengal took an assignment from the Union Bank, and paid them 5,49,655 rupees; that was 3,20,157 rupees due on the separate or running credit account, and 2,29,498 due for advances for cultivation of indigo. At the time of the failure of Alexander and Co. they were in partnership with Moran and Hills in certain factories 9-16 of which belonged to Alexander and Co. and 7-16 to Henry Hill, who was largely indebted to Alexander and Co. who held his title deeds as an equitable mortgage. The affidavit then referred to a schedule marked (A) which was taken from accounts rendered by the Bank of Bengal; from this it appeared, that after paying the Union Bank the sum advanced by them for the cultivation of the indigo in the six factories pledged to them, together with interest and commission thereon, the outturn of the season, yielded a net profit of 2,94,431 rupees, of which, the Bank of Bengal under the assignment to them had possessed themselves. These six factories had been redeemed from the Bank of Bengal by the Assignees paying them *Sa. Rs.* 6,90,000. The next matter was termed the loan account, and it arose out of money borrowed by the late firm, from the Bank of Bengal, on the deposit of Company's paper. This paper not having been redeemed was sold by the Bank and yielded a surplus beyond the debt for which it was pledged of 1,51,251. The Bank of Bengal instead of refunding this amount to the Assignees, had applied it in payment of two bills drawn by Connyloll Burrall and accepted by Alexander and Co. one for a lack of rupees the other for 50,000 *Rs.*, and the remainder in part payment of a third bill for 30,000 *Rs.* and for which bills there was no collateral security given by Alexander and Co. In order to get rid of the prior claim of the Loan Committee on the property pledged to the Bank of Bengal as a security for the 27 bills, the Bank paid off the amount of the debt to the committee amounting to *Sa. Rs.* 7,30,791; and thus by getting rid of the Union Bank and the Loan Committee, they got all the property unencumbered. Of this property so cleared from the Loan Committee's claim, certain parcels of the real estate, were sold for 9,62,400 which left a profit or balance of 2,31,709 available to the liquidation of the 27 notes some other parcels of the real estate sold for 2,30,969 and which two sums had been brought to the credit of the 27 notes account. In regard to the 18 notes the account due on these was 3,46,433 *Rs.* Mr. Clark proceeded to state, that he had now given to the Court, as

briefly, as he could, the substance of the two affidavits put in by each of the parties, he considered the course adopted by the Bank of Bengal to be highly reprehensible, as they had peremptorily refused repeated offers to arbitrate, and yet it must be evident from what the affidavits disclosed, that the whole was a case of account and mercantile usage which could best be settled by persons conversant with such matters. The Bank had possessed themselves of funds to a large amount, which they had applied to the payment of their own debt, but which the Assignees contended was the property of the general body of creditors; these funds, were composed of the following sums:—

1st. rs. 1,51,251, being the surplus of the Company's paper deposited to secure the payment of specific loans after the failure; the Bank had no right as against the general creditors, to apply this to any other purpose than that for which it was deposited. The surplus from the moment of the failure became the property of the Assignees. The 2nd sum was 19,910 rupees; this arose out of three payments, made to the Bank of Bengal, by Mr. Morley the Company's Treasurer; in part liquidation of his promissory note to Alexander and Co., and which they had discounted at the Bank: the Bank must do one of two things, either they must give the note up to the Assignees, together with what they had received on it, or, if they received instalments from Mr. Morley, they must give the Assignees credit for the full amount. But the Bank could not make, Mr. Morley, pay the full amount, and at the same time take dividends from the estate of Alexander and Co. on that account. The 3d sum was 2,77,369 rs. the net profits arising from the cultivation of the 6 factories pledged to the Union Bank, and Assigned by them to the Bank of Bengal. By turning to the letter of the Assignees it will be seen, that the Bank of Bengal, were merely to stand in the same situation as the Union Bank. Now the Union Bank held these factories subject to two sums; one was the separate account of rs. 3,20,157, for which the block was pledged, and this had been more than paid off, by the redemption of the factories for rs. 6,90,000; the other was the advance account 2,29,498 rs. and they had been more than paid off by the sale of the indigo which left the balance now claimed: had the assignment not taken place, the Union Bank must have paid this to the Assignees, and as the Bank of Bengal stood in their place they were equally liable. A fourth sum was 46,428 rupees; this was advanced by Alexander and Co. previous to their failure, for the cultivation of the six factories, and must therefore be allowed them in account. Another sum (a fifth) was 7,458 rs. which consisted of payments made by Mr. Henry Shakespeare, and Mr. W. H. Oakes, as instalments on two promissory notes of theirs, discounted at the Union Bank by Alexander and Co. These notes had been handed over by the Union Bank, to the Bank of Bengal, at the time of the assignment and formed part of the sum, paid by the Bank of Bengal; this sum had been repaid to the Bank of Bengal by the Assignees, by the redemption of the factories, and the profits of the season; the Bank of Bengal therefore, having been repaid in full, what they had paid for the notes, were not entitled to detain, what they had they had received from the parties themselves on the notes. The next item, was an unknown sum; it arose from a promissory note from Mr. George Siddons, which the Bank of Bengal had compromised with that gentleman, without any permission from the Assignees, and given them no account of the sum, which they had received on the compromise. Another sum was 2,44,086 rs.; this arose out of a difference of accounts between the Assignees, and the Bank of Bengal. It was the profits of the eight factories, which the Bank of Bengal stated to amount to 1,55,012 rs. It was impossible to understand these accounts, they were such a mass of unintelligible confusion; instead of keeping the accounts of the eight factories pledged to them, and the six factories pledged to the

Union Bank perfectly distinct, they had rendered an account in which, both were blended together; but it was very easy to get at the true amount of the profits of the 8 factories; for the profits of the whole were known, and the profits of the 6 belonging to the Union Bank were known, and by taking the latter from the former, it was clear that the Bank of Bengal were chargeable with the balance. The last item was 29,800 Rs.; this was the principal, and the interest accruing on it, which had been advanced by Alexander and Co. for the cultivation of the 8 factories pledged to the Bank of Bengal. The above is the explanation given by the learned Council of the items claimed. Another point was the law charge, amounting to about 12,000 rs.; of this no account was given, or explanation, excepting the comprehensive words *et cetera, et cetera*: now there had been no suit in Court between the parties, nor any deeds, instruments, or conveyances, and it might therefore be fairly presumed, that under such circumstances, no better account of 12,000 Rs. of law charges could be given, than by an *et cetera*. He then proceeded to argue the various points arising on the case.

Mr. Leith followed.

The Advocate-General with whom was Mr. Prinsep, in support of the order, read a letter from Mr. Wight, the attorney of the Assignees, dated 5th June 1835, which he contended, was a complete admission that the Assignees consented to the Bank of Bengal taking the assignment of the 6 factories from the Union Bank, not only as a security for the money paid by the Bank of Bengal, to the Union Bank; but as an additional security for all further sums, owing by the late firm of Alexander and Co. to the Bank of Bengal; he also argued, that by that assignment they, the Bank of Bengal, stood in the situation of 2d mortgagees, and that there was nothing in the terms of the Assignees letter, to limit the rights, which as second mortgagees they would hold; he likewise contended that as the Assignees had consented to act as the Agents for the Bank of Bengal, they were not entitled to receive any profits arising from the working of the factories, but to such only as the Bank might be pledged to allow them.

The Chief Justice. Why, Mr. Advocate, do you mean to contend, that when the Assignees have paid you interest and commission, for money advanced by the Bank, that they are not to have the profits made by that money, but that the Bank are entitled to charge interest and commission, for using money for their own profit?

The Advocate-General.—The Assignees have entered into an agreement to that effect, and are bound by it.

Chief Justice.—It does not appear to me, that they have; but if they had, it could not be sustainable in any Court of Law or Equity. It is not necessary to enter here on the question of trading by the Bank; I have before expressed my opinion on that point, and I will again say, that the whole arrangement as to the factories appears to me, to be contrary to the provisions of the Bank Charter.

The Advocate-General said he had not been consulted upon the arrangement. If he had been, he should have had no difficulty in giving his advice; and if the Government should ever consult him, as to whether the Bank had been guilty of a breach of their Charter, he should have as little difficulty, in giving his opinion on that point: he would again repeat, that his opinion had not been taken, on this part of the proceedings. He then proceeded to examine Mr. Clarke's statement of the accounts, and to answer the arguments which he, and Mr. Leith, had urged in support of them.

Mr. Prinsep, who was about to follow in support of the Rule, was stopped by the Court.

The Chief Justice stated that had he known what the case was likely to have taken, he would have stopped

it in the commencement, but that he had viewed it, in a very different light, from the account which had been given to him by Mr. Justice Malkin, who had granted the Rule: he should make the Rule absolute, with one exception, and his reason for doing it was, that the Bank of Bengal only required to have a claim for about 7 lacs registered, whereas the Assignees admitted, that they, the Bank, were entitled to a dividend on about 14 lacs; as the case had however proceeded so far, he would give his opinion shortly, on each of the items claimed by the Assignees. He must however observe, that nothing could be more loose, or unsatisfactory, than the evidence before the Court, both in support of, and in opposition to the claim,—perhaps occasioned partly by the difficulty of investigating accounts in that manner. In regard to the first sum being the surplus of the sale of the Company's Paper, the Assignees had no claim to that, either at law or equity; for as a larger debt was due, the Bank could plead a set off against them, as well as they might have done, against the late firm (Alexander and Co.). In respect to the 2nd sum, Mr. Morley's note, the Bank had a right to go against all the parties to that note. The third sum, was the profits of the indigo season, arising from the cultivation of the 6 factories pledged to the Union Bank. He considered the Bank of Bengal were, under that assignment 2nd mortgages of the block, and he could not see, how the letter of the Assignees, stating that the Bank of Bengal were to stand, in the situation of the Union Bank, could interfere with the Bank of Bengal, to prevent them from acting as such second mortgages. On the 4th item, the notes from Mr. Shakespeare and Mr. Oakes, he had entertained considerable doubts; but as the Bank of Bengal had received the instalments from these gentlemen, before they parted with the notes, he thought they had a right to apply them in payment of their general debt, due to them from the estate of Alexander and Co. The 5th and 6th items, the one relating to Mr. Siddons's note, and the other, as to the difference, of the profits of the season, the Assignees had not brought forward sufficient evidence to make out their claim. The 7th item, the law charges, he should disallow, as the Bank of Bengal had offered no evidence to support them—with this exception the rule must be made absolute.

Mr. Clarke. Not absolute: for the rule direct payment of the dividends, which the Court will hardly order.

Chief Justice. Then the rule is drawn up wrong. I will not direct the Assignees to pay. I will merely direct them to register the claim; but they may contest the payment, as they may be advised.

DECEMBER 24, 1836.

The cause of James Mackillop and others having been called on Mr. Leith stated that he had to shew cause against the order Nisi, but before doing this he should apply to the Court that certain persons, among whom were Mr. Cullep, Mr. Lightfoot and Mr. Paton should attend as witnesses to be examined, and that the present order should be enlarged until after the examination. He stated that he appeared on behalf of several creditors, and that he had affidavits shewing that the evidence of the persons named was necessary to enable the Court to come to a correct decision.

Mr. Advocate General said he had no objection to Mr. Leith's application provided he would file his grounds. He was anxious that this should be done as a most unusual circumstance had taken place. The Attorney of the petitioners had been informed, that the

affidavits for the opposition were voluminous, and contain many matters of account, it was therefore, necessary, not only for the purposes of justice but to save the time of the Court that he and his friend, who was with him, should not be called on to argue against grounds founded on accounts before they were apprized of their nature; accordingly, his Attorney had written to the opposite Attorney begging that the affidavits might be shewn to counsel. This was the invariable practice, and he had never known such a request refused; but what was the answer, not a mere refusal but assigning a most extraordinary reason, that those who employed him had directed him not to shew the affidavits to the opposite counsel until they came before the Court.

Mr. Leith.—The reason was the affidavits were not sworn—they were not ready.

Mr. Pearson.—No such thing. I take it no paper is an affidavit until it be sworn, and he says he will not shew the affidavits: but the words are, I am directed not to shew even those which are ready, which is a complete answer to his friend's excuse. Now what fair or candid reason can be assigned for endeavouring to conceal that which has been stated on oath; he hoped, therefore, the Court would make them file their grounds.

Mr. Leith.—My friend will see them in Court.

Mr. Justice Malkin.—The counsel for the petitioners must be apprized of the nature of your affidavits and have ample time to prepare themselves. I will not direct the affidavits to be filed now, but let them be filed when the witnesses are examined, and cause be shewn on the following Court day. The witnesses may be examined on the 7th, and cause be shewn on the 14th.

Mr. Leith suggested, that as the other side made the application, they ought to be required to prove their case, in fact the witnesses ought to be called by them, and they should shew grounds to the Court for making the order which they asked for.

Mr. Clarke.—We say that we have done so.

Mr. Justice Malkin.—And if they have not, so much the better for you. If you can shew that their grounds are insufficient, why not shew cause at once.

Mr. Leith.—I had rather first examine the witnesses, but I think I might ask the Court to let me cross examine them.

Mr. Pearson.—Well, I have seen many extraordinary things in Courts at home, and still more in Calcutta, but this is the most extraordinary proceeding I have ever witnessed. My friend is actually endeavouring to get the Court to advise him how to conduct his case.

Mr. Leith.—I am not in the habit of doing that more frequently than my friend; but in this matter one of the witnesses was formerly a partner in the firm, and I submit that I should have an order to permit me to cross-examine him as he is an unwilling witness.

Mr. Clarke.—My friend has been taught to say that; for I affirm, that he knows the gentleman to whom he alludes too well, to have uttered it of himself.

Mr. Justice Malkin.—No such leave can be granted; when a witness under examination prove to be unwilling, the Court will interfere, but certainly no before.—*India Gazette*, Dec. 28, 1836.

SUPREME COURT.

Nov. 29, 1836.

JOYMONEY DO-SEE V. SEEBHOOSONDY DOSSER.

The issues in this cause have now nearly been tried, the defendant all but closed her case this evening, and there is a probability of a settlement.

In which event the motion of Pattie, v. Patton will come on.

JOYMONEY DOSSER V. SEEBHOOSONDY DOSSER.

Mr. Clarke closed his case, and the Advocate General replied at great length. Verdict for Plaintiff.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES PATTIE, ESQ.

The Advocate General shewed cause.

Mr. Clarke, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Grant in support of the Rule.

Chief Justice, and Sir B. Mulkin, for discharging the Rule.

Sir J. Grant for granting the Certiorari.

We will give a more full account to-morrow.

The Court was crowded with members of the Civil Service.—*India Gazette*, Dec. 2.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

In the Supreme Court on the 30th Nov., the Advocate General shewed cause against the rule nisi for a writ of certiorari obtained by Mr. Clarke to remove the proceedings in the Ballygunge Tank case into the Supreme Court. We understand that a protracted discussion took place, the Advocate General appearing in behalf of Government, and not as we stated the other day in behalf of Mr. Patton. Mr. Clarke, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Grant, supported the rule. The Court discharged the rule, each party paying their own costs. *Englishman*, Dec. 1.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES PATTIE, ESQ.

The Advocate-General shewed cause against the order nisi for a certiorari to the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs T. H. Patton, Esq., to remove a conviction made by him on the Fouzdary side of the Zillah Court, on James Pattie, Esq., a senior merchant in the Company's service.

The learned counsel stated, that he appeared to shew cause on behalf of Government, and that he should not have appeared but for certain doctrines laid down by his friend, Mr. Clarke, in moving for the order nisi. The learned counsel contended that the Supreme Court possesses no power over the Mofussil, but in cases where such power was given to it, by act of Parliament.

The Chief Justice stated, that the Court had also powers under the charter.

The Advocate General. Yes by charter also in some points. The Court then has no power, but by act of Parliament or by the charter, the 53d of Geo. 3d, c. 155, is the only act which gives to this Court a right to issue the writ of certiorari, to remove proceedings from the Court of the Magistrate of a Zillah, and that only in such cases, as are mentioned in the act, giving the jurisdiction. There are many requisites necessary to enable the Court to issue its certiorari under this act of Parliament. The injury complained of must be made upon a native, and accompanied with force; now Mr. Pattie's affidavit itself discloses the fact, that a native was not the complainant

in the case in which the conviction was made, and that on the contrary the complainant was one Kirchhoffer, a native of Ireland, and that the injury complained of was not an injury accompanied with force. The learned counsel expressed his surprise, that Mr. Pattie should have imagined himself convicted under the 53rd. of Geo. 3rd. C. 155. That act was not made for the protection of the natives of Ireland, but for the natives of India, and he could not imagine what was the nature of that gentleman's mind, at the time he made his affidavit and swore to his belief of the conviction being under the act. There has been no conviction at all made on Mr. Pattie under this act. The conviction is not for any injury committed with force upon any one by Mr. Pattie; the conviction which I admit, is a conviction of Mr. Pattie for a contempt of Court and of his authority as Magistrate of the Zillah. Now the affidavit of Mr. Patton, expressly denies that the conviction was not under the act of Parliament, but under the regulations of Government—which regulation or what, I will not disclose, that is not necessary. The conviction has not been made under the only act under which this Court has the power to issue its certiorari. This is expressly sworn by Mr. Patton, the matter therefore disclosed on the affidavit, which would warrant the issuing of the certiorari is now negatived, and the writ cannot go.

We understood the learned Advocate-General to lay down the doctrine, that a British subject had no right at common law in this country to his writ of certiorari; and that this court, had not the power to remove by certiorari the conviction by a Zillah Magistrate of a British subject, unless that conviction were under the 53rd Geo. 3d. c. 155.

Mr. Clarke, in support of the rule, addressed the court at very considerable length. The learned counsel contended, first that there was nothing in the affidavit of Mr. Patton which went to shew that the conviction was not under the 53rd. of Geo. 3rd. c. 155. except the mere assertion to this effect, which was directly refuted and contradicted by the facts set out in the affidavit itself.

First, the summons was issued to Mr. Pattie to attend before Mr. Patton and answer the complaint, signed by Mr. Patton as justice of the peace. Mr. Pattie attended by his valet, witnesses were examined, the cause entertained, and the conviction duly and deliberately thereupon made. It is not shewn that Mr. Pattie knew any thing of any previous order made with respect to the tank, upon another person by Mr. Patton, and there can therefore be no disobedience of this order assumed, in order to support the affidavit of Mr. Patton, that the conviction was for a contempt of an order of the Court, and of his, Mr. Patton's, authority as a Magistrate. Mr. Patton cannot be supposed to have contemned an order, which it is not shewn or sworn he ever saw, or even knew of the existence of. Nor if the conviction has been made by Mr. Patton as Magistrate of the Zillah, it must have been made under the 53rd. Geo. 3. C. 155., for that is the only act under which a Zillah Magistrate has any authority whatever over a British subject. If not made under that act, the conviction is wholly illegal, and that is a reason, why this Court should give Mr. Pattie relief and grant the certiorari. If the conviction be made by Mr. Patton as a justice of the peace, then under the 33rd. Geo. 3. C. 52. section 153, Mr. Pattie has a right to his certiorari. If he has acted under neither of those statutes, then he has exceeded his authority, or acted altogether without law, or both, and then the cases in the 2d Burrows, and in 1st Manning and Ryland, apply. Under the 4th section of the charter this Court has all the powers of the Court of King's Bench throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and Mr. Pattie, as a British subject, has a right

to his certiorari, which cannot be taken away by regulation, or by any thing, but the express words of an act of Parliament. It would have been fairer had my friend disclosed the Regulations under which the conviction was had, but until a contempt of the Zillah Court be shown in Mr. Pattie, he, as a British subject, is not amenable to Regulation Law, and if in contempt, Regulation Law is not necessary, for every Court has an inherent power to punish contempts of its authority or process, supposing such contempts to be clearly made out. Here there is no pretence whatever except in the assertion in Mr. Patton's affidavit, that there is any contempt whatever by Mr. Pattie of the authority of Mr. Patton as the Zillah Magistrate.

Mr. Osborne followed in support of the rule. He stated that he came there prepared to urge a legal argument in support of the rule, and nothing else; but the Advocate-General had thought proper to comment on the affidavits of Mr. Pattie, he should permit himself therefore a word or two on Mr. Patton. The learned counsel then proceeded to animadvert on the conduct of Mr. Patton, in coming into Court, and swearing an affidavit to prevent the removal of his own proceedings into this Court, in order, if found wrong, to have them set right. A British subject, swore himself aggrieved by the judicial conduct of Mr. Patton, and yet Mr. Patton who had committed the wrong and injury, comes into Court to support by affidavit his own acts as a Magistrate. There was a want both of dignity and propriety in such conduct. The learned counsel was then proceeding in further comments on Mr. Patton, when he was stopped by the Court, who directed him to confine himself to the point of law. He then went shortly over the same ground of argument previously held by Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Grant followed, and after an able and argumentative address, concluded with some very cutting observations, on the eager and fidgety interest taken by Mr. Patton in this matter. The whole question was whether his proceedings in the case should be removed in order if found erroneous to be set right. There were appeals daily in this Supreme Court from the decisions of their Lordships, and yet no one of their Lordships thought it necessary to swear affidavits, to stand behind the back of their counsel, or to use their endeavours to check the appeal.

The Court after considerable deliberation, gave their judgment.

The Chief Justice stated that there was a difference on the Bench which he very much regretted, but stated that he was of opinion the rule should be discharged. The Court has no jurisdiction to remove the convictions of Magistrates of Zillahs made on British subjects, but under the 53rd. Geo. 3rd. C. 155, the affidavit denies that the conviction is under this act, and states it to be under certain regulations of the Bengal Government—we have no power to issue the writ of certiorari, and have no means of quashing the conviction were it returned into Court. The Magistrate may have acted illegally, and without authority—he may be responsible on the criminal side of the Court, but we can do nothing in the present proceeding, a Court having no jurisdiction over a British subject, which may or may not be the case in this instance, has still a jurisdiction over all persons, for contempt.

Mr. Justice Grant also regretted that there should exist any difference on the Bench. This is the case of a British subject who swears he believes he has been convicted under the 53rd. Geo. 3rd. C. 155. The Magistrate swears, he did not make the conviction under the 53rd.; Geo. 3rd. now the act itself sets forth that at the time of making it, there existed in the Zillah Magistrate no jurisdiction over British subjects—this is an express Parliamentary declaration. The Magistrate admits a conviction of a British subject, but not under the act. Now

the affidavit of Mr. Patton sets forth a conviction, it contains all the essentials of a conviction: summons issued to Mr. Pattie, attendance by his vakeel, cause entertained, and conviction made after examination of witnesses, and a full investigation of the matter. Now there is no contempt shown here, this is in itself an initiatory proceeding, and fully disclosed by the affidavit of Mr. Patton himself; a contempt of course may be punished, it is an indictable offence, but this is no contempt.

The Advocate-General says there is a conviction of a British subject *contrary to Law*; now Mr. Patton cannot be allowed to come here and swear that his has proceeded not according to Law, and to make that his excuse for eluding the Court's jurisdiction under the 53rd. of Geo. 3rd. he cannot be allowed to plead his own wrong in estimation of his own illegal acts. I apprehend, therefore, that his conviction is contrary to Law; we cannot take the conviction, to have been according to Law if it were contrary to the only Law under which he could act in the case of a British subject. He has clearly acted under the 53rd. Geo. 3rd. only he has exceeded the limit of his authority, and that is an additional reason why the writ of certiorari should go to quash his irregular proceeding. The judgment of Lord Mansfield is express on this point. 2 Burrows, 1040. Every excess of jurisdiction is a proceeding *coram non jure*, and is a nullity, it must be set aside. I am of opinion therefore, that this Rule should be made absolute.

Mr. Justice Malkin thought the case one of very considerable difficulty, but under all circumstances of the case thought the writ should not go.

Much had been said at the bar, and much stress laid on the hardship of the case on British subjects. If the certiorari were refused, they had no remedy against the illegal, or capricious convictions of Zillah Magistrates who had only to swear that the conviction was not under the act, and the certiorari would not go; they could not succeed in an action, or hope to be successful in an indictment. Now he, Mr. Justice Malkin was not prepared to give the argument much consideration. If the Zillah Magistrate swore falsely, he might be indicted for perjury; and if when the writ did go, he made a false return that the conviction was not under the act, then he also was liable to an indictment for perjury, so that the British subject had his remedy.—*Rule discharged.*

DECEMBER 1, 1836.

The Court went into the sittings, Common Law Board. The cases were of no public interest.—*India Gazette, December 5.*

*(CROWN SIDE,) DEC. 8, 1836.

REX. ON THE PROSECUTION OF BULRAM SING.

VERSUS

THOMAS HYDE BENNETT.

The prisoner was indicted for manslaughter. The nature of the case is disclosed in the evidence of the first witness; the evidence of the other witnesses being in substance similar to that given by the witness Holmes, who stated, I am a seaman on board the *Edmond Castle*, and shipped from Liverpool. The prisoner I believe is an Englishman. I do not remember having heard that from himself. I saw prisoner first at Ennore about ten miles from Madras. I was sometime in August standing at a place called the Salt Gholahs. I can't recollect the date of the month; the prisoner came there after me. He is a sea-faring man and belonged to the *Bark Caledonia*; he was the second mate. I don't know the native's name who died. He was a peon, and the Captain of the *Caledonia* had hired him. I have heard the second mate say so. I saw him strike the peon two or three times, and then the man stood, as if he dared him,

whereupon the second mate took and shoved him from him, and then he fell. The blows were given upon the head; they were not very hard. The second mate applied his hands upon the shoulders of the peon and pushed him from him, the man then fell upon his hands; he put them forward to break his fall; he then got up and stood upon his feet, and then he fell with all his weight down upon the ground. When he was standing up a second time, his eyes stood in his head, but no other blow or push was given him. After prisoner had struck the man, he walked into the Salt Gholahs, and when he came out, he sent to fetch some water. They were a long time bringing it; at last two women came out, and splashed some water over the man. After the water was fetched the man was carried over to where the chokedars were.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osborne.—The prisoner sent for a doctor as soon as he could make them understand him, and sent for water for the prisoner. The prisoner complained to me, that the peon, had been repeatedly absent from his post. The salt was in charge of the prisoner, and the peon was set to watch it.

Several native witnesses were called, who deposed to the assault, and subsequent death in about 3 quarters of an hour of the peon.

Doctor Jackson.—I examined the body on Sunday the 28th August. The body was in the Company's compound. The only external mark of violence was a slight graze upon the right ear, and a small wound a little above the right ear, on the temple; no bone was broken, nor was there any other mark on the body: I should suppose the graze on the ear was caused by a blow from the fist. I should consider it must have been rather a sharp blow. I afterwards opened the body; I opened the head in the first instance, and found that the brain was in a perfectly healthy state. I then examined the abdomen, a large quantity of blood flowed from the incision; on removing the whole of this carefully, which might amount to two quarters, I examined every organ within the body, and found a rupture of the spleen. This was quite sufficient to have caused death. I have no doubt in my own mind, that the rupture of the spleen caused the death; the spleen was very much enlarged, about 4 times the size it would be in its usual state. That is not an uncommon disease with natives. The man might have carried it about with him for years, without feeling pain; it would not produce any loss of appetite. There were no marks of violence on the body: either a blow, or a push or fall, might have produced the rupture; had he fallen upon any hard substance, that might have occasioned the rupture. The walls of the body, the *parietes*, were exceedingly thin in this individual, and the spleen was more superficial, than it usually is. The stomach was enormously distended with blood, which would cause the rupture more easily, so that a blow not likely to cause death, might, under these circumstances, have occasioned it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osborne.—A push on the shoulders, and subsequent falling forwards on the hands, by the deceased, would not have ruptured the spleen.

The case for the prosecution was then closed, when Mr. Osborne took several objections on behalf of the prisoner. 1st, to as there being no proof of the jurisdiction as laid in the indictment; 2d, that the deceased being in the service of the prisoner, and in charge of the salt, he might lawfully administer moderate correction, and cited, 1st, East's pleas of the Crown, and 1st Leach's reports *R. versus Wiggs*, and that the evidence did not support the indictment which charged, and unlawful, violent, and felonious beating; and 3d, that such an interval had occurred between the first, and second fall, as to separate the latter from forming part of the *corpus delicti*.

Mr. Justice Malkin, decided that there was evidence to go to the jury.

Mr. Osborne then called three witnesses of great respectability, two of whom deposed that they had known the prisoner for some time, and that he was of a mild, peaceable, and humane disposition.

Captain Symers, of the bark *Caledonia*, stated he had known the prisoner for eight months, that he had been his second mate, and had always given him satisfaction; he was mild, and humane in his department towards the crew. This witness, in answer to a question from the Bench, stated that the prisoner was an Englishman, and so proved the jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Malkin, summed up the evidence at some length, and the jury retired.

After an absence of about three quarters of an hour, the jury returned, and found the prisoner *guilty*, but *strongly recommended him to mercy*, and to the consideration of the Court.

Mr. Justice Malkin ordered the prisoner to be brought up for judgment, on Friday morning; but the prisoner was suffered to remain out on bail.

November 9th. The prisoner was brought up.

Mr. Justice Malkin.—Thomas Hyde Bennett; you have been convicted of manslaughter, and no reasonable doubt can exist but that this poor man, met with his death in consequence of your conduct. The circumstances of the case are not those of any considerable aggravation—the amount of violence was not such, as to be likely to produce such serious consequence. If the transaction had been between native and native, or between European and European, I should have imposed a mere nominal fine, and have caused you to be discharged out of custody; but these sort of cases are, I fear, but too likely to happen, in consequence of Europeans abusing their superior strength, and exercising it on natives, in support of their imaginary superiority of privileges and position. Under the peculiar circumstances of this case, in consideration of the very little violence exhibited, I feel myself at liberty to pass a sentence upon you, which is mild, and which I hope will not interfere with your future prospects; but which, in what I understand of your circumstances, is not a mere nominal punishment. I do not think it necessary to imprison you, or to impose a fine so heavy that in default of payment, you would have to remain a prisoner. The sentence of the Court therefore is, that you pay a fine of one hundred Company's rupees, on payment of which you are discharged.

Mr. Bennett paid the fine, and was discharged from custody accordingly.—*India Gazette*, Dec. 12.

DECEMBER 12, 1836.

The King on the Prosecution of Sumbhoohunder Moorjee, v. Seetemtollah, Jabboo, Kadabux, and others.

Mr. Prinsep with whom was Mr. Leith, stated this was an indictment for a violent assault, riot, &c. committed by the prisoners in the house of Gooropersaud Coondoo, and on the person of Sumbhoohunder Moorjee. The prisoners were seventeen in number, and consisted of three Naibs, Seetemtollah, Shaick Jabboo and Kadabux, and fourteen chokedars, all belonging to the day force, the thannah situate near the Chappatollah Ghaut.

The learned Counsel stated the case to be one of importance, because if involved, on the part of all the prisoners, a gross abuse of authority. The facts were in substance, these: on the 29th October last, the Naib Seetemtollah came to the prosecutor as he was sitting at his desk up two pair of stairs in the house of his employer and told him there was a charge against him; and that he must go to the thannah. The prosecutor said he

would not go without a warian', and that neither the *Naib* nor his *Father* should take him; upon that the *Naib* went away and shortly after returned with the rest of the prisoners, they fell upon the prosecutor with *clubs, bamboos and rulers*, and beat him unmercifully in the room, beat him all down stairs from the second story to the door, when he fell senseless; prosecutor remained in this state for 3 hours—after being deposited in the *thannah*, and was then on coming to his senses, carried off in a palankeen to the hospital.

The prosecutor, and two women were called, who confirmed this statement in full—several other native witnesses also deposed to parts of the statement.

Mr. O'Brien the Head Assistant of the Chandney Choke Hospital, and Mr. Hypher, a Medical gentleman who were called for the prosecution, stated that they saw the prosecutor, the 1st on the afternoon when the alleged assault took place, and the latter on the Tuesday or Wednesday following, when his body presented no marks of violence whatever, other than four or five stripes inflicted apparently by a *rattan*.

Mr. Osborne addressed the Jury for defendants. He commented upon the gross exaggeration of the statement of the native witnesses as contrasted with the evidence of the medical gentlemen—and pointed out many improbabilities and contradictions in the other parts of the

evidence—exposed the want of probably native, or sufficient cause to induce the prisoners to behave in the violent and outrageous manner imputed to them, and pointed out the want of evidence of identity, as to most of the prisoners.

Mr. Justice Malkin summed up—the Jury retired or about half an hour, and on their return found the three *Naibs* guilty, and acquitted the fourteen chokedars.

Mr. Justice Malkin then passed sentence to the following effect.—You have been found guilty of some misconduct, on this occasion. I undoubtedly do not believe that you have been guilty of the misconduct imputed to you. Your proceedings have been irregular—but you had some reason for your interference, although it was slightly illegal, you have used unnecessary and improper violence in the substantial, although informal discharge of your duty and it is quite impossible, to allow you to go on in this manner.—I do not feel at liberty to pass such conduct over without some punishment. I do not see any reason to make any difference between the cases of any one of you, who have been convicted. You have acted with undue violence. The sentence of the Court therefore is that you pay a fine of 40 Company's Rupees, upon payment of which you may be discharged.—*India Gazette*, Dec. 14.

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JAN.

There was a special meeting of the Sudder Board on Wednesday, the 4th January 1837, to consider a very important letter from Government relative to the rights of the *Badshahes* grantees. Our readers may remember that some time ago we published a petition to the Governor General in Council from certain parties, late holders of rent free lands, in Behar, resumed by the Supreme Government. The petitioners set forth their sufferings under the operation of Regulation 2 of 1819 and Regulation 3 of 1829, for the resumption of rent free lands under *Badshahes* tenures, and prayed that their right 'to the consideration of the Governor General, under Regulation 13 of 1825, section 5, may not be superseded, either by repealing that enactment or by any circular order, by which last indeed, the provisions of a regulation cannot properly be set aside; and that at all events, the circumstances may be taken into consideration under Regulation 13 of 1825, section 5, before abandoning their cases to be provided for by a circular order, totally inadequate for securing their rights, comforts or respectability,' &c. &c.

The petitioners received a reply from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, stating that, 'though his lordship in council feels himself precluded from granting to *lakhirajedars*, claiming to hold under a *Badshahes* title, a general and indiscriminate exemption from the rule which prescribes that in cases of resumption the settlement shall be made with the *malik*, yet that full consideration will be given to any case of long possession by any occupant of land, or his ancestors, which may be brought before Government, with a disposition to exercise in all proper instances the discretion which has been vested in the Government by section 5, Regulation 13, of 1825.'

At the same time, as we understand, Government requested an early communication of the Board's opinion as to the best mode of carrying into effect the views of the Supreme Government, for giving to *Badshahes* *lakhirajedars* a preferable title in resumption cases. Minutes

were prepared on this subject by the First and Second Members, but before they were sent in Government received a letter from one *Kubee Ooddeen Ahamed* and others of Behar, which complained, 'that although the Governor of Bengal has directed that they shall be kept in possession, yet, that the settling officers, acting under the Commissioner's orders, are making the settlements of resumed royal grants, not with the dispossessed *lakhirajedars*, but with the *maliks*, contrary to the Governor's orders.'

On the 20th ultimo, the Board were directed by Government to adopt measures to prevent steps being taken to prejudice the rights of the petitioners, and for this purpose there was now a special meeting.

After the letter from the Secretary to Government had been read, the Second Member, briefly noticing the proceedings touching this subject, said that the question now was, how the intention of Government was to be fulfilled. There were open to them two modes of proceeding; first to direct the local authorities to refrain for the present from completing settlements in behalf of the nature in question; secondly, to direct them to make every case of settlement a special one under section 5, Reg. XIII of 1825. He preferred the first mode and proposed it accordingly.

After a few words of explanation from Mr. Millett, who was present by invitation to assist at the Board, the resolution was agreed to, and corresponding orders issued.

The Second Member then stated that he had prepared the following Rules for the assessment of resumed or expired *Badshahes* grants, at the same time intimating that he was much indebted to Mr. Millett, and Mr. A. J. Colvin for the able assistance they had given him in framing the rules.

The following are the proposed rules:—

When the *lakhiraje* tenure and the right of property are vested in the same parties.

1. *Assessment and Settlement*.—When any *Badshahes* grant in which the *lakhiraje* tenure and the right of

property in the lands are vested in the same parties, shall be resumed, or expire, the lands shall be assessed, and the settlement made with the parties in possession under the general rules contained in regulation VII. 1822, IX. 1825, and IX. 1833.

When the lakheraje tenure and the right of property in the land are vested in distinct parties.

2. With what party the settlement to be made —

When any Badshahee grant, in which the lakheraje tenure and the right of property in the land are vested in distinct parties, shall be resumed or expire, if the lakherajedar and his ancestors shall have continued in the possession of the land for a period of 60 years, if the lands be situated in Bengal, Behar or Orissa (excepting Cuttack and its dependencies) or Benares; or from the date of the acquisition of the country by the British Government if the lands be situated in any other part of the territories, the settlement shall be made with the lakherajedar, and the tenure, when so settled, shall be held to be hereditary and transferable, and the parties claiming the Zemindaree interest or other proprietary right in such mohaul, shall not disturb the possession of the lakherajedar or his heirs and representatives; and any suit preferred by such persons in a court of judicature, contrary to the intent and meaning of this rule, shall be dismissed with costs.

3. Rates of Assessment.—If the lakherajedar and his ancestors shall not have continued in the possession and management of the lands for the periods specified in rule 2, the settlement shall be made with the party in whom the proprietary right in the lands may reside under the general rules contained in Regulation VII. 1822, IX. 1825 and IX. 1833.

4. If the settlement be concluded with the lakherajedar under rule 2, the assessment shall be adjusted on the actual assets according to the rules contained in the above mentioned Regulations, after such deductions for malikana as may be required under rule 5.

5. Malikanah Allowance.—Cl. 1. When the lands may be settled and assessed under rules 2 and 4, if the Zemindars or other proprietors of the land shall have received malikanah or proprietary dues, whether in the shape of a percentage in money, kind or land, or otherwise, during the existence of the lakheraje tenure, he shall continue to receive the same in like manner as if the resumption had not taken place, but he shall not be entitled to any land, rent, produce, or profit beyond what he may have enjoyed up to the period of the resumption of the tenure, or would have been entitled to receive, in the event of Government having confirmed the same in perpetuity, free of assessment.

Cl. 2. If the party claiming the Zemindaree interest or other proprietary right in the mohaul shall not have received malikanah during the existence of the lakheraje tenure, he shall be entitled, on proof of his proprietary right, to the satisfaction of the officer conducting the settlement, to an allowance in money at the rate of ten per cent. on the net produce of the mohaul.

Cl. 3. The decisions of the settlement officer, in regard to the malikanah under the two preceding clauses, shall be liable to revision by the Commissioner and Sudder Board of Revenue, but no claim to the proprietary due, or respecting the nature or amount of it, which may be finally disallowed by the Revenue authorities, in such cases shall be cognizable in any court of judicature.

But the prohibition shall not be construed to extend to bar the jurisdiction of the courts in respect of claims between individuals to the proprietary allowance, when that allowance shall have been sanctioned and adjusted by the revenue authorities.

6. The nature and amount of the malikanah fixed under the preceding rule, shall be duly recorded in the settlement proceedings; and if the malikanah be enjoyed in the shape of a specific portion of land, the limits of such portion shall be defined with proper land marks, and described in the map accompanying the proceedings of settlement, and in the case provided for in clause 2 of the said rule, a stipulation for the payment of the malikanah shall be inserted in the annual doostuk and cooboolent of the lakherajedar on the conclusion of the settlement.

7. The malikanah in money, or kind settled under rule 5, shall be payable to the proprietor by the lakherajedar with whom the settlement may be concluded, and any arrear of such malikanah which may from time to time become due, shall be recoverable in the ordinary civil courts.

8. In the event of a lakherajedar, entitled under rule 2 to a settlement of his resumed tenure, declining to engage at the jumma proposed to him, the officer conducting the settlement shall proceed as in the case of a Zemindar refusing to engage for his lands; but on consideration of the loss to which the government may be exposed by such recusancy by the deduction of a double malikanah in the event of the lands being let in farm or held khas, the percentage to be allowed to the recusant lakherajedar shall be fixed at a rate of not less than five per cent. and not exceeding ten per cent. on the net produce of the lands after deducting the malikanah of the proprietor.

9. Escheats.—Should the tenure of a lakherajedar, settled as described in rule 2, escheat to government, the party possessing a Zemindaree interest or other proprietary right in the lands shall be admitted to engage for the revenue subject to a fresh assessment, to be adjusted on the actual assets under the general regulations.

10. Forgeries.—If the title deeds on which a lakherajedar claimed to hold his lands free of assessment, shall be declared by a final judgment of a competent court to have been forged or fraudulently altered, no length of possession either in the occupant or his ancestors shall be held to entitle him to a settlement for the lands, but the settlement shall in all such cases be made with the proprietors of the lands under the general regulations.

11. Pensions to lakherajedars not entitled to a settlement.—The cases of Badshahee Lakherajedars who may be excluded from the privilege of obtaining the settlement of their resumed lands by the operation of rule 3, but who, either in their own persons, or as representatives of the former lakherajedars, or both, shall have been in the enjoyment of a specific portion of the produce of the lands under the denomination of the rent for the periods specified in rule 2, according to the part of the country in which the lands may be situated and shall be specially reported to government, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the presidency to grant to such of them as are entirely destitute, such pension for life or otherwise as he may deem proper.

Monday next was appointed for the consideration of the above rules.—*Englishman*, Jan. 5, 1837.

THE SUDDER DEWANNY AND NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

A Sketch of the establishment and constitution of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta by an English Pleader of those Courts.

In the following pages will be found a Sketch of the early establishment and constitution of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or superior courts of appeal in the daccier resort.

It will not be uninteresting to advert, first, to the institution of the Bengal Code of the Regulations on which is raised the superstructure of the whole of the Company's courts in the British territories; secondly the early Judicial establishment of the Sudder Courts; and thirdly, their constitution.

1st. Without any further remarks it must be unequivocally assumed, that the Judicial functionaries of the Supreme Government, who are duly vested with the powers of our Indian Administration, have a perfect acquaintance with the Bengal Code of the regulations which were instituted and passed in the year 1793 by Marquis Cornwallis, and which may be deemed the corner-stone of the system of polity for the government of the territorial possessions of the East India Company; for, previously to that period, there was no general code of British laws or regulations, although many rules and orders were passed by successive governments. It is worthy of remark, that besides these regulations, there was another class of laws made by the local governments for the special jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court in Calcutta, which did not become laws unless they had been registered under certain formalities, as being deemed 'just and reasonable' and not repugnant to the laws of the realm*; but these provisions have been recently abrogated by an act passed for the better government of British India, wherein it is explicitly stated, that the regulations made by the Governor General in Council, are not to be subject to registration; and that they are to be of the same force and effect as any act of Parliament; provided the Court of Directors do not signify their disallowance of such regulations; otherwise they are forthwith to be repealed.

2ndly. The Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut were established in conformity with the provisions of the regulations passed in the year 1793, from which period down to the early part of 1835, they were held at the presidency, immediately within the jurisdiction of the King's Court in Calcutta. These two Company's superior courts have recently been removed to a splendid and spacious building, notoriously known under the designation of 'Combermere Folly,' situate in the suburbs south of the town.

Sir Elijah Impey, the first King's Chief Justice in India, is said to have framed the rules and process of these superior courts.

3dly. The original constitution of the two courts, from the year 1793 to 1800, comprizing a period of seven years, consisted of the Governor General and the other members of the Supreme Council, except the Nizamut Adawlut, or, criminal court, which, in its penal executive jurisdiction, was assisted by the head Cauzy of Bengal, Behar, and Omissa, and two multies. This system for the administration of justice, was first introduced by the Marquis of Cornwallis, and having been found to be productive of unavoidable delays in the proceedings of the courts, it was deemed expedient to obviate the great evils, thus arising from the combination of the judicial and legislative functions existing

in the same individual: under such peculiar circumstances, the exercise of the judicial powers of the Government were made distinctly separate from the legislative and executive authority thereof.

With the view, therefore, of carrying into immediate effect these judicious arrangements, the British Government came to the determination of entirely new modelling the constitution of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut in 1805, as will be perceived by a reference being made to the regulations, passed in that year; and in compliance with their provisions, the courts consisted of three judges denominated respectively chief, second, and third judges; the former of whom was a member of the Supreme Council, but not the Governor General, nor the Commander-in-Chief; and the two latter were selected and appointed from among the civil servants of the honorable Company.

This system, however defective, was upheld for the short period of five years only, when the various important and laborious duties of the members of the Supreme Council rendered it impracticable any longer for any member of that government to discharge the extensive and arduous duties, of chief judge the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; and it was deemed advisable, in the year 1805, to separate the judicial from the executive authority in all their respective branches and gradations, and to carry them into full and complete execution both in form and practice. The appointment of chief judge, was, consequently, made, from among the civil servants, not being members of the Supreme Council-††.

After a lapse of a space of two years, the provisions abovementioned, were subsequently repealed. Accordingly, in 1807 the constitution of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut were again modified, and the plan adopted in the year 1801, was revived with an augmented number of a third to the two former judges, who were now styled puisne judges ‡‡.

But notwithstanding this number of judges, which varied at the pleasure of the Government, and the limitation of appeals to the superior courts, yet their existed, since 1807, an increased number of trials, which, at this period, required a greater augmentation of judges, to effect a more prompt and efficient administration of justice, rendered available by the preceding arrangements. Under these circumstances, the provisions enacted in that year, namely 1807, limiting the number of puisne judges and appointing a member of the Supreme Council at the head of the superior courts, were abrogated; and in 1811, the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut consisted of a chief judge, and of an unlimited number of puisne judges, whom the Governor General in Council was declared competent from time to time to appoint.

This distinctive denomination of chief, as well as the official designation of second, third, fourth and fifth judges, continued both in form and practice for a period of eighteen years, until 1829, when it was found in many instances to be productive of great inconvenience§§; the discontinuance of it, was, therefore, considered necessary, and the Government have now abolished it accordingly. They are now styled judges of the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut of the presidency of Bengal.

The entire constitution of the courts originated in the manner described above, which has, from time to time, undergone many alterations and revisions, either as circumstances required or as the wisdom of those who presided over them, dictated.—*Englishman*, Dec. 14.

* 18th Geo. III. Chap. 63 Sec. 36.

† 3rd and 4th Wm. IV. Chap. 58 Sec. 55.

‡ 3rd and 4th Wm. IV. Chap. 36 Sec. 44.

§ 3rd Reg. 6th 1793 ib. 66 ib. 9 ib.

|| The Jurist page 164 vol. 3.

¶ Sec. 2, Reg. 6 Sec. 67 Reg. 9 1793.

** Sec. and 20 Reg. 2.

†† Sec. 2 Reg. 10.

‡‡ Vide Clause 3 Reg. 15.

§§ Vide Clause 2 Sec. 3 Reg. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CALCUTTA.

PYROTECHNICAL EXHIBITION.—Mr Robert Fleming's pyrotechnical exhibition took place at Rajah Buddinath's garden on the night of the 25th of November. The fireworks were well designed, but in consequence of the artists having become exceedingly confused, through some cause to us inscrutable, the ignition was very ill managed, and the desired effect completely destroyed.

CRICKET MATCH.—On the evening of the 3rd of December eleven members of the Calcutta Cricket Club, played a match against the Civil Service. The club won the match by sixty-four runs.

NEW HINDEE POEM.—Maha Rajah Opoobhah Krishna, the fourth son of the late Rajah Raj Krishna Bahadur, has lately written and published a Hindee poetical work in the Persian character.

THE NOVENA.—The Novena was celebrated at the Catholic Church at Howrah on 10th of Dec., with a grand display of fireworks.

THE BAR.—The prospects held out to practitioners at the Bar here are very uninviting. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Blunt and Spivly, who recently arrived and were admitted to practise at the Bar, have left Bengal, much discouraged at the prospects held out to them.

NEW CLIPPER.—A new clipper, a sister vessel of the *Sir Herbert Taylor*, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Ambrose and Co., on the 10th of Dec., and named the *Anna Maria*.

PILOT VESSELS FOR BENGAL.—The second of the three pilot vessels building for Bengal at Bombay, was launched on the 23d of November, and named the *Saugor*.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES.—A sale of fancy articles, for the benefit of the European Orphan Asylum, took place at the Town Hall on the 14th of Dec., and from the crowded attendance, it is expected that a large sum was realized.

THICKERY IN OPIUM.—Many complaints have arisen this year among the opium shippers, that chests, on being opened in China, have been found deficient in the number of balls which they are guaranteed to contain when sold at the Company's public sales—one package to the extent of 2 or 3 balls, another 4, 5 or 6—the weight being made up with tobacco, bricks, or any thing else of no value. Applications have been made to the Board, and the Board have answered, that every precaution is taken to prevent fraud in the packing of the opium, but Government cannot be responsible for deficiencies not discovered till after the opium has been removed from their godowns. The deficiencies have been traced only in the Patna opium, which was damaged by the sinking of boats on the river in coming down, and re-packed in the public warehouses here, which leads to a conviction that the fraud must have been committed before the goods left the Government godowns and by persons employed in the Opium Department, the more so as it is the practice of the merchants to slip the chests unopened, putting a tape round them and sealing it before the opium is taken out of the public godowns.

FORGED STAMPS.—Bishto Chunder Bose, on the 15th of June last, informed Mr. Houstoun, Superintendent of Stamps, that forged stamps were under preparation at a place in Chitpore. The Superintendent caused the police authorities to search a house pointed out by the informer, when dyes, paper, &c., for forging stamps, were found in one of the rooms. Three persons were seized in the house, whom the informer stated were the forgers, and

handed over to the Magistrate; but the informer, after depositing to his charge before the Magistrate, suddenly disappeared. He was, however, captured a few days since at Nuddea, and brought down to give evidence. The trial of the accused came on, when it turned out, that the dyes, &c. belonged to the informer himself, and had been surreptitiously foisted into the residence of the accused, with a view of injuring them. The informer was, consequently, sentenced to six months hard labor in irons, and the accused were set at liberty.

DACOITS CAPTURED.—Muddun and Gopaul Roy, two desperate dacoits, were captured and brought before the Magistrate on the 15th of Dec., and bound too good behaviour.

SUICIDE.—A Hindoo, of the name of Sibboo, aged about 40 years, who was in the employ of Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, committed suicide at Jorabagan, at his own house, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 18th instant. It is stated, that a quarrel which took place between the unfortunate man and his mother that morning, is likely to have been the cause which actuated him to put an end to his existence. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of strangled himself returned.

MANSLAUGHTER.—Robert Harding, a publican, has been committed on an indictment of manslaughter, for killing his wife.

TRESPASS AND OUTRAGE.—Mr. Wm. Sturmer, a holder of a Sunderbun grant, on the 17th of Dec., prayed for relief from the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs against the outrageous conduct of a powerful Zemindar, Raj Bullub Roy Chowdry. The petition stated, that on the forenoon of the 13th of Dec., about thirty or forty men, servants, club men, and ryats, belonging to the said Raj Bullub, armed with sticks, hatchets and dows, attacked a settlement called Doletullah, belonging to Mr. Sturmer, intimidated his ryats, and servants, destroyed a cocoanut and cotton plantation, cut away several valuable trees, besides vegetables, &c.; and that on Wednesday, the 14th Dec., a similar attack was made by the same parties on a settlement called Taldee, also the property of the petitioner. The Magistrate has directed the Daroga to make enquiries respecting the affair.

HINDU COLLEGE.—Mr. Macaulay examined the first class of the Hindoo College on the 20th of Dec. This class is under the immediate care of Professor D. L. Richardson. Mr. Macaulay expressed himself highly gratified at the result of the examination, to which he devoted the whole of the day.

CUSTOMS AND POST OFFICE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—The 3d report of the Customs and post office Committee, on the Post Office department, accompanied by a Draft Act and Draft Code of Post Office regulations, was yesterday forwarded to Government. The public, therefore, may shortly expect to learn the results of the Committee's recommendation.

ASSAULT ON CAPT. DORRETT.—The following is Capt. Dorrett's statement of an outrageous assault committed on him by the myrmidons of the Rangoon authorities:—

I, James Dorrett, a British born subject, commander and owner of the British schooner *Louisa*, of fifty tons, bound for Penang, do hereby state, that on the 26th day of May, I cleared the port of Rangoon, and proceeded down the river about five miles below Rangoon town; that about midnight of the 26th, I was boarded by two Burmah boats with about forty men, who seized me and

beat me unmercifully, four or five men holding me and others kicking me with their knees on the breast and face, as also beating me on the back with their elbows. They then cut my vessel's rigging with which they bound me hand and foot, threw me into the boat, and tied me down to the side in a cruel manner, and then went down into the cabin, and broke open every box and trunk, and found about three hundred and twenty Rs. worth of silver, which I had on board for the vessel's expenses in case of accidents. They then took me up to town, where I was taken before a writer to whom I explained I had no more money on board, and that which they had taken was but a small sum I had for the above stated purpose. The next morning I was sent down with a guard to go to the vessel underweigh, and bring her off to town. It was told that the Woongey had detained the money, and had given orders that the whole of my cargo should be landed. On the vessels arrival off town, two government officers, with a great number of people, went on board, searched the vessel throughout, but found no more treasure; after which the Woongey gave me liberty to proceed on my voyage, but would not deliver back the money. My body is completely black and blue from the severe and brutal punishment I received from the government people belonging to the boats, under the orders of Jerome (king's linguist) accompanied by Peter Johnson.

SWINDLING.—Swindling is now very rife in the city of palaces. Scarcely a day passes without some person being brought up to the police for practising it, and in almost two cases out of three, recently, a woman has been concerned.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The examination of the pupils of the Catholic school, took place on the 21st Dec., and the scholars developed much improvement.

A HARD CASE.—A very singular exercise, by Sir John Grant, of the powers vested in him, as a Judge exercising an Admiralty jurisdiction, has recently occurred. The American ship *Hindoo*, Captain Bacon, was seized under the following circumstances:—Two sailors shipped themselves as Americans on board at New York, and signed articles for the outward and return voyage. One of them was found, on more than one occasion, about three times, *asleep at the wheel!* Captain Bacon caused the man to be flogged. On arriving in this port, the man quitted the ship, made an affidavit that he is an Englishman, and broke his articles, by refusing to work. The Judge, upon Captain Bacon refusing to pay the man his wages, permitted him to libel the ship, and she was detained, and could not proceed on her voyage, until the claim was settled. Captain Bacon presented a petition to Lord Auckland.

ROBBERY OF A DAWK BANGHY.—Brigadier and acting commandant of Artillery William Faithfull, forwarded on the 16th of Dec., the proceedings of a Court of inquiry assembled at Dum-Dum on that date, connected with the robbery of a dawkbanghy on the Calcutta road near Dum-Dum, on the night of the 15th instant, in which two European soldiers named Kennington and Harris, of the 1st troop, 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, appear to have been implicated. The two men appeared on the 20th instant, at the Allipore Magistrate's office, under a guard of Foot-Artillery; to answer the charge, but for want of sufficient evidence to substantiate their guilt, they were discharged.

APPRAY.—Seven individuals were tried at the Allipore Magistrate's Court, on the 21st Dec., for resisting the officers of the court, and their Zemindar, who had detained their corps for rent, and for assailing the parties. The prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees each, and to be imprisoned for three months; on the fine not being paid to be imprisoned for three months more.

SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.—Mr. Thomas Holroyd has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

COMPANY'S ATTORNEY.—Mr. Thomas Bruce Swinhoe, has been appointed to the Office of Company's Attorney.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.—It is remoued that a plan is about to be submitted to Government for the purchase of the Kidderpore Docks on the public account.

SURVEY OF CHANNEL CREEK.—A few days ago, Captain Lloyd, who is still engaged in the survey of Channel Creek, having landed at Sayer's point, on the south-east shore, for the purpose of taking angles, a tiger carried off the man who was standing near him with the sextant in hand. As far as the survey has been carried within the creek, the report is rather favorable, a channel being found sufficiently deep and straight for the navigation of large vessels.

JAMES TAYLOR.—Capt. Beach, of the *True Beauty*, which vessel lately sailed from this port on her return voyage to England, it appears, saw Mr. James Taylor, the gentleman who, it was supposed, had been murdered near Bagdad, on a journey overland, in the streets of London before his departure, and learned from him, that he had been for a long time in captivity with the Arabs and had at length been ransomed.

CHOLERA CURE AND PREVENTIVE.—A Mr. John Tweddie has recently made the discovery, that cocoanut oil being well rubbed into the body of a person afflicted with the cholera, has the power, by causing profuse perspiration, to effect an almost certain cure.

M. Thiers, the Chief Magistrate of Chander-nagore, has issued an order directing all the thanas to be provided with a bottle of the cholera specific, to administer immediately to any individual who might be seized with the destructive malady.

THE ANTI-BLACK ACT SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The subscriptions to the Anti-Black Act Petition, amount to upwards of 26,855 Rs. 5 annas and 3 pie.

FIRES.—Two fires occurred on the night of the 25th. ultimo, one at Buttachajee's Bagan and the other at Amrutollah, but, luckily, very little property was consumed.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.—It appears that the statement made recently, that the Board of Control had refused to grant the quarter payments of the Civil Service Pensions, is incorrect. The Hon'ble Mr. Meiville, on good authority, has contradicted the report.

CRIMINAL LAW.—It is understood that the code of criminal law is in a forward state of preparation, and will be laid before the Supreme Government in the course of next year.

GENERAL ALLARD.—The French corvette *Aube* has brought out General Allard. The General now comes in the character of an Ambassador from Louis Philippe to Lahore.

SINKING OF A BOAT.—On the evening of the 24th of November, a boat containing about thirty passengers, was proceeding through the Hooghly river, but owing to the violence of the stream opposite the Bhagat Bagan, the boat was swamped. This melancholy event caused the death of about four or five passengers.

BABOO DWARKANATH TAGORE'S FETE.—On the evening of the 28th of November the superb villa of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore was thrown open to the Governor-General and a brilliant party of about 300 persons. The order of entertainment was music, vocal and instrumental, fireworks and quadrilles,—the whole concluded with an excellent supper of ice, champagne and other delicacies, including the finest fruit and most recherché confectionary which Calcutta artists could produce. The house has recently been embellished by an additional story, and the whole, having been newly furnished, was thrown open to the assembled guests.

THE SAVINGS BANK.—The usual half-yearly abstract report of the operations of the Savings Bank, has been

published. The balance now exceeds ten lakhs of rupees, of which above seven lakhs are invested in the 4 per cent loan in the names of depositors. The amount and number of monthly deposits continue to be on the increase; the receipts of the past month amount to more than 65,000 rupees, which is several thousand rupees larger than the receipts of any former month.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—St. Andrew's day was celebrated by the sons of Scotia with the usual anniversary dinner. About one hundred and twenty individuals were present, and the evening passed off very pleasantly.

INVALID OFFICERS' PENSIONS.—It is said that the officers are on their way from the Home Authorities to obtain a confirmation of the extension of the pensions to the officers on the Invalid Establishment of the Armies at the three Presidencies. The officers have thus anticipated the probability of a reduction to their justice and generosity on this point.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—The Fever Hospital Committee have sent in their report to the Governor-General, and his Lordship has returned the document, desiring further information regarding several subjects, with respect to which he does not consider the report sufficiently explicit.

STEAM FUND MEETING.—MR. WAGHORN.—The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, held at the Town Hall, on the 16th instant:

1st.—That the sum of Co.'s rupees 4,000 be granted from the New Bengal Steam Fund to Mr. Waghorn, as a mark of the sense entertained by the Subscribers, of his zealous exertions and personal sacrifice, in proceeding in a *buggallow* with the July packets from Suez to Mocha, by which means the whole of India has benefitted in the receipt of letters and general intelligence from England much earlier than otherwise would have been the case.

2nd.—That the correspondence with Government on the subject of granting a remuneration to Mr. Waghorn be read, and it was read accordingly.

PARENTAL ACADEMY.—The pupils of this seminary, were examined on the 15th Dec., and the vast improvement they developed, speaks highly of the attention that has been devoted to them by their instructors and of their attention to their studies.

BANK OF BENGAL.—A warm contest took place on the 15th of Dec. for the Bank Direction. Three candidates started for the two seats vacant by rotation—Mr. W. F. Ferguson, Mr. Cragg and Mr. Thomas Leach, the last supported by the opposition interest. The result of the poll was in favor of Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Leach, who have been declared duly elected. A number of votes were lost by a rule adopted on this occasion, which many parties were not apprized of in time, that proxy votes would not be admitted unless personally given in by proprietors holding them. —Mr. William Prinsep, was elected a Director of the Bank of Bengal, on the 24th of Dec., in the place of Mr. Carr.

PULTHA GHAT.—The farmer of the Pultha Ghat ferry has been fined thirty rupees for extorting money from the boatmen plying at that ferry, and two chowkedars, who colluded with and connived at his doing so, have been dismissed the service. The Magistrate of the district, to prevent passengers from being imposed upon, has fixed the following rate of charges for the ferry, which is written in English and Bengallee on a board put up at the ghat:—For the passage of a native, one *pan*; a European, one *pace*; a goat and a sheep, ten *gundaks*; a horse, six *annas*; a pony, two *annas*; an elephant, three rupees; a camel, one rupee; a *buggy* and a horse, one rupee; a *chariot* and two horses, one rupee and eight *annas*; a *chariot* only, twelve *annas*; a *buggy* only, ten *annas*; a

caranchy with fatoes, eight *annas*; a cow two *annas*; a bullock with load three *annas*; and a cart and bullocks, twelve *annas*.

EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.—The *Mogul*, has brought out M. Bedier, *charge du service des établissements Français du Bengale*, who brings a special commission to treat with the Governor-General for an exchange of territory upon the principle of a cession of all the minor establishments of the French in India for an equivalent aggrandisement at Pondicherry.

BORING FOR WATER.—The obstruction that had been experienced in the boring operation in the fort, after a depth of 280 feet had been obtained, by the breaking of a mudshell, has been removed. The shell was brought up on the 3rd of December by a worm augur.

SHIP LAUNCH.—A fine little clipper of about 200 tons, was launched on the 7th of December from Mr. P. Foster's dock yard, at Sultana.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At a monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 6th instant, it was resolved to address a letter of thanks to Mr. Larpent, as chairman of the East India and China Association in London, for the interest he and his colleagues had taken, and the exertions they had made, in getting the duties reduced on Bengal sugars.

BONDING WAREHOUSES.—The account opened at the Union Bank for the first instalment of ten per cent. on shares in the Bonding Warehouses, was closed on the 7th of December according to advertisements. The sum paid up is 97,600 rupees, corresponding with 1,952 shares, and leaving only 48 shares in default, which will consequently be disposed of among the applicants of the second supplementary list, whose demands embrace about 300 shares. It is said that already a premium of ten per cent. has been offered to a large subscriber for his shares.

DINNER TO SIR THOMAS ANBUREY.—The officers of the Engineer corps, on the 7th of December, entertained their late distinguished chief, Brigadier Sir Thomas Amburey, C. B., at a sumptuous dinner at the Town Hall.

STEAMERS FOR BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.—The following is an extract from a letter from the Isle of France of the 22d October:—

"We expect two steamers here shortly from the England, one for Calcutta and the other for Bombay, to be employed in keeping up a communication with England through the Red Sea, two vessels loaded with coal have already arrived."

GOOMSOOR.—There has been some fighting in Goomsoor lately, and one Suwar and several Khonds have been put *hors de combat*. More resistance has been made than was expected, and in consequence another regiment has been ordered up the ghauts, and an indent for the immediate supply of 50,000 ball cartridges has been sent down by the Commissioner, Mr. Russell.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAH COURT.

POWDER MILL COURT, 19TH DEC.—Syed Moodie was convicted of the murder of a wood-seller at Kidderpore, but it appearing from evidence and the conduct of the man that he has been in a deranged state of mind for several years, he has been hauled over to the keeper of the Tollygunge Asylum.

The infant child of an humble pair, was recently taken from the side of the mother whilst she was asleep at night and thrown into a tank by some unknown person. The body of the unfortunate infant was found the next morning, and circumstance brought to the notice of the magistrate to-day.

Ameer Peekuttah, a notorious dacoit, was apprehended by order of the magistrate and brought to account as to his means of subsistence and his present occupation.

the magistrate having been informed that Ameer was again preparing for an expedition, and that he had collected several others for the purpose. Several of the inhabitants of the village in which Ameer was arrested, appeared and gave him a bad and suspicious character, and solicited his being removed to some other place, as all the villagers were in a state of apprehensive. Ameer was, therefore, ordered to find securities for his good conduct for two years, on failure of which to continue in the custody of the Nazir.

The Kalee Ghat Darogah reported, that a man named Ram Dhone Doss, was found cruelly murdered in an indigo factory at Kurree Burreah, in the district of the 24 Pergunnahs, and that he, (the darogah) on suspicion, took into custody two persons named Ramnarain Pooraket and Roopchand Mundal, who have acknowledged having committed the foul deed. He was ordered to send up the prisoners and all parties concerned immediately.

MOFUSSIL.

AGRA.—Mr. Kinloch, late collector of Customs at Furruckabad, has been appointed assistant to Mr. Blunt, collector of Customs, on a salary of 1,000 rupees a month.

Mr. Bird left the station on the 15th of December, and visits Futtehpore, Deeg, and Muttra, from whence he proceeded by the usual route to Aimalah.

Lieutenant A. Grant arrived at Butehur on the 17th, in charge of a detachment of the 36th Native Infantry, to protect the fair, which will continue until the end of the month.

Mr. J. G. Deedes c. s. has left Allahabad, in company with A. C. Jackson, Esq., c. s., and Mr. Pidcock, on his return to Europe via the Red Sea, Syria, Palestine and Constantinople. Mr. H. Lushington, c. s., also takes his furlough this season.

Mr. Elliott passed through Agra, on the 13th instant on his way to Allahabad, to join an appointment which he owes to the expression of the general voice of Upper India in his favour.

A special court of enquiry is directed to assemble at Agra. The subject matter to be laid before it, has reference to a dispute between two Medical officers, Messrs. Thomson and Clarke on a point of professional etiquette.

Major Shadwell of the 21 Cavalry, passed Agra on the 24th of Nov. under the protection of the notorious Mr. Fisher.

A melancholy accident occurred in this district recently. A Mr. H. Wright, a young man in the Revenue Survey Department, was in the act of raising a gun which had been placed against a tree, when the instrument exploded and lodged its contents in the breast and side of an unfortunate native, who was standing about 10 yards off. He expired immediately. The Magistrate before whom the case came, declared it one of pure accident, and recommended Mr. Wright to pay a maintenance of 3 rupees per month to the family of the deceased.

On the morning of the 20th of November, four privates of the European Regiment sought admission to a kulwar's shop, within the Akkab Gunj Thanna, which being refused by the shopkeeper, Duokchor, one of them fired a gun loaded with shot into the face of the unfortunate man. The loss of his right eye and dreadful laceration of the face were the consequences. The Europeans escaped, but the same morning, some time after, one man was apprehended but under mere suspicion.

The Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Agra on the 8th of Dec.

The Raja of Bikaner was expected to arrive at Agra on the morning of the 11th of Dec.

A robbery of gold and silver ornaments, to the amount of 800 rupees, belonging to Mrs. Cock, the wife of a merchant, took place on the 21st of Nov. No trace has as yet been found of the property.

The two persons apprehended in Juepore by Major Alves, as suspicious characters, have arrived at Agra under restraint. They are both to be brought to Calcutta for trial, one under a warrant from the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta for having falsely obtained 6,000 rupees from the Firm of Walker, Roussac and Co., the other under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor. They are Armenians and Christians.

—It is rumoured in Allahabad, that Chin-
—is immediately to be abolished as a Military station,
—to be sold, and the troops to be removed
—to be stationed at Allahabad, for whom accommodation is to be prepared.

The pilgrims to the "consecrated confluence of the Jumna and Ganges are already beginning to assemble in small numbers for the annual bathing ceremony. The junction of these rivers has completely turned out of the course which it took last year, and, moreover, their beds are so much dried up that the distance from the fort is considerably greater than it was then. It is reported that several native princes, accompanied by their retinues, will visit the fair this season.

MERUT.—It is said that Capt. Mackinlay is to be re-stored to the Assistant-Adjutant-Generalship.

GHUMKTESER.—Vast quantities of grain of every description are leaving this ghât almost every day for the lower provinces, where the price of wheat, &c., has risen so rapidly, that the bunnies of the Upper Doab, are induced to enter largely into speculations, which it is to be feared, however, will tend greatly to raise the prices in the Doab.

GOVERDHUN.—The Fair this year has been unusually attended, and business has been consequently brisk. The exertions of Mr. Tyler, the Magistrate of Muttra, to preserve order, were highly successful. But one accident occurred, that of a man who was trampled to death by the crowd who were hurrying with the most pious fervour to say their prayers at the great Mundee, and who were too eager to perform the holy act to think of what they trod on.

MALDA.—The crops of rice, &c. at Malda are abundant this year; but the prices rising every day, the people are subject to some hardship.

GOOWALPARAH.—During the month of November, no less than three earthquakes were felt in this place. The last, which took place on the 2th, was very severe, preceded by a rumbling noise like distant thunder. The cholera has made its appearance in the town and is now raging.

PALLEE.—The sickness in and about Pallée, is greatly on the decline.

NATIVE STATES,

HUEDURABAD ON THE INDUS.—Thirty thousand men have been stationed on the boundaries of the territory subject to this town, to watch and intimidate the Sikhs whose progress in the Punjab is exciting considerable attention among these people.

NEPAL.—The following is extracted from the *Agro Ukhbar* :—

The Raja has, it appears, called upon the Company for the fulfilment of that article in their mutual treaty, by which they are to uphold him against all opponents on the throne of Nepal. This step has been taken in consequence of the menacing appearance of the gallant Murtabar Singh, who is now at the head of a large

army which is said to be in a state of the most steady and terror striking discipline. The genius of the daring rebel, with some hints he received from Brigadier — on his late tour and the assistance of a discharged Naik of the Company's service, have accomplished this great means of success. He contemplates a blockade of the capital, and with the cautiousness which distinguishes him, has commenced a demonstration within nearly five days march of it. The Raja, with corresponding activity, has ordered the gates to be shut, and sent an express to his British allies on the subject.

LUCKNOW. It is said that the debaucheries and follies of the King of Lucknow have terminated in confirmed insanity, hastened by the severe reproof from the Supreme Government of British India. He fancies he is *ancient*, and has devoted twelve chambers to his accommodation for a certain number of days, till the period of his achievement. He carefully studies *apparances*, and makes himself as ridiculous as it is possible for a madman to be. It is also said that the country is to be governed by a Regent, and that European officers of the Civil Service are to have the administration of revenue and fiscal matters.

JAYPORE.—A quantity of treasure has been discovered in the jungle bordering on Deosa, the property, it is supposed, of Jotha Ram. The Jyepoor authorities seized on it with alacrity.

LAHORE.—Runjeet still holds his Durbar at Amritsar.

Rajah Soochait Sing attended the Durbar, and reported the arrival of himself and army from Doorooboono.

Now Nehal Sing submitted, that he found it impossible to compound matters with the Scindians, whose councils were torn by faction and discords.

An arzee was received from the Ukhbar Nuvees of Multan, stating that the Dewan Sawun Mull was encamped at Kote Mutthun on his return to Multan, where he was expected in a few days.

A purwannah was despatched to Mistr Roop Loll, the Hakim of the Duwabah, desiring him to take a census of his jagheer, and to secure possession of Pugwara, which he must retain against all opposition.

Gomanie Loll and Sungut Sing were desired to co-operate with Shere Ally Khan the Nazim of Ferozepoor in settling the disputes which have risen with the British Government on this side the Sutledge.

The house of a buneah at Jullunder, who was possessed of enormous wealth, but no heirs to inherit it, and who had not even a single relation, was one night entered by a gang of robbers who stole away every thing in it and murdered the buneah. To convey a wrong clue, the perpetrators managed to lodge a portion of the stolen property in a part of the fort, where the sepoy's lived, so that all the odium has fallen upon them.

MULTAN.—The Dewan Suwun Mull, of Multan, has issued a proclamation throughout the territories, over which he has sway, stating that adultery, fornication and all uncleanness, will be severely punished by law, and enjoining all those who shall, at the period of the issue of the proclamation be living as man and wife, without the rites of marriage, forthwith to supply the deficiency, and as a further check he has deaired a list to be taken of all persons so situated.

The district is still in a very disturbed state, in consequence of the unabated hostility and depredations of the Bilochees and Mozaries. Dewan Sawun Mull applied to Runjeet to relieve him of a portion of his onerous duties, as he found it impossible to make arrangements for establishing order in one portion of Multan, when his utmost energies were required to repress the encroachments of the determined enemies of

the Sikhs, in the other. Runjeet informed him that he must put forth his best exertions to meet the exigencies of the time, and not slacken in zeal or alacrity, for that his service would soon be put in requisition against Shikarpore.

BELOOCHISTAN.—The stormy aspect of Scinde has encouraged the wild and predatory hords of Beloochistan, to "unfurled the black banner," and carve out for themselves, before Runjeet can cast his "evil eye" upon it, a slice from the round which the Sikhs covet so much. A Chief of the Biloorches has been on a reconnoitring visit to the Town of Saitpore, and the Scindians knowing full well the value of such an Ally, have endeavoured to purchase his alliance by the offer of a number of villages; but he has laughed at their beards and told them, that no credit is due where a virtue is made of necessity.

SU-THNEEDOUR.—The Sikh official of this Town, which is in the Peshawur ilaqua, in the excess of his zeal decreed, that any Mussulman who should be found casting a leathern bucket, which is an abomination to Hindoos, into a well, would have his own house and the houses of his relatives given up to plunder. This innovation and sacrifice of the rites of hospitality to fanaticism, soon produced such results as induced the officious man of authority, gladly to allow matters to revert to the old way. A kafilah of merchants, proceeding to Hindoo-tan, having encamped near one of the holy wells, unwittingly or unheedingly, infringed the decree, when the Sikhs thought to have punished them for their contumacy, but they found to their cost, that the merchants showed no child's play and very gladly gave up the contest. The official seeing how matters stood, and that he had cast a bone of contention between the Mussulmans and Hindoos, immediately revoked his unwise decree.

KHYRPORE. The Chief of this place, which is in the Scinde ilaqua, and likely to be included in the fate impending over Shikarpore, has written to Dost Mahomed, inviting him to unite and make a common cause against the Shikhs; for it is notorious that Calool has been chalked out as the next victim after Shikarpore. He has submitted a proposal to Dost Mahomed to concentrate their forces on the banks of the Attock, and by making a simultaneous attack upon Peshawar, and the forts in the vicinity of the Attock, to divert Runjeet from his evil designs.

CABOOL.—Dost Mahomed has despatched an Envoy to the British Government, soliciting their friendship and good-will. The Envoy is also the bearer of a letter, in which the Government are urged to attend to any further matters that may be presented to them by the Envoy. A similar despatch has been sent to Persia!

MADRAS.

THE STAR.—The American ship *Star* has been condemned, and was sold by public auction on the 25th of November and realized seven thousand rupees. Her stores, also sold by auction, fetched very good prices.

DEATH OF MAJOR TAYLOR.—Major Taylor, of His Majesty 13th Dragoons, died suddenly on the 26th of November.

SIR E. GAMBIER.—Sir E. Gambier arrived at Madras in the *Eliza Jane* on the 27th Nov., and was sworn in Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras on the 28th.

BASE OF SIR T. MUNRO'S STATUE. Chantrey's plan for the base of Sir T. Munro's statue, has been received by the Committee.

SUICIDE.—A Private of H. M.'s 39th at Bangalore, shot himself while on the Fort Guard on the night of the 19th of November.

REVIEW.—H. M.'s 63d Regiment were reviewed by Brigadier-General Doveton, C. B., on the morning of the 2d of Dec. and gave satisfaction.

PLATE TO CAPT. CHADS.—At a numerous meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 30th of November, resolutions were passed voting the public thanks of that body to Captain Chads, c. n., H. M. ship *Andromache*, and to his officers and crew for their valuable services against the pirates. It was also resolved, that a subscription should be immediately entered into, among the mercantile community, for the purpose of presenting Captain Chads with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas.

COMPULSORY DRAWING OF RELIGIOUS CARS.—The Hindu inhabitants of Madras and its dependencies have petitioned the Government against the Government order of the 21st of May, 1836, which abolished the order by which labourers were liable to be seized and compelled to draw the religious cars of the Hindus. The Government have, very properly, refused to abrogate the order.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. ELDER.—Major-General Sir George Elder, K. C. B., recently arrived from England and appointed to the Mysore Division of the Army, was thrown from his horse on the evening of the 3d Dec., with extreme violence, against a tree, and died almost immediately afterwards.

THE JOHN WILLIAM DARE.—The *John William Dare*, one of the vessels thought to have been lost in the gale of the 30th of October, has put in to Coringa dismasted.

THE MUNRO PICTURES.—The Munro Pictures have been restored to their former sites.

THE TENGRIAR QUESTION.—The celebrated Tengriar question, which has occupied much attention both among the Hindu community and at the Council Board, has at length been decided in favour of the view taken by Mr. Maclean, the Collector of Chingleput, who opposed the innovation attempted and maintained the ancient mamool.

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.—The Honorable Mr. Russell, has refused, and Mr. Roberts has accepted, the Civil Annuity this year.

THE ANDROMACHE.—The *Andromache*, Capt. Chads, has returned to Madras and is to sail thence for Calcutta.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—Two horrible murder-cases have been tried at Trichinopoly, the one is that of a pariah woman, who, with the help of her paramour, murdered her husband, cut off his head and disembowelled the body, sewed up the head in the place of the entrails. The other, that of a Braminy woman, who was surprised by her son, a boy about ten years of age, with a gallant; the boy threatened to tell his father, and she threatened to murder him if he did; the boy returned to school in the fort and told his schoolmaster what had taken place; an hour or two afterwards he was sent for home, before the usual time. The father of the lad on his return wondered that his son had not come home. The mother pretended to wonder likewise—when perceiving some droops of blood fall from a basket affixed to the ceiling, the father took it down, and found in it the poor child with his throat cut. While he was contemplating the piteous sight in the extremity of misery, the wretched woman, rushing out into the street, exclaimed that the father was murdering his child! The man was seized, but fortunately the schoolmaster cleared up the truth of the matter, and the mother, made a confession of her guilt.

COURT-MARTIAL.—The court-martial lately assembled for the trial of Captain Fitzgibbon is dissolved, and he has been found guilty on three of the ten instances of charge preferred against him, and sentenced to be discharged the service.

THE BANQUETING ROOM.—A large portion of the ceiling of the Banqueting Room fell on the evening of the 15th ultimo, and broke a portion of the table, a chair and a chandelier, but no person was injured.

GOONSOON.—A party of Nizam's Horse, under Captain Byam, and of the 46th N. I. under Lieutenant Coxwell, had surprised a village on the 26th of November, in which were two chiefs, Borovah Naick and Daddiah Naick. The first was killed with six of his followers and the last surrounded, and made prisoner, with two more followers. Hostile operations are now going on with great activity in the Goonsoor country. The whole district below the ghauts is at present under military occupation by the troops, and detachments have seized the passes, and are scouring the country in every direction, for the apprehension of Dora Bemoys and the other rebel chiefs.

BOMBAY.

SEIZURE OF PIECE GOODS.—A considerable quantity of the piece goods which had formed part of the cargo of the *Hindoo*—which vessel had been wrecked about some seventy miles down the coast, while in prosecution of her voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, about three months ago—has been seized by the Custom House officers, the same having been smuggled into Bombay. The goods have been identified.

While engaged in the search for these goods, about 2,000 bayonets, concealed in the same house, were discovered; but how they came there, or for what purpose they were intended, there appears no clue to ascertaining. An enquiry has been set on foot.

THE DEWAN OF SATTARA.—Letters from Sattara mention, that the close confinement in which the Dewan of His Highness had been placed while the Court of Enquiry was sitting there for the investigation of the late misunderstanding, has been relaxed since the termination of its labours, and the departure of Mr. Willoughby and Major Ovens for the Presidency. It is stated that he is still in the cantonments under a guard, but that he is permitted to receive any visitors and even transact business connected with his office. It is thought that he will be restored to his situation, when the decision of Government on the proceedings of the Court shall have been announced.

THE GUICOWAR AND HIS MINISTER.—A short time ago, Veneeram, the present Minister at Baroda, announced a determination of quitting the service of the Guicowar and proceeding to Benares. This step, it was understood, was adopted by him on account of some difference of opinion between him and his master; for which reason Sayajee Rao used every art, but in vain, to dissuade him from carrying his resolution into effect. A numerous meeting of the people, however, assembled at the house of Huree Bhugtee, the rich Banker, and there it was immediately resolved to present an address to the Guicowar, expressing the confidence of the meeting in the administration of Veneeram, and praying that His Highness would not accept his resignation. The address was immediately prepared, signed by upwards of a thousand people, and carried by a deputation to Sayajee Rao, with a request that he would allow his son to accompany the deputation to the residence of the angry Minister. This request was immediately complied with by his Highness, who, observing, "your will is my will, and it shall be done," went with them himself. The Dewan was soothed by good words, and was at last prevailed upon to return to the town, which he did soon after at a propitious hour.

THEFT.—A daring theft was committed in the country house of Messrs. Forbes and Co. recently. The miscreants, by means of false keys, opened the treasure chest and abstracted eight hundred rupees. The night peons and another individual, are suspected of having committed the theft, as four hundred rupees has been found in the house of the latter.

THE STEAM FUND.—Recent advices from England have induced the Steam Committee at Bombay to alter their views with regard to the Steam Fund; and a fresh

proposition will be laid before the Subscribers in a short time, for the appropriation of the fund, which will accord in some respects with the object originally contemplated.

CEYLON.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On the morning of the 24th of November, a most barbarous outrage was committed in the Artillery Barracks at Kandy. At 9½ a. m. on that day, in the absence of the Commanding Officer of the Artillery stationed there, Acting Sergeant Major Thomas Bell, paraded the Detachment of Gunners and read the proceedings of a court-martial lately held upon Gunner McTavish (who is a notorious drunkard) which sentenced him to corporal punishment and hard labor. The prisoner was then conducted to the guard room, with orders to be in readiness in half an hour to be removed to the octagon, there to be delivered for punishment. At 10 a. m. McTavish asked permission of the Malay Corporal of the guard to go into Sergeant Bill's quarters, which was granted, a sentry being directed to accompany him, the latter, however, loitered behind. On entering Bill's room he found him lying on a couch reading a newspaper, and said "Sergeant get my dinner from Joe the Cook, and send it down to me." The other had scarcely time to answer "very well," when McTavish made a jump upon him, pressed his head upon the couch, and made a cut with a razor at his throat, exclaiming at the same time "you'd—md, infernal rascal, your time is come." By a tremendous effort Sergeant Bill extricated himself from the other's grasp, the blood flowing in torrents from his throat. The Sergeant's little son, about six years old, seeing the scuffle, screamed out, which fortunately had the effect of bringing two Gunners, who seized, and secured McTavish. Sergeant Bill was immediately removed to the Military Hospital where the hemorrhage from his throat was soon stopped, as none of the large arteries of the neck, although very nearly, had been divided, and he is now doing well.

That by this means their services may be made immediately available, while, at the same time, they may be put in the way of learning the language for the purpose of fitting themselves to practice in parts of the country to which foreigners have not hitherto gained free access.

To receive and assist the medical men who shall be sent out by Societies formed for the purpose either in England or America, and to draw attention to the selection of men of suitable qualification.

Individuals subscribing fifty dollars, or upwards, in one payment, shall be considered members for life, or fifteen dollars annually, members during the period of their subscription.

TEA TRADE.—There is a dispute between the black tea growers and the Hong merchants about the advances and payments made by the latter, which, if it is not quickly adjusted, as now appears improbable, is calculated to ruin the Hong.

COMPANY'S TREASURY.—The Company's Treasury was re-opened on the 6th of October, for the receipt of cash bills on Bengal.

A total stagnation in trade had nearly taken place. No transactions in opium could be effected in consequence of the repeated edicts from the Hoppo and the Emperor having scared the traders away from Canton. The tea trade was at a stand, through the disagreement existing between the Hong merchants and the tea-growers and about fifty British vessels were consequently laying idle in the Harbour. Silk is unusually abundant, but transactions in that article are retarded, through the prohibition to export above stated quantity on each ship, without paying double duties. A petition against this inhibition has been rejected. A threat was also held out, of examining the foreign merchants and squeezing them.

PENANG.

DEATH OF THE GAZETTE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. W. Cox, the editor of the *Prince of Wales Island Gazette*, that paper has ceased to be published.

KING OF QUESAH.—The King of Quesah still continued at Bruas, but orders had been received at Penang from the Supreme Government, to take him, to Malacca by force if he did not immediately proceed to Delhi, and in the event of his refusal he was to be secured and placed under surveillance at Malacca so as to prevent his ever again becoming mischievous, or in other words, deprive the unfortunate man not only of every means of regaining those lawful rights in depriving him of which the British Government bore so distinguished a part, but now, in order to secure his crown and territory to his enemies, to restrain his personal liberty!

CHINA

OPIMUM.—The following edict from the Emperor, puts at rest the question of admitting opium into China as an authorized article of trade—

'The Censor *Hou Kewtsien* has presented a memorial, respecting the injury which will accrue to the people from the introduction of opium (literally *foreign smoke*) through the custom-house, and requesting that it may be interdicted, the memorial is most just, let not the drug be admitted. Respect this.'

THE BRIG FAIRY.—Authentic information has been received of the brig *Fairy's* loss, the manner in which she was lost has not, however, been ascertained. Many rumours are in circulation regarding this event, but the one most credited, is, that she had been cut off by eight Manilla men, who composed part of her crew, and who are supposed to have first murdered Capt. Mackay and officers, and then, after landing the remainder of the crew, who it is reported were more or less wounded, to have ran off with the brig and a large amount of treasure which she had on board.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—It is contemplated to establish a Medical Missionary Society in China. The objects of the projectors are—

That those who shall come out as Missionaries to China may find there those to whom they can apply for assistance and information, on their first arrival in the country.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From Kuhn's Monthly Price Current, December 31, 1836.)

Freight we hear, that Sugar has been taken for London at £4 10 per 30 cwt and from, the great accession of Tonnage from all parts a further decline may be anticipated, the more so as the difficulties attending to the sale of private Bills in China may probably induce several ships to procure cargoes at this port.

EXCHANGE.—On London has not risen so rapidly as was expected some weeks ago, good private Bills at 6 months' sight, may be quoted from—2s. 4d. ½ to 2s. 1d. ¾. Bank Bills 2s. 2d. ½ per 8s. Rs.

INDIGO.—Speculative orders for the purchase of this article arrive with almost every ship, and the steadiness of consumption in Europe, and consequent diminution of the stocks point clearly to a progressive rise of prices.

RAW SILK.—The competition of buyers is so great, and the mulberry trees have suffered so much from the draught, that the prices have advanced and will probably continue to do so for some time to come, at all events until the accounts from London become less encouraging.

BRICK PRICK GOODS.—Corahs can scarcely be collected in sufficient quantity to meet the demand. Bandanoes and Ghoppahs are firm in consequence of the demand for Corahs. The following sales have been reported in the Bazar.

OPPIUM.—The recent discouraging accounts from China have thrown much doubt upon the future range of prices.

The general opinion is in favor of a decline, this will however be seen best during the progress of the Company's sale advertised for the 4th proximo, to consist of 7,000 chests, viz. 5,000 Patna, and 2,000 Benares. We have no sales to report, nothing remaining in the market.

SALT-PETRE.—Evidently rising. The exportation to France and America is considerably beyond that of former years and the decline in freight will naturally give an impulse to the trade with England.

SUGAR.—Shipments to England are proceeding with much spirit, the required certificates to enable the article to be imported at home at the reduced rate of duty having been granted in due form.

COTTON.—The only business doing is for China in Jassone and Cutchora for England nothing is reported. Our stocks are large and the market generally very flat.

RICE.—There has been a great demand for the table Rice for England, and the declining rate of freight will doubtless tend to enhance prices of rice generally.

LINSEED.—The imports from the interior for the season have terminated, and at present there is scarcely a maund in the market, the crop has fallen short by at least a Lac of maunds not more than 50,000 mds. having been imported against 150,000 mds. last year, no rain having fallen since October, the crops on the grounds of all seeds generally are any thing but a favorable aspect, a failure is almost certain.

LAC DYE AND SHELL LAC, continue to engage attention especially the former.

SELLS DRUGS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.—The following sales shew the state of the market in regard to the articles under this head.

JUTE. A great demand has arisen for this article, the first qualities are rising and a considerable sale has been rarely made at 5s. Rs. 8 per screwed sale or 301 s. English,

HIDES.—It will have been observed that notwithstanding the high rates of freight, the exportation to England has been large for several months past, it is therefore probable that the shipments will henceforward encrease with the decline in freights.

COPPER.—The great rise that has taken place here will doubtless prevent shipments to England. The Arabs have brought a very small supply this year.

METALS.—The Copper market is very heavy, the arrivals are rather increasing, sheathing Copper on the decline. Iron continues high. Our supplies from England of Baran less than last year. Swedish Iron has advanced considerably. Of Spetter, our stock continues to be moderate, we have only one sale of importance to record effected at Cy. Rs. 7 10 per facy. md.

TWIST.—The stock of White, although increasing from the late arrivals is still very moderate, and our market is in that state which renders the future range of prices entirely dependant on the succeeding supplies. The sales of this month have been below the average as to quantity.

TURKEY RED YARN.—Is dull of sales at present, the stock more than adequate to the demand.

ORANGE.—Also rather dull.

COTTON PRICK GOODS.—The market for all description of white (Shirtings excepted) is extremely unfavourable as to prices, the high rate of exchange induces holders to sell freely and the native demand at this season for many articles is not great.—Mull Mulls, Lappets, Lenoes and ordinary Jaconets can only be disposed of at a great sacrifice upon the invite prices. The sales of Book Muslins have been extensive and also Ghingams of good quality and assortments are somewhat in improved demand. The demand for printed Cottons is good and of Neutral Stripes and Pines: the sales go on freely as is customary at this season of the year. Bengal Stripes are also much enquired after and single Coloured Plates in fair demand, but at declining rates. In imitation Bandanoes an improvement is expected consequent upon the arrival of the Burmese merchants. Twilled Turkey red cloth continues to command a steady sale.

WOOLLENS.—Law Scarlets are in good demand, the stock being much reduced. Town and pelisse clothes selling in small lots for the local consumption.

ACTS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
JULY 6, 1835.

The following extract from the proceedings of Government in the Legislative Department, is published for general information :

Resolved, that the following Rules be adopted as standing Orders of the Council of India in its Legislative Department.

First.—When the Governor-General of India in Council shall approve of the Draft of a Law, the Draft shall be printed and published for general information.

Second.—No Draft of a Law shall be ordered to be published till at least one week shall be elapsed from the day on which it was first laid before the Council of India in its Legislative Department.

Third.—When a Draft of a Law shall be approved, a day shall be appointed for the re-consideration thereof, which day shall be at least six weeks later than the day of publication.

Fourth.—On the day appointed for the re-consideration of the Draft, it shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council to pass it into a Law with any amendments which he may deem necessary.

Fifth.—In case any Member of the Council shall represent that any amendments which may have been made appear to him to require longer consideration, the discussion shall be adjourned for a period of not less than one week.

Sixth.—In case any Member of the Council shall represent, in writing, that any amendments which may have been made appear to him to be of so new and important a nature that they ought not to be adopted without being previously published for general information, every other Member of the Council shall record his opinion on that point, with the reasons of that opinion; and if the majority shall then be of opinion that the amendments are of so new and important a nature that they ought not to be adopted without being previously published for general information, the amended Draft shall be published, and the further consideration thereof shall be adjourned to a day later by at least six weeks than the day of such second publication.

Seventh.—Every Member of the Council shall be entitled either on occasion of a Draft of a law being ordered to be published, or on occasion of its being passed or finally rejected to demand that every Member shall record his opinion, and the reasons thereof.

Eighth.—Any of the foregoing Standing Orders may be suspended by an unanimous resolution of the Council of India, but in every such case the reasons of that resolution shall be recorded.

Ninth.—If there be a majority of the Council of India for suspending any Standing Order, any Member may demand an adjournment of the discussion for at least twenty-four hours, and on the resumption of the discussion at the re-assembling of the Council, each Member shall deliver in his opinion, with the reasons thereof in writing, and if a majority, including the Governor-General or the President of the Council for the time being, shall still be for suspending the Standing Order, the Standing Order shall be suspended, and not otherwise.

1835.

RESPECTING ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

ACT No. I, DATED JANUARY 7.

Be it enacted, that from the day on which the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall next enter within the limits of the said presidency till three months shall have elapsed, or till the said Governor shall arrive at the said Presidency, which ever shall first happen, all officers, civil and military, attached to the said Presidency, shall obey such orders as they may receive from the said Governor, and that the orders of the said Governor shall be as valid an authority for any act done by such officers as the orders of the said Governor in this Council would be.

RESPECTING FUNCTIONARIES AT ASSAM, ARACAN AND TENASSERIM.

ACT No. II, DATED JANUARY 12.

Be it enacted, that the Functionaries who are or may be appointed in the Provinces of Assam, Arracan, and Tenasserim, be henceforth placed under the control and superintendence, in civil cases, of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in criminal cases, of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, and in revenue cases, of the Sudder Board of Revenue; and that such control and superintendence shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said Functionaries may have received or may hereafter receive from the Government of Fort William in Bengal.

NO NEW CLAIMS ADMISSIBLE UNDER REGULATIONS I OF 1821, 1 OF 1823, &c.

ACT No. III, DATED FEBRUARY 19.

Be it enacted, that no new claims shall be admitted under the provisions of Regulation 1, 1821, Regulation 1, 1823, and clause 2, section 2, Regulation 1, 1829.

2. And be it enacted, that all such claims shall hereafter be cognizable only in the regular Courts of Justice, and shall be tried and determined in like manner with all other suits, in conformity with the provisions of the General Regulations, and without reference to the provisions of the Regulations referred to in the preceding section of this Act.

3. And be it enacted, that the Commissioners and the Sudder Board of Revenue shall investigate and decide, all cases pending before them respectively, and that the Sudder Board shall continue to admit and decide appeals from the decisions of the Commissioners, in the same manner as they were empowered to do before the passing of the Act; provided that it shall be competent to the Government of the Presidency, to transfer any part of the duties aforesaid to any Court or officers.

POWERS IN CRIMINAL CASES EXERCISED BY ONE INSTEAD OF TWO JUSTICES.

ACT No. IV, DATED MARCH 13.

Be it enacted, that from the fourteenth day of March, 1835, all powers whatever in criminal cases, which by virtue of any law now in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, shall be exercised by one such Justice.

**ABOLISHING DISTRICT MOONSIFFS' FEE
AT FORT ST. GEORGE.**

ACT No. V, DATED MARCH 13.

Be it enacted, that such parts of any of the Regulations in force, as authorize the District Moonsiffs within the Presidency of Fort St. George to receive any fee or compensation for duties performed by them, are hereby rescinded; and District Moonsiffs within that Presidency, shall not be entitled to receive any emolument whatever, beyond their fixed monthly allowances.

**FUNCTIONARIES IN CHARGE OF THE COS-
SYAH HILLS AND CACHAR, &c.**

ACT No. VI, DATED MARCH 13.

Be it enacted, that the Functionaries who are or may be appointed to the political charge of the Cossyah Hills, or to the superintendence of the territory of Cachar, be henceforth placed under the control and superintendence, in civil cases, of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and in criminal cases of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, and that the officers so appointed in the territory of Cachar be placed in revenue cases, under the control and superintendence of the Sudder Board of Revenue, and that such control and superintendence of the Sudder Court and Board shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said Functionaries may have received or may hereafter receive from the Government of Fort William in Bengal.

**GRANTING POWERS TO TRANSFER CRIMI-
NAL CASES, &c.**

ACT No. VII, DATED JUNE 8.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and of Agra respectively, by an order under the signature of the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, to transfer any part, or the whole of the duties connected with criminal justice from any Commissioner of Circuit to any Session Judge, and to define the powers, which shall be exercised by each respectively.

**POWER TO SELL TALOOKS FOR ARREARS
OF RENT, &c.**

ACT No. VIII, DATED JUNE 8.

Be it enacted, that such part of clause 7, section xv. Regulation VII. 1799, of the Bengal Code and other Regulations in force as vest the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut with the power of bringing to sale in execution of summary decrees for rent the Talook or other tenure of the defaulter, and so much of clause 3, section xxiii. Regulation VII. of 1822, of the same Code as prohibits the Collectors from selling land in satisfaction of summary awards for arrears of rent which may have accrued thereon, are rescinded; and that the power heretofore vested in the Judges of the Dewanny Adawlut of selling land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent, be transferred to the Collectors of land revenue.

II. And be it enacted, that all sales for the recovery of arrears of rent or revenue, held under clause 7, section xv. or clause 6, section xxiii, or section xxv. Regulation VII. of 1799, shall be public, and be conducted by the Collector, his Deputy, or duly authorized Assistant, and that ten days notice shall be given of such sales, by advertisement, to be struck up at the Cutcherry of the Zillah Court or local Adawlut, and that of the Collector.

**POWER GRANTED TO APPOINT UNCO-
VENANTED SUPERINTENDENTS.**

ACT No. IX, DATED JULY 6.

I. Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor of Bengal, whenever he shall deem it expedient to vest the duty of superintending Salt Chokees in officers not being covenanted Civil Servants, to limit the powers to be exercised by them in such manner as he may be pleased to direct.

II. When the Governor of Bengal shall appoint superintending officers of Chokees without powers of adjudication in respect to cases of alleged violation of the laws for the protection of the Salt Revenue, which are declared to be vested in such officers by sections xcvi, cix, and other provisions of Regulation X, 1819, of the Bengal Code, it shall be competent to the Governor of Bengal to invest with those powers, any Judicial or Revenue officers of the Government, giving notice thereof in the *Government Gazette*, and every officer so invested with the said powers, shall exercise the said powers in all respects as prescribed in Regulation X, 1819, of the Bengal Code, for Salt Agents and Superintending officers of Chokees.

III. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect or interfere with the powers vested by the said Regulation or by any other Regulation of the Government of Bengal in superintending officers of Chokees being Covenanted Civil Servants.

IV. First.—In modification of the rule contained in section lxxxix. Regulation X, 1819, of the Bengal Code, the following scale of rewards is established for officers and others making seizures of Salt.

Second.—Upon the adjudication of a forfeiture of Salt, provided the parties concerned in the attempt to evade the law, be likewise convicted, the officers of the Salt Department under the grades of Agents and Superintendent, if they have made the seizure upon information laid, or under orders of their superiors, shall be entitled to a reward at the rate of 8 annas per maund of merchantable Salt so adjudged to be forfeited. If the parties concerned be not discovered and convicted, the reward to the Salt officers shall be only at the rate of 6 annas per maund.

Third. If Salt be seized by any subordinate officers of Government possessing authority to make seizures without information from others or orders from their superiors, the reward shall be at the rate of one rupee per maund if the offenders be convicted, and 8 annas if no offenders be convicted.

Fourth. Informers, whether officers of Government or not, shall, on the adjudication of Salt to forfeiture that may have been seized on the information, receive 8 annas per maund if the offenders be convicted, and 5 annas if there be no conviction.

**PRODUCTION OF A GOVERNMENT GA-
ZETTE TO BE DEEMED OFFICIAL AU-
THORITY.**

ACT No. X, DATED JULY 6.

Be it enacted that the production of a Government Gazette of any Presidency, containing an Act purporting to have been passed by the Governor-General in Council, shall be held in all Courts sufficient proof that such Act has been so passed.

LIBERATION OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

ACT No. XI, DATED AUGUST 3.

I. Be it enacted that from the fifteenth day of September, 1835, the four Regulations hereinafter specified, be repealed.

1st.—A Regulation for preventing the establishment of Printing Presses, without license, and for restraining under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed books and papers, passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 5th April, 1823.

2d.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the good order and civil government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council, 14th March, registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, 4th April, 1823.

3d.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing Newspapers, and Periodical and other books and papers by persons unknown, passed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the 2d of March, 1825, and registered in the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay under date the 11th of May 1825.

4th.—A Regulation for restricting the establishment of Printing Presses and the circulation of printed books and papers, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council on the 1st of January, 1827.

II. 1st.—And be it enacted, that after the said 15th day of September, 1835, no printed periodical work whatever, containing public news, or comments on public news, shall be published within the Territories of the East India Company except, in conformity with the rules hereinafter laid down.

2d.—The Printer and the Publisher of every such Periodical work shall appear before the Magistrate of the jurisdiction within which such work shall be published, and shall make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration :

" I, A. B. declare that I am the *Printer or Publisher*, (or *Printer and Publisher*) of the periodical work entitled—*_____* and printed (or published or printed and published) at—*_____*. And the last blank in this form of declaration, shall be filled up with a true and precise account of the premises where the printing or publication is conducted.

3d.—As often as the place of printing or publication is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary.

4th.—As often as the Printer or the Publisher who shall have made such declaration as is aforesaid, shall leave the Territories of the East India Company, a new declaration from a Printer or Publisher resident within the said Territories, shall be necessary.

III. And be it enacted, that whoever shall print or publish any such Periodical work as is hereinbefore described without conforming to the rules hereinbefore laid down, or whoever shall print or publish, or publish or shall cause to be printed or published any such Periodical work, knowing that the said rules have not been observed with respect to that work, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

IV. And be it enacted, that each of the two originals of every declaration so made and subscribed, as is aforesaid, shall be authenticated by the signature and official seal of the Magistrate before whom the said declaration shall have been made, and one of the said originals shall be deposited among the records of the office of the said Magistrate, and the other original shall be deposited among the records of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other King's Court within the jurisdiction of which the said declaration shall have been made. And the officer in charge of each original shall allow any person to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said declaration attested by the seal of the Court which has the custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees.

V. And be it enacted, that in any legal proceeding whatever, as well civil as criminal, the production of a copy of such a declaration, as is aforesaid, attested by the seal of some Court empowered by this Act to have the custody of such declarations, shall be held (unless the contrary be proved) to be sufficient evidence, as against the person whose name shall be subscribed to such declaration that the said person was Printer, or Publisher,

or Printer and Publisher, (according as the words of the said declaration may be) of every portion of every periodical work whereof the title shall correspond with the title of the periodical work mentioned in the said declaration.

VI. Provided, always, that any person, who may have subscribed any such declaration as is aforesaid, and who may subsequently cease to be the Printer or Publisher of the periodical work mentioned in such declaration, may appear before any Magistrate and make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration.

" I, A. B. declare that I have ceased to be the *Printer* (or *Publisher*, or *Printer and Publisher*,) of the periodical work entitled—*_____*. And each original of the latter declaration shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the Magistrate before whom the said latter declaration shall have been made, and one original of the said latter declaration shall be filed along with each original of the former declaration; and the officer in charge of each original of the latter declaration, shall allow any person applying to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said latter declaration attested by the seal of the Court having custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees;—and in all trials in which a copy attested as is aforesaid, of the former declaration, shall have been put in evidence, it shall be lawful to put in evidence a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the latter declaration; and the former declaration shall not be taken to be evidence that the declarant was, at any period subsequent to the date of the latter declaration, Printer or Publisher of the periodical work therein mentioned.

VII. And be it enacted, that every book or paper printed after the said fifteenth day of September, 1835, within the Territories of the East India Company, shall have printed, legibly on it, the name of the Printer and of the Publisher, and the place of printing and of publication; and whoever shall print or publish any book or paper otherwise than in conformity with this rule, shall on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

VIII. And be it enacted, that after the said fifteenth day of September, 1835, no person shall within the Territories of the East India Company, keep in his possession any Press for the printing of books or papers who shall not have made and subscribed the following declaration before the Magistrate of the jurisdiction wherein such Press may be; and whoever shall keep in his possession any such Press without making such declaration shall, on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

" I, A. B. declare that I have a Press for printing at—*_____*. And this last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the premises where such Press may be.

IX. And be it enacted, that any person who shall, in making any declaration under the authority of this Act, knowingly affirm an untruth, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

RESPECTING REGULATION IV. MADRAS CODE.

ACT No. XII, DATED AUGUST 3.

Be it enacted, that Regulation IV. 1829, of the Madras Code, entitled a Regulation for annulling the Sunnuds i-Milkenfistimrar issued for the Zemindarees of Nozed and Ellore, in the Zillah of Masulipatam, and for empowering the Government to issue new Sunnuds for the same—and Regulation IV. 1830, of the same Code, entitled a Regulation for suspending the provisions of the Regulation IV. 1829, be rescinded.

POWER TO THE SUDDER FOUZDARRY ADAWLUT AT BOMBAY, &c.

ACT No. XIII, DATED AUGUST 3.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Court of Sudder Fouzdarry Adawlut for the presidency of Bombay, to direct, that any person accused for any offence, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the East India Company, may be tried in any Zillah of the said Presidency.

POWER TO APPOINT MILITARY OFFICERS, MAGISTRATES, &c.

ACT No. XIV, DATED AUGUST 3.

Be it enacted, that it shall henceforth be competent to the Governor of Bombay in Council, by an order in Council, to appoint any military officer in the service of the East India Company, a magistrate or an Assistant Magistrate, in one or more Zillahs, and to confer on any Assistant Magistrate, by a special order, any of the powers of a Magistrate.

RESCINDS REGULATION V. MADRAS CODE.

ACT No. XV, DATED AUGUST 3.

I. First. Be it enacted, that from the first day of September, 1835, section xviii. Regulation V. of 1802 of the Madras Code, be rescinded.

Second. Be it enacted, that if a witness duly summoned by the Court of Sudder Udawlut of Fort St. George shall not attend, or shall refuse to give evidence in the manner prescribed by the existing law, that Court may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees, and may commit him to the Jail of the Zillah Court nearest to the Presidency, until he shall consent to give his evidence in the manner prescribed. And if the said witness shall not pay the fine imposed on him, it shall be lawful for the said Court of Sudder Udawlut to direct him to be kept in confinement for a further term not exceeding three months.

II. If any person shall be guilty of contempt of the Court of Sudder Udawlut in open Court, the Court may immediately punish the offender by fining him in a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or by committing him to custody in the Jail of the Zillah Court nearest to the Presidency, for a term not exceeding six months.

III. If it shall appear to the Court of Sudder Udawlut that any person has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in any matter depending in that Court, that Court may immediately commit the offender to custody, and transmit him to the Zillah Court nearest to the Presidency, in order to his being brought to trial before the Court of Circuit of the division in which such Zillah Court may be situated; and such person shall be dealt with in the same manner, as if the perjury had been committed within the local jurisdiction of such Court of Circuit.

CONTRACTORS TO SOW INDIGO PLANT EVADING THEIR ENGAGEMENTS, &c.

ACT No. XVI, DATED AUGUST 3.

Be it enacted, that from the first of November, 1835, so much of section ii. of Regulation V. of 1835, of the Bengal Code, as provides that persons insinuating and inducing ryots to evade the performance of their engagements, may be prosecuted for the full amount of the penalty specified in the original agreement of the ryot, together with all expenses and costs of the suit—and section xii. of the same Regulation, providing that persons contracting for the cultivation of Indigo Plant, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to sow or cultivate the

ground specified in their engagement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to punishment,—be rescinded.

THE COMPANY'S RUPEE.

ACT No. XVII, DATED AUGUST 17.

I. Be it enacted, that from the first day of September, 1835, the undermentioned silver coins only shall be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company. A Rupee to be denominated the Company's Rupee—Half Rupee—a Quarter Rupee—and a double Rupee, and the weight of the said Rupee shall be 180 grains troy, and the standard shall be as follows:

$\frac{11}{16}$ or 165 grains of pure silver.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ or 15 „ of alloy.

and the other coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

II. And be it enacted, that these coins shall bear on the obverse the head and the name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English, Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such embellishment as shall, from time to time, be ordered by the Governor-General in Council.

III. And be it enacted that the Company's Rupee, Half Rupee, and Double Rupee, shall be legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, provided the coin shall not have lost more than two per cent. in weight, provided it shall not have been clipped, or filed, or have been defaced otherwise than by use.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and the Half and Double Rupee respectively shall be received as equivalent to the Half and Double of the above mentioned Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees, and to the Half and Double of fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

V. And be it enacted, that the Company's Quarter Rupee shall be a legal tender only in payment of the fraction of a Rupee.

VI. Provided, that if in any contract for the payment of Calcutta Sicca Rupees it shall have been specially stipulated that if payment be made in the Territories of the Madras, Bombay, or Agra Presidency, it shall be made in the Rupees now current in those Presidencies respectively, at a different rate from that above provided with reference to the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, the contract shall be satisfied by payment within those Presidencies of Company's Rupees or the amount of Furruckabad, Madras, or Bombay Rupees so especially stipulated:—Provided, also, that if payment of the principal of interest of the public debt be made for the convenience of creditors at any public Treasury, other than as stipulated in the notes and engagement of the Government, it shall be competent to the Government to make such payment at the same exchange as heretofore.

VII. And be it enacted, that the undermentioned gold coins only shall henceforth be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.

First. A Gold Mohur or Fifteen Rupee Piece of the weight of 180 grains troy, and of the following standard, viz.

$\frac{11}{16}$ or 165 grains of pure gold.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ or 15 „ of alloy.

Second. A Five Rupee Piece equal to a third of a Gold Mohur.

Third. A Ten Rupee Piece equal to two-thirds of a Gold Mohur.

Fourth. A Thirty Rupee Piece or double Gold Mohur; and the three last mentioned coins shall be of the same standard with the Gold Mohur and of proportionate weight.

VIII. And be it enacted, that these gold coins shall bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor-General in Council, which shall always be different from that of the silver coinage.

IX. And be it enacted, that no gold coin shall henceforward be a legal tender of payment in any of the Territories of the East India Company.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council in his executive capacity to direct the coining and issuing of all coins authorized by this Act; to prescribe the devices and inscriptions of the copper coins issued from the Mints in the said Territories, and to establish, regulate and abolish Mints, any law hitherto in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

USE OF CHUPRASS ALLOWED IN THE MOFUSSUL.

ACT No. XVIII, DATED NOVEMBER 9.

Be it enacted, that clause I. section 3, Regulation XI, 1806, and clause 4. section 30, Regulation XX. 1817 of the Bengal Code, which prohibit the use of a chuprass or badge by peons, or other servants in the employment of private individuals, be repealed.

And be it enacted, that no person shall wear or be accessory to the wearing by any other person of any chuprass or badge intended to resemble any chuprass or badge worn by servants of the Government; and every person violating this rule shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment on conviction before a Magistrate as for a misdemeanor.

And be it enacted, that every chuprass or badge worn by any person not being a servant of the Government, or shall bear the name of the party by whom the wearer is employed, and whoever shall wear a chuprass or badge, be accessory to the wearing such chuprass or badge, otherwise than in conformity to this rule, shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment on conviction before a Magistrate as for a misdemeanor.

POWER TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY TO APPOINT AGENT FOR SIRDARS, &c.

ACT No. XIX, DATED NOVEMBER 9.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent for the Governor in Council of Bombay to appoint the Assistant Judge of the Zillah Court of Poonah, to be Assistant to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, and it shall be competent to the Agent for Sirdars to refer to his Assistant, original suits against Sirdars for amount not exceeding 5,000 ~~Rs.~~ — and in the trial of such suits, the Assistant shall follow the same rules which are now applicable to the Agent; and every decree of the Assistant shall be open to an Appeal to the Agent within (30) thirty days from the date of the decree, and every decision of the Agent on such Appeal shall be open in special Appeal under the Provisions of Chapter XXII, Regulation IV. of 1817 of the Bombay Code, to the Governor in Council, or to the Sudder Adawlut, according as the rank of the Sirdar may subject him to the jurisdiction of either authority, provided such last mentioned Appeal shall be brought within (90) ninety days after the date of the decree of the Agent.

POWER TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY TO INVEST THE MAHALKARIES.

ACT No. XX, DATED NOVEMBER 23.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Bombay to invest the Mahalkarres

or other officers, howsoever designated, exercising the functions of Mahalkarres, with Police powers within the towns and villages under their charge, to the same extent as are possessed by Komavidadars or Mamlutdars.

And be it enacted, that the proceedings of the officers invested with Police powers under this Regulation shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in Chapter V. Regulation XII. 1827 of the Bombay Code; and that the sentences by them awarded shall be carried into effect by the Komavidadars or Mamlutdars in all cases where it cannot be executed at the station of the Mahalkarres.

THE COMPANY'S PICE.

ACT No. XXI, DATED DECEMBER 7.

1. Be it enacted, that from the twentieth day of December, 1835, the following copper coins only shall be issued from any Mint, within the Presidency of Bengal:

1. A pice weighing 100 grains troy.
2. A double pice.. 200 "
3. A pie or one-twelfth of an anna piece.... } 33 1/2 "

with such devices as shall be fixed for the same by the Governor General in Council, according to the provisions of section 10, of Act XVII. of 1835.

II. And be it enacted, that from the said 20th day of December 1835, the said pice shall be legal tender for $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Company's Rupee, and the said double pice for $\frac{1}{6}$ of the Company's Rupee, and the said pie for $\frac{1}{36}$ of the Company's Rupee.

III. Provided, always, that after the said 20th day of December 1835, no copper coin shall in any part of the Territories of the East India Company be legal tender, except for fractions of a rupee.

1836.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY TO EMPLOY FEES LEVIED TO SUPPORT PEERIM LIGHT HOUSE TO OTHER PURPOSES.

ACT No. I, DATED JANUARY 4,

Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, to employ any portion of the fees levied under authority of Regulation VI. of 1831* of the Bombay Code, for purposes other than those specified in the said Regulation, any thing in the said Regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

RESCINDING REGULATION III, 1834, BOMBAY CODE.

ACT No. II, DATED JANUARY 11.

It is hereby enacted, that Regulation III. A. D. 1834. of the Bombay Code, be rescinded, with the exception of such part of that Regulation as rescinds preceding Regulations.

And it is hereby enacted, that a duty at the rate of (1 1/2) one and a half per cent shall be levied on import into the island of Bombay, of the articles enumerated in Appendix A in addition to the established Sea Customs, and under the same rules and regulations as are or may be made applicable to the collection of the latter.

* A Regulation for raising at the Ports within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay funds for the support of a Light House upon the Island of Peerim in that Gulf.

And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback of the duty imposed in the preceding section be allowed, except an exportation to the United Kingdom in British bottoms, of any of the articles subject thereto, in which case such an amount of drawback will, if applied for at the period of exportation, but not otherwise, be allowed, as will reduce the total duty receivable by Government to (2½) two and a half per cent.

And it is hereby enacted, that no person shall be entitled to recover any money which such person may subsequently to the first day of January 1827 have paid to any officer authorized to receive duties on imports as duty on wine or spirits.

APPENDIX A.

Goods imported from the other Presidencies under certificates of the exemption from Customs at Bombay, excepting those articles of a like description (such as Ghee, Oil, &c. &c.) not liable to a duty when imported from other places unaccompanied by exempting certificates.

Oil, except that in use for culinary purposes, Shawls, Wax Candles, Sugar, Piece Goods, China Silks, Nankeens, Rose Water, Sandal Wood, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Rhoyasing, Cocum, Tamarinds, Saltpetre, Black Pepper, Cardamums, Wines in casks, Wines and Liquors in bottles.

ABOLISHING IMPORT DUTY ON CATTLE AT SALSETTE.

ACT No. III, DATED FEBRUARY 8.

It is hereby enacted, that from the tenth day of March, 1836, all duties now levied on the import of cattle into Salsette, whether at the bunders of the main land or Salsette, shall be abolished.

EXTENDING INSOLVENT ACT TO 1839.

ACT No. IV, DATED FEBRUARY 22.

It is hereby enacted, that the Act of Parliament passed in the 9th Year of King George the Fourth, and entitled "An Act to provide for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies until the First day of March, 1839," which Act was by an Act passed in the 2d Year of King William the Fourth, continued till the First day of March, 1836, shall continue to be in force till the First day of March 1839.

ZILLAH AND CITY JUDGES TO REFER TO PRINCIPAL SUDDER AUMEENS TO ENFORCE THEIR DECREES.

ACT No. V, DATED MARCH 7.

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Zillah and City Judges within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to refer to the Principal Sudder Ameens subordinate to them, applications for the enforcement of Decrees, to be executed by the said Principal Sudder Ameens, under the rules prescribed in the General Regulations, applicable to such cases.

ANY COURT TO LIBERATE PRISONERS CONFINED TWO MONTHS WITHOUT TRIAL.

ACT No. VI, DATED MARCH 7.

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Court by which any person shall be or shall have been committed to custody under the authority of section 22,

Regulation III, 1802, of the Madras Code, to liberate such person when such Court shall be of opinion, that the confinement has been sufficient for the punishment of his offence, and that no person shall, under authority of the said section, be kept in custody for a term exceeding two months.

BOMBAY CODES ACTS NOT QUESTIONABLE.

ACT No. VII, DATED MARCH 28.

I. It is hereby enacted, that the locality of Acts done and levies made under Regulations III. and IV. of 1817, and VII of 1818, and IV. of 1821, and XIX., XX., and XXI. of 1827, and XV. of 1828, XX. of 1830, and II. and XIII. of 1831, and I. and X. of 1833, of the Bombay Code, shall not be questioned in any Court of Law whatever.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that for the future the provisions of Regulations XIX. and XXXII. of 1827, shall constitute the law for the collection of the several taxes therein enumerated, and for all purposes for which they were passed.

PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS AND MOONSIFFS.

ACT No. VIII, DATED MARCH 28.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 31st day of March 1836, no person whatever shall by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be incapable of being a Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that every British-born subject of the King, or descendant of such British-born subject, who shall be appointed a Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, shall, in respect of all acts done by him as such Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, be liable to the same proceeding, as well criminal as civil, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the same tribunals as if he were not of British birth descent.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF STATIONS EMPOWERED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

ACT No. IX, DATED APRIL 11.

It is hereby enacted, that the commanding officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of the East India Company, shall be competent to administer within the limits of such military station, any oath which a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer within the said territories, and that such oath shall in all respects, be of the same effect as if taken within the said territories before a Justice of the Peace.

RYUTS ENGAGED TO CULTIVATE INDIGO PLANT EVADING THEIR CONTRACT TO BE PUNISHED WITH FINE TO THE EXTENT OF LOSS.

ACT No. X, DATED APRIL 11.

I. It is hereby enacted, that clause III., section V., Regulation VI., 1823, of the Bengal Code, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the right to Indigo Plant may be contested, and an order shall be passed, under the provisions of clause IX., section III., Regulation VI., 1823, of the Bengal Code, for the

delivery of Indigo Plant to one of the parties claiming the same, such party shall not be allowed to cut or remove the Indigo Plant until he shall have given sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Court trying the case to make good any claim that shall be ultimately established to such Indigo Plant, whether arising from a prior right to the produce of the land, or, from an arrear of rent due on account of the specific parcel of land from which the Plant may have been produced.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that when a lawful contract shall have been made between a ryut and another party, by which contract the ryut shall have bound himself to cultivate Indigo Plant for the other party, or to deliver Indigo Plant to the other party, and when the other party shall have advanced money to the ryut for the purpose of enabling the ryut to fulfil such contract, then if any other persons, knowing that such contract exists, and that such advance has been made shall prevail upon the ryut to break such contract, the party who made the advance shall be entitled to proceed by civil action against the person who shall have so prevailed on the ryut as well as against the ryut, and to recover from him or them jointly or severally damages to the extent of the injury sustained, together with costs of suit.

Provided, always, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to give a right of action against any person in consequence of any act which that person may have done for the purpose of procuring payment of a debt, or performance of a lawful contract.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the Court trying any suit instituted under the provisions of Regulation VI., 1823, of the Bengal Code, or under the provisions of this Act, shall be authorized to examine both the plaintiff and the defendant whenever the Court shall deem such examination necessary to the ends of justice; and if the award be in favor of the defendant, to assign to the defendant a sum which may be a compensation to him for the expense and loss of time occasioned by the proceeding.

V. And it is hereby enacted; that it shall be competent to a Zillah or City Judge, to refer to a Principal Sudder Ameen, or Sudder Ameen, according to the amount of their respective jurisdictions, any suit, whether regular or summary which may be instituted under the provisions of Regulation VI., 1823, or under the provisions of this Act, to be enquired into and decided by the said Principal Sudder Ameen, or Sudder Ameen, in the same manner, and under the same rules, as such suit may be enquired into and decided by a Zillah or City Judge, any thing in the existing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE BLACK ACT.

ACT No. XI, DATED MAY 9.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of June 1836, the 107th clause of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 53d year of King George 3d, and entitled "An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges:—for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories and the better administration of justice within the same, and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter," shall cease to have effect within the Territories of the East India Company.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day and within the said Territories, no person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth or by reason of descent, be, in any civil proceeding whatever, excepted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts hereinafter mentioned—that is to say:—

The Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut—of the Zillah and City Judges—of the Principal Sudder Ameen—and of the Sudder Ameen, in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William of Bengal.

The Court of Sudder Adawlut—the Provincial Courts—the Courts of the Zillah Judges—of the Assistant Judges—of the Registrars, and of the Native Judges—in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

The Courts of Sudder Adawlut—of the Zillah Judges—of the Native Judges—and of the Principal and Junior Native Commissioners in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

NUWAUB OF FURRUCKABAD'S DECREE TO BE ENFORCED BY THE ZILLAH COURT.

ACT No. XII, DATED MAY 23.

It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of June 1836, if the holder of a decree passed by the Nuwaub of Furruckabad under the provisions of section 8 of Regulation II. of 1803, shall be unable to obtain execution of the said decree by the Nuwaub for a period of six weeks, (which period of six weeks shall be calculated from the said 1st day of June, if the decree were passed before the 1st day of June, and from the time of passing the decree were passed on or after the said 1st day of June) the said holder shall be at liberty to sue out execution of the said decree in the Zillah Court of Furruckabad, and the Judge of that Court, on application made to that effect, shall execute the decree in the same manner in which a decree of the said Zillah Court is executed.

CALCUTTA SICCA RUPEE SHALL CEASE TO BE LEGAL TENDER FROM 1836.

ACT No. XIII, DATED MAY 23.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first January 1838, the Calcutta Sicca Rupee shall cease to be a legal tender in discharge of any debt, but shall be received by the Collectors of Land Revenue, and at all other Public Treasuries by weight, and subject to a charge of 1 per cent for recoinage.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the 1st of June 1836, section V. Regulation XXV. 187, of the Bengal Code, which provides that "the Piece struck at the Mints of Benares and Furruckabad agreeably to the provisions of Regulation X. 1809 and Regulation VII. 1814 and Regulation XXI. 1816, shall be considered as circulating equally with the Piece of Calcutta coinage throughout the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and shall in like manner be received as a legal tender in payment of the fractional parts of a Rupee of the local currency at the rate of sixty-four Piece for each Rupee," shall be repealed—and the said Piece shall be a legal tender only within the Provinces and places for which they were respectively coined, as provided by Regulation X. 1809; Regulation VII. 1814, and Regulation XXI. 1816, respectively.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPART., THE 23D MAY, 1836.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council having this day passed an Act, whereby it is declared that after the 1st January 1838, the Calcutta Sicca Rupee shall cease to be a legal tender in payment of any debt or demand, but shall be received at the Public Treasuries as Bullion by weight and subject to a seignorage duty of 1 per cent, to pay the expense of recoinage—Notice is hereby given, that the holders of Calcutta Sicca Rupees shall be entitled until the said date to pay the same into the General Treasury of Calcutta, and to receive in exchange new or Company's Rupees coined under the provisions of the Act No. XVII of 1835, at the rate of 16 new or Company's Rupees for every 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees of due weight. The Collectors of Land Revenue will be furnished with the means of similarly exchanging Calcutta Sicca Rupees for new Rupees, and Notice will be given by the Collector in each District of the date from which the exchange will commence at his Treasury. The period to be allowed being in no instance less than three months.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council having repealed Section V Regulation XXV, 1817, under which the privilege of circulation in Bengal and Behar at the rate of 64 Pice to the local rupee was given to the Inchoolee Pice of Benares, it is hereby notified to the holders of Pice of this description, that on delivery of the same at the Calcutta Mint if of proper weight and not manifestly spurious, they shall receive for every 720 Pice paid in 640 new Company's Pice, coined under the Act No. XXI of 1835 until the 1st July next, but the Mint Officers will not receive Pice in smaller quantities than above stated, that is, of the value of Ten Rupees for each exchange, and they shall be at liberty to reject as spurious any Pice not of due weight and device, or manifestly not coined at a Government Mint.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Act No. XIV, DATED MAY 30

Regulations imposing Transit and Town Duties in the interior and fixing rates of Import and Export Duty on Sea Goods reported.

levied upon Goods imported into or exported from the

Except as regards the Jumna Frontier Line

Rates established on Frontier line, upon import, or export from the territory of the East India Company by land, not to affect the Regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on Salt, the produce of Western and Central India.

Import Duties to be levied according to Schedule A. annexed.

And other according to the rates specified in Schedule A. annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said Schedule with the Notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act

Export duties to be collected on Country Goods according to Schedule B. annexed.

and the said Schedule with the Note attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act

No Goods entered therein as liable to duty to be exempted, except by order of Government.

But the Collector may pass Baggage belonging to Passengers at his discretion.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first June next, such parts of Regulations IX. and X, 1810, Regulation XV 1825, and of any other Regulations of the Bengal Presidency as prescribe the levy of Transit or Inland Custom Duties, or of Town Duties, and likewise the Schedules of Duties and Provisions of any kind contained in these or any other Regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon Goods imported into or exported from the said Presidency by sea shall be repealed. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the Custom Houses and Chohs of the hue of the Jumna, or on any Goods crossing that line for import from the territory of the East India Company by land, nor to affect the Regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on Salt, the produce of Western and Central India.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of Customs shall be levied on Goods imported by Sea into Calcutta or into any other place within the Provinces of Bengal and Orissa according to the rates specified in Schedule A. annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said Schedule with the Notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act

III. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of Customs shall be levied upon Country Goods exported by Sea from any Port of Bengal or Orissa according to the rates specified in Schedule B. annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said Schedule with the Note attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no Goods or Articles whatsoever entered in either of the said Schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty by any part thereof except under special order from the Governor of Bengal—Provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the Collector of Customs or other Officer in charge of a Custom House, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in actual use, at his discretion, and in case of any person applying to have Goods passed as such, the Collector acting under the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall

determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or Goods subject to duty under the Rules of this Act.

Existing Rules to be enforced for levying the new Import and Export Duties.

to be in force and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the Import and Export duties imposed by this Act, unless repealed or altered or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

Place may be fixed by Governor of Bengal, beyond which an inward-bound Vessel is not to proceed until a Manifest has been delivered to pilot to be forwarded

Customs, Salt and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by Section 45, Regulation IX. 1810.

And it is hereby enacted, that if the Manifest so delivered by the Master and Commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the

Master to be responsible for its correctness under penalty of Rs 1000

Goods in excess, or not corresponding with Manifest to be seized and confiscated

Or charged with increased Duties.

The Masters of Vessels lying below to deliver Manifests on coming to anchor

House established,

If remaining at anchor 24 hours without sending Manifests to be subject to penalty of 1,000 Rupees.

No Vessel to break bulk unless two copies of Manifest have been received

And entry may be refused until papers of the places of departure are delivered.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of Customs on Goods imported into or exported from Calcutta, and other Ports of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue

to be in force and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the Import and Export duties imposed by this Act, unless repealed or altered or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an Order printed in the Calcutta Gazette, to fix a place in any River or Port in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward-bound Vessel, save and except such Dhonies and Country craft as are referred to in Section XXII of this Act to pass until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dock or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Board of

Customs, Salt and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by Section 45, Regulation IX. 1810.

And it is hereby enacted, that if the Manifest so delivered by the Master and Commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the

Goods imported in the Vessel, the Master or Person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 Rs., and any Goods or Packages that may be found on board in excess of the Manifest so delivered or differing in quality or kind or in marks and numbers from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties, as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

and if any inward bound Vessel shall remain outside or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Bengal, the Master or Commander shall in like manner, deliver to the pilot so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above prescribed, and if any such Vessels entering a Port for which there is a Custom shall be at anchor therein for the space of twenty four hours, the Master and Commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said Manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect be liable to forfeit the sum of One thousand Rupees, and no Entry or Port Clearance shall be given for such Vessel until the fine is paid.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no Vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the Manifest described in the preceding section of this Act, another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the Collector of Customs, and order shall have been given by the said Collector for the discharge of the cargo, and the said Collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit until any Port Clearances, Cockets, or other papers known to be granted at the places from which the Vessel is stated to have come shall likewise be delivered to him,

Collector may send Custom house Officer on board any Vessel.

To remain on board till she sails.

Persons refusing to admit Custom house Officers or not giving him proper accommodation liable to Fine.

shall be liable to fine, not exceeding the sum of 500 Rupees for each day during which such Officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation, which fine shall be adjudged by and at the discretion of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium at Calcutta, and the Vessel by the Master or Person in charge of such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved until the same shall be paid.

Collector may order a Vessel to be searched.

Bulkheads to be broken open if not opened on requisitions.

Any concealed Goods to be confiscated.

Resistance or refusal of Masters punishable with Fine of 1,000 Rupees.

Goods not to be landed or put on board till entry of the Ship is duly made.

Order shall have been given for discharge of the Cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of the Custom House Officer on board, and of all Officers of Customs, to seize as contraband any Goods which shall have been removed or put off board of any Vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any Vessel in contravention of the above provision.

Cargo to be sent ashore and laden outwards according to existing Forms.

according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board Goods or

VIII. And it is hereby enacted that it shall be competent to the Collector of Customs at any Port of Bengal or Orissa at his discretion to send one or more Officers of Customs one board of any Vessel at any time, and the Custom House Officer so sent, shall remain on board of such Vessel by day and by night, until the Vessel shall leave the Port or until it be otherwise ordered by the Collector of Customs.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that any Master or Person in charge of such Vessel who shall refuse to receive a Custom House Officer on board when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such Officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of Duty chargeable on the Goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Collector of Customs from permitting the Master or Commander of any Vessel to amend obvious errors or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplemental Manifest, but the receiving of such shall always be discretionary.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a Collector of Customs shall see cause to direct that any Vessel shall be searched he shall issue his warrant or written order for the same addressed to the Custom House Officer on board, or to any other Officer under his authority, and upon production of such order, the Officer bearing it shall be competent to require any Cabins, Lockers or Bulkheads to be opened in his presence, and if not opened upon his requisition to break the same open, and any Goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, shall be confiscated, and any Master or Person in charge of a Vessel, who shall resist such Officer, or refuse to allow the Vessel to be searched when so ordered by the Collector of Customs shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence to a Fine of 1000 Rupees, to be adjudged by any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of the place.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no Goods shall be allowed to leave any Vessel, or to be put on board thereof until entry of the Vessel shall have been duly made in the Custom House of the Port, and Order shall have been given for discharge of the Cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of the Custom House Officer on board, and of all Officers of Customs, to seize as contraband any Goods which shall have been removed or put off board of any Vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any Vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the Vessel at the Custom House in due form such part of the Cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same Vessel shall be sent to land. And Export Cargo shall be laden on board thereof

Merchandise in contravention thereof, the Goods or Merchandise shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Goods unmanifested not to be landed in ordinary form.

But to be seized on board.

Master to be answerable that all Goods manifested are forthcoming and duly passed.

Under Penalty of 500 Rupees for each missing package of unknown value or double Duty if assessable

Rule for presenting an amended or supplemental manifest.

Custom House Officer taking unauthorized Fees or Bribes subject to penalty of fine hundred Rupees.

Same penalty on persons offering.

or Justice of the Peace of the Town, District or Place where the Custom House may be established by such Magistrate, and in default of payment any person so convicted shall be committed to the Civil Jail of the City or District until the Fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.

Collector to investigate and adjudicate confiscation.

Board's confirmation necessary.

that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws.

Twenty or thirty days allow to clear inwards according to tonnage.

XII. Provided however, and it is hereby enacted, that no Goods shall be allowed to leave any Vessel under the suit rules unless the same be duly manifested, and any Goods found on board in excess of the Manifest, or not corresponding with the specification and description therein contained, shall be seized by the Custom House Officer on board in order that they may be dealt with as prescribed in Section VI. of this Act; and if Goods entered in the Manifest shall not be found on board the Vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if Goods sent out of the Vessel be not landed at the Custom House, or at such other place as the Collector of Customs shall have prescribed or permitted there to be passed in due form, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of Duty chargeable on the Goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Collector of Customs from permitting the Master or Commander of any Vessel to amend obvious errors or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplemental Manifest, but the receiving of such shall always be discretionary.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that any Custom House Officer whatsoever who shall demand or accept any gratuity not authorized by any existing Regulation or Order of Government in consideration of doing, or of omitting to do any act in his Official capacity, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred Rupees, and any person who shall offer a Bribe to any Custom House Officer in order to induce such Officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty shall forfeit a like sum, and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of the Town, District or Place where the Custom House may be established by such Magistrate, and in default of payment any person so convicted shall be committed to the Civil Jail of the City or District until the Fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted that when Goods shall be seized as contraband and liable to confiscation, the Collector of Customs shall investigate the case, and according to his judgment shall either release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation, and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated he shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws.

XV. And it is hereby further enacted that twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred tons burthen, and

thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burden, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the Tide Waiter or other Custom House Officer first going on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above stated periods respectively, the Master or Commander shall be charged with the Tide Waiter's or other Officer's Wages, and other expenses for any further period that he or they may be detained on board. And if the Owners, Importers or Consignees do not bring their Goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the Master or Commander so to do. And if any Goods remain on board after the time fixed as above for the discharge of the Import Cargo, the Collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primeage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the Master for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the Collector or other Officer in charge of the Custom House with the consent of the Master of the Vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government Warehouse for the security of the Duties and Charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such Vessel, and in case Goods so landed and warehoused, or any Goods brought to land from any Vessel be not claimed and cleared from the Custom House within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent to the Collector to sell the same on account of the Duties, Freight, and other Charges incurred and due thereon.

After which the Master to pay charges of the Custom House Officer be detained on board.

Master to land Goods if Consignees do not.

If these fail Collector may land and warehouse.

And may land packages before twenty days with consent of Master.

for the security of the Duties and Charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such Vessel, and in case Goods so landed and warehoused, or any Goods brought to land from any Vessel be not claimed and cleared from the Custom House within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent to the Collector to sell the same on account of the Duties, Freight, and other Charges incurred and due thereon.

Further period of 15 or 20 days for continuous lading for export.

and twenty days if exceeding that burthen when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the Master or Commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the Custom House Officer on board until after the expiration of such additional period respectively. And if a Vessel having discharged its Import Cargo shall be laid up, the Custom House Officer on board shall be withdrawn so soon as he shall certify that no Goods remain on board excepting necessary Stores and Articles for use, and when a Vessel so laid up shall be entered at the Custom House for receipt of Export Cargo, a Custom House Officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last-mentioned Officer shall certify that no Goods are on board saving as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a Vessel not exceeding 600 tons and thirty days for Vessel exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the Master and Commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the Custom House Officer on board, to the date of the Vessel's sailing from the Port.

If the Vessel be laid up, Tidewaiter to search and leave, certifying that it is empty.

certify that no Goods remain on board excepting necessary Stores and Articles for use, and when a Vessel so laid up shall be entered at the Custom House for receipt of Export Cargo, a Custom House Officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last-mentioned Officer shall certify that no Goods are on board saving as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a Vessel not exceeding 600 tons and thirty days for Vessel exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the Master and Commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the Custom House Officer on board, to the date of the Vessel's sailing from the Port.

20 and 30 days according to tonnage allowed for lading a Vessel outwards after being laid up, but search certificate that nothing is on board necessary.

respectively the Master and Commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the Custom House Officer on board, to the date of the Vessel's sailing from the Port.

When penalty has been incurred by a Master—

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a Vessel shall have become liable to any penalty, fine or demand, on account of any act or omission re-

The Collector may refuse Port Clearance of the Vessel till it be paid.

Goods shipped after Port Clearance to pay double Duty, and 5 per Cent. if free.

double the prescribed Duty shall, in all cases, be levied, and of the Goods be free five per Cent. upon the market value shall be levied thereon.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a Vessel having cleared out from any Port shall put back from stress of weather or it shall for any damage, or from other causes be necessary that the Cargo of a Vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or re-landed, a Custom House Officer shall be sent to watch the Vessel and take charge of the Cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board; and the Goods on board such Vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported, free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of Duty at the time of first export unless the Goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the Collector of Customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other Vessel under special charge of the Officers of Customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the Exporter or by the Applicant for this advantage. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to Port after Port Clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the Owner, or for the Master and Commander to re-enter the Vessel and land the Cargo under the rules for the importation of Goods and Export Duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in Drawback be reclaimed, and the Goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation; and if Goods, on account of which Drawback has been paid, be not found on board the Vessel the Master shall forfeit the entire value thereof unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

In case of re-landing for damage, &c. Officer to precede on board to watch.

be transhipped

And Cargo not to be exempt from Duty on re-export, unless all the while in charge of Custom House Officers.

port, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the Exporter or by the Applicant for this advantage. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to Port after Port Clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the Owner, or for the Master and Commander to re-enter the Vessel and land the Cargo under the rules for the importation of Goods and Export Duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in Drawback be reclaimed, and the Goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation; and if Goods, on account of which Drawback has been paid, be not found on board the Vessel the Master shall forfeit the entire value thereof unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

Proviso for re-importation when Duties and Drawbacks are to be refunded.

amount paid in Drawback be reclaimed, and the Goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation; and if Goods, on account of which Drawback has been paid, be not found on board the Vessel the Master shall forfeit the entire value thereof unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

And Master to forfeit the value of Drawback, Goods not forthcoming.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when Goods shall be re-landed before the lading of any Vessel is complete and Port Clearance has been granted, the Duty levied upon such Goods shall be returned to the Exporter, but no refund shall be made of Duty paid on the Export of any Goods after Port Clearance shall have been granted for the Vessel on which the Goods were Exported, except the Vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the Goods shall have been re-landed under the Rule contained in Section XIX. of this Act.

Nonrefund of Export Duty after Port Clearance.

except the Vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the Goods shall have been re-landed under the Rule contained in Section XIX. of this Act.

Arabs and other foreign Asiatic Vessels to be deemed foreign.

King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting Dhonies and small Craft from the Maldivi and Nicobar Islands as herein under provided, shall be deemed Foreign Vessels.

lating to customs, the Collector of Customs shall be competent; and subject to the Orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to refuse Port Clearance to such Vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any Goods passed through the Custom House for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after Port Clearance shall have been taken out, and of the Goods be free five per Cent. upon the market value shall be levied thereon.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a Vessel having cleared out from any Port shall put back from stress of weather or it shall for any damage, or from other causes be necessary that the Cargo of a Vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or re-landed, a Custom House Officer shall be sent to watch the Vessel and take charge of the Cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board; and the Goods on board such Vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported, free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of Duty at the time of first export unless the Goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the Collector of Customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other Vessel under special charge of the Officers of Customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the Exporter or by the Applicant for this advantage. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to Port after Port Clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the Owner, or for the Master and Commander to re-enter the Vessel and land the Cargo under the rules for the importation of Goods and Export Duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in Drawback be reclaimed, and the Goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation; and if Goods, on account of which Drawback has been paid, be not found on board the Vessel the Master shall forfeit the entire value thereof unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

In case of re-landing for damage, &c. Officer to precede on board to watch.

be transhipped

And Cargo not to be exempt from Duty on re-export, unless all the while in charge of Custom House Officers.

port, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the Exporter or by the Applicant for this advantage. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to Port after Port Clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the Owner, or for the Master and Commander to re-enter the Vessel and land the Cargo under the rules for the importation of Goods and Export Duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in Drawback be reclaimed, and the Goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation; and if Goods, on account of which Drawback has been paid, be not found on board the Vessel the Master shall forfeit the entire value thereof unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

Proviso for re-importation when Duties and Drawbacks are to be refunded.

amount paid in Drawback be reclaimed, and the Goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation; and if Goods, on account of which Drawback has been paid, be not found on board the Vessel the Master shall forfeit the entire value thereof unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

And Master to forfeit the value of Drawback, Goods not forthcoming.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when Goods shall be re-landed before the lading of any Vessel is complete and Port Clearance has been granted, the Duty levied upon such Goods shall be returned to the Exporter, but no refund shall be made of Duty paid on the Export of any Goods after Port Clearance shall have been granted for the Vessel on which the Goods were Exported, except the Vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the Goods shall have been re-landed under the Rule contained in Section XIX. of this Act.

Nonrefund of Export Duty after Port Clearance.

except the Vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the Goods shall have been re-landed under the Rule contained in Section XIX. of this Act.

Arabs and other foreign Asiatic Vessels to be deemed foreign.

King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting Dhonies and small Craft from the Maldivi and Nicobar Islands as herein under provided, shall be deemed Foreign Vessels.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that Dhonies, Country Craft and other small Vessels, not brought into the Port of Calcutta by Pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the River Hoogly as shall be marked out by the Collector of Customs, with the sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and if any such Vessel shall anchor or moor in any other part of the River than as so marked out, and the Master or Person in charge thereof shall immediately upon being ordered so to do move his Vessel to the place marked, out he shall be liable to a fine of 100 Rs. to be adjudged by the Collector of Customs, and the Vessel or any part of its Equipment of Cargo may be seized and sold in satisfaction of such fine, and Goods shall be landed from such Vessels and put on board for Export according to such rules and at such places as shall be prescribed by the Collector of Customs, and Vessels of this description coming from Maldives, or from the Nicobar Islands, shall be considered as British Vessels.

Dhonies, &c. to be required to anchor in a particular part of the River.

Penalty if not moved to said Ghat when required 100 Rupees.

Vessel its Equipment or Cargo may be seized.

Dhonies, &c. from Maldives and Nicobars to be British Vessels.

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON BRITISH BOTTOMS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON FOREIGN BOTTOMS.
1	Bullion and Coin,...	Free,.....	Free,.....
2	Precious Stones and Pearls,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....
3	Grain and Pulse,...	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....
4	Horses and other Living Animals,...	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....
5	Ice,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....
6	Coal, Coke Bricks, Chalk and Stones,...	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British Possession,.....	Ditto,.....	3 per Cent.
8	Foreign Books,.....	3 per Cent.,..	6 per Cent.
9	Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possession,.....	3 per Cent.,..	6 per Cent.
10	Do. d., the produce or manufacture of any other place or country,.....	6 per Cent.,..	12 per Cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British Possession,.....	3 per Cent.,..	6 per Cent.
12	Metals, do. do., excepting Tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place,.....	6 per Cent.,..	12 per Cent.
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British Possession,.....	10 per Cent.,..	20 per Cent.
14	Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British Possession,.....	2 per Cent.,..	4 per Cent.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON BRITISH BOTTOMS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON FOREIGN BOTTOMS.
15	Do. the produce of any other place or country,.....	4 per Cent.,	8 per Cent.
16	Cotton & Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Twist, and Yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possession,.....	3½ per Cent.,	7 per Cent.
17	Do. the produce of any other place,.....	7 per Cent.,	11 per Cent.
18	Opium,.....	24 Rs. p. sr. of 80 Tolas, Rs. 3-4 p. md. of 80 Tolas per Seer,...	24 Rs. p. sr. of 80 Tolas, Rs. 3-4 p. md. of 80 Tolas per Seer,...
19	Salt,.....	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
20	Alum,.....	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
21	Camphor,.....	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
22	Cassia,.....	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
23	Cloves,.....	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
24	Coffee,.....	7½ per Cent.,	15 per Cent.
25	Coral,.....	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
26	Nutmegs and Mace,...	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
27	Pepper,.....	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
28	Rattans,.....	7½ per Cent.,	15 per Cent.
29	Tea,.....	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
30	Vermillion,.....	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
31	Wines and Liquors,...	10 per Cent.,	20 per Cent.
32	Spirits consolidated Duty including that levied heretofore through the Police of Calcutta,.....	9 As per Imperial Gallon,...	16 As per Imperial Gallon
	And the duty on Spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the Imperial Gallon.		
33	All Articles not included in the above enumeration,.....	3½ per Cent.,	7 per Cent.

And when the Duty is declared to be ad valorem it shall be levied on the Market value without deduction, and if the Collector of Customs shall see reason to doubt whether the Goods come from the Country from which they are declared to come by the Importer it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to call on the Importer, to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said Collector of the truth of the declaration, the Goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

And upon the Re-export by Sea of Goods imported, excepting Opium and Salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of Import as per Custom House Register, and the Goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, there shall be retained one eighth of the amount of Duty levied and the remainder shall be repaid as Drawback. And if Goods be re-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting Opium and Salt, in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply) there shall be no Import Duty levied thereon.

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon Goods Exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	EXPORTED ON BRITISH BOTTOMS.	EXPORTED ON FOREIGN BOTTOMS.
1	Bullion and Coin...	Free,.....	Free.....
2	Precious Stones and Pearls,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....
3	Books printed in India	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....
4	Horses and Living Animals,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....
5	Opium purchased at Government sales in Calcutta,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....
6	Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America or any British Possession in America,.....	Ditto,.....	8 as. p. md. of 80 Tolas to the Seer.
7	Ditto ditto exported to places other than above,.....	As. 8. p. md. of 80 Tolas p. Seer.	As. 16 p. md. of 80 Tolas to the Seer.
8	Sugar and Rum exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British Possession,.....	Free,.....	3 per Cent.,
9	Ditto exported to any other place,.....	3 per Cent.,	6 per Cent.
10	Grain and Pulse of all sorts,.....	1 Anna per bag not exceeding 2 mds. of 80 Tolas to the Seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags ½ Anna per maund.	2 As. per bag not exceeding 2 mds. of 80 Tolas to the Seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags 1 Anna per maund.
11	Indigo,.....	Rupers 3 p. md. of 80 Tolas to the Seer	Rs. 6 pr. md. of 80 Tolas to the Seer.
12	Lac Dye & Shell Lac,.....	4 per Cent.	8 per Cent.
13	Silk, Raw Filature,.....	3 as. p. Seer of 80 Tolas,	7 as. p. Seer of 80 Tolas.
14	Silk, Bengal Wound,.....	3 As. p. Seer of 80 Tolas,	6 As. p. Seer of 80 Tolas.
15	Tobacco,.....	4 As. per md.	8 As. pr. md.
16	All Country articles not enumerated or named above,.....	3 per Cent.,	6 per Cent.

And when the Duty is declared to be ad valorem the same shall be levied on the market value of the Article at the place of Export, without deduction.

And in setting for the Duties on Exports by sea credit shall be given for payment of Inland Customs Duty, and Drawback shall be allowed of any excess of Duty paid upon production of Ruwanas under the following Conditions, until the 1st April 1837 :

First—That the Goods shall be identified, and destination to the Port of Export proved in the usual manner.

Second—That the Ruwanas shall bear date before the 1st April, 1836, and the Goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof more than two years.

And after the said 1st April, 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall Drawback be allowed of any Inland Customs or Land Frontier Duty, paid at any Custom House or Cho'ee of the Jumna Frontier Line, or of Benares, except only upon the Article of Cotton Wool, covered by Ruwanas taken out at the Custom Houses of

the Western Provinces, and proved to have been destined for Export by Sea when passed out of those Provinces.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30TH MAY, 1836.

Under the powers conferred by the 6th Section of the Act No. XIV. of this year, the Governor of Bengal has fixed the Station of Kedjeree, in the River Hoogly, as the place beyond which no Vessel inward bound shall pass, until the Master and Commander shall have delivered a Manifest of the Cargo and Goods, laden therein drawn up in the form prescribed by Section 43, Regulation IX. 18 0, to the Pilot on board, in order that it may be forwarded to Calcutta in such manner as may be ordered by the Marine Board.

FUNCTIONARIES IN CHARGE OF SUBATHOO UNDER SUDDER DEWANY ADRAWLUT AT ALLAHABAD.

ACT No. XV. DATED JUNE 13.

It is hereby enacted, that the Functionary or Functionaries who are, or may be, appointed to the Political Charge of Subathoo and the other Territories annexed thereto, be placed under the Control and Superintendence in Civil Cases, of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Allahabad; and that such Control and Superintendence shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said Functionary or Functionaries may have received, or may hereafter receive from the Governor General of India in Council.

APPOINTMENT AND SUSPENSION OF VAKELS RESTS WITH THE COMMISSIONER.

ACT No. XVI. DATED JUNE 20.

I. And it is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of August, 1836, it shall be lawful for the Additional Government Commissioner appointed by Regulation IV. of 1833 of the Madras Code, to nominate for the approbation of the Provincial Court of the Centre Division, any person whom the said Commissioner may think fit to be a Vakeel in the office of the said Commissioner; and if the Provincial Court shall approve of such nomination, the person nominated shall be appointed a Vakeel in the office of the said Commissioner, and shall receive a sunnat of appointment on unstamped paper, duly authenticated by the said Commissioner.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioner to suspend any such Vakeel from his functions, but in every such case, the said Commissioner shall forthwith report such suspension and the grounds thereof to the said Provincial Court.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Provincial Court to dismiss any such Vakeel.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Commissioner shall frame with all convenient speed, a body of rules for the practice and remuneration of the Vakeels of his office, and shall submit the same to Court of Sudder Adawlut of Fort St. George, and that the said rules when approved by the said Court of Sudder Adawlut shall be of the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that no person not appointed a Vakeel in the manner directed by this Act, or under suspension, or after dismission, shall act as a Vakeel in the office of the said Commissioner.

**LAWS AND REGULATIONS TO BE IN FORCE
AT BEGUM SUMROO'S TERRITORIES.**

ACT No. XVII., DATED JUNE 20.

I. It is hereby enacted, that whenever the Governor General in Council shall order that any of the Territories which were lately held by the Begum Sumroo, and which lapsed to the East India Company on the 27th of January, 1836, shall be annexed to any District under the Government of the said Company, all Laws and Regulations now in force within such District, shall be in force in the Territories so annexed to such District.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the Criminal Courts shall not take cognizance of any offence committed in the said Territories previously to the 27th of January, 1836, unless specially empowered by the Governor General in Council so to do.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that no Court of Civil Judicature shall take cognizance of any claim within the said Territories, with respect to which claim a final decision may have been previously pronounced by any Court, which at the time of pronouncing such decision, was competent to pronounce such decision.

**CART AND HACKERY TO PAY TOLL AT
BHORE GHAUT.**

ACT No. XVIII., DATED SEPTEMBER 5.

I. It is hereby enacted, in modification of Section 1, Regulation IX. of 1830, of the Bombay Code, that from the 1st day of October next, every Labor Cart and every Labour Hackery, not having springs, and having wheels of less diameter than three feet six inches, and the tyres less in breadth than three inches, shall be subject at the Bhore Ghaut in passing to a Toll not exceeding half a rupee, if such Cart or Hackery be drawn by two Bullocks, and not exceeding a rupee, if such Cart or Hackery be drawn by four Bullocks.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the collection of Toll which by the second Section of the Regulation aforesaid, was placed under the Superintendence of the Collector of the Northern Konkan, shall from the said 1st day of October next, be under the Superintendence of such person as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall appoint.

III. Nothing in the foregoing Sections shall be construed as interfering with the right of Government to grant such exemption as may be deemed proper from payment of the prescribed Toll.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

ACT No. XIX., DATED SEPTEMBER 19.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the day of the passing of the Act any person may hold Capital Stock of the Bank of Bengal to an amount not exceeding 1,60,000 Company's Rupees, and that any existing Proprietor of Stock of the said Bank may subscribe for additional Stock of the said Bank in proportion to this interest, any restriction in the Charter of the said Bank contained notwithstanding.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the sum of 70 lacs of Sicca Rupees which is the increased Capital Stock of the said Bank shall, on or before the 1st of October, 1836, be made up by the Governor General of India in Council, to the sum of 75 lacs of Company's Rupees.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the said sum of 75 lacs of Company's Rupees shall, from the 1st day of October, 1836, be the Capital Stock of the said Bank, and shall be divided into 1875 Shares of 4,000 Company's Rupees each.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that 275 of the said Shares numbered from 1 to 275 inclusive, shall be the property of the Governor General of India in Council on behalf of the East India Company, and that the remaining 1,600 Shares numbered from 276 to 1875 inclusive shall be the property of those persons who on the said 1st of October, 1836, shall be Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the said Bank, and that every such Proprietor shall, for every sum of Sicca Rupees 3,750 of Stock of the said Bank held by him be entitled to one of the said Shares.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that on the 30th of September, 1836, the accounts of the Profits upon the Capital Stock of the said Bank as consisting of 50 lacs of Sicca Rupees, divided into 500 Shares, shall be wound up, and a dividend declared; and that from the 1st of October, 1836, holders of the new Shares of 1,000 Company's Rupees each shall be entitled of Shares in the profits of the Bank in proportion to their interest, and that the first Dividend on the said new Shares shall be declared on the 1st of January, 1837.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that if the subscription for any Shares shall not be paid up on or before the 1st October, such Shares shall become the property of the said Bank and shall be sold for the benefit of the said Bank, and the profits of such sale shall be added to the profits of the said Bank.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that Certificates shall be granted for the said Shares of 4,000 Company's Rupees each in the same manner in which Certificates have hitherto been granted for Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Bank, and that the said Shares of 4,000 Company's Rupees each shall be registered and shall be transferable and assignable in the same manner in which Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Bank have hitherto been.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Shares of 4,000 Company's Rupees each may be subdivided into Quarter Shares of 1,000 Company's Rupees each, and that such Quarter Shares may be assigned, transferred, and reunited in the same manner in which fractional parts of Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Bank have hitherto been assigned, transferred and reunited.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the said Bank shall from the 1st day of October, 1836, be entitled at their meetings to Vote according to the following scale :

1 Share of 4,000 Co.'s Rs. shall entitle to 1	Vote.
5 Shares,.....	2 Votes
10 "	3 "
15 "	4 "
20 "	5 "
30 "	6 "
40 "	7 "

**NO BUTWARA TO BE QUASHED BY THE
BOARD.**

ACT No. XX., DATED SEPTEMBER 19.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of October, 1836, so much of Clause 3, Section 111, Regulation XI. of 1822 of the Bengal Code, as provides that Joint Estates shall not be liable to Sale for arrears that may accrue during the progress of a Butwarra or partition until the expiration of the year within which the arrear may "become due"—be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said 1st day of October, 1836, no Butwarra while in progress

shall be quashed by the Board of Revenue, or by any officer invested with the powers of the said Board, except as hereinafter provided.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Board, or for any of the said Officers, to give six month's notice in writing of an intention to quash any Butwarra; and such notice shall be affixed at the Office of the Collector of the District and Moonsiff of the jurisdiction within which the lands under partition or part of those lands, may be situated; and if within six months after such notice, no party to the said Butwarra shall deliver to the said Collector a written declaration, that he the said party objects to the quashing of the said Butwarra, it shall be lawful for the said Board, or the said Officer to quash the said Butwarra.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every Butwarra which before the said 1st day of October, 1836, may have been quashed by the said Board or by any of the said Officers, shall be taken by all Courts to have been lawfully quashed.

GOVERNOR GENERAL MAY CREATE AND ALTER THE LIMITS OF ANY ZILLAHS.

ACT No. XXI., DATED SEPTEMBER 19.

It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of October, 1836, it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, by an Order in Council, to create new Zillahs in any part of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and to alter the limits of existing Zillahs.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

ACT No. XXII., DATED SEPTEMBER 26.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of November, 1836, Regulation VII. of 1810 of the Bengal Code, and also such parts of Regulation XVIII. of 1806 of the Bengal Code, as relate to the eastern canal, commonly called "Tolly's Nullah," which connects the River Hooghly with the Sunderbunds, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said first day of November, 1836, the Governor of Bengal shall be competent to prescribe the amount of toll, and the mode of levying the same on boats, rafts and floats which shall enter on, or pass out of, or through, either of the two lines of navigation hereinafter described—that is to say:—

1st. The Eastern Canal aforesaid from its entry into the Sunderbunds to its junction with the River Hooghly.

2d. The line made up of the Channel across the Salt-water Lake to Baminghatta, of the Canal leading from the Salt-water Lake to the Boitakhana Road, and of the new Circular Canal which connects the last mentioned Canal with the River Hooghly.

III. Provided always, that the aggregate amount of toll levied on account of the whole passage along either of the two lines aforesaid, or on account of entering into, or passing out of, either of the two lines aforesaid, shall in no case exceed one rupee and a half for every hundred maunds burden on any boat, or two annas for every timber, on every raft of timber, or four annas for every hundred bamboos, on every float of bamboos.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor shall be competent to fix a rate of rent to be levied on every boat which shall remain in any part of either of the lines aforesaid longer than two days for every

hundred maunds of burden, and on every raft of timber which shall so remain longer than one day for every ten timbers, and on every float of bamboos which shall so remain longer than one day, for every two hundred bamboos.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor shall be competent to appoint Officers for the collection of the tolls and rent herein after mentioned, and to confer on such Officers, for the purpose of preventing acts whereby either of the said lines of navigation may be obstructed, or whereby the banks along either of the said lines of navigation may be damaged, any or all the powers possessed by Magistrates in respect to navigable streams and rivers.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever wilfully causes any obstruction of either of the said lines of navigation, or any damage to the banks along either of the said lines of navigation, shall be punishable, on the conviction before the Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen days or fine to an amount not exceeding 50 rupees or both; and in default of payment of such fine, with additional imprisonment for fourteen days.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the notifications of the rates of toll and rent, and of the places of collection, and of all rules made by the said Governor under the authority given to him by this Act, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and exposed to public view of every toll-house, on either of the said lines in English, Persian and Bengallee tongues.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the toll or rent due in respect of any boat, raft, or float on either of the said lines, shall not be paid on demand, to an officer authorized by the said Governor to receive the same, it shall be lawful for such officer to seize such boat, raft or float, and the cargo thereof, and to detain the same, and if the said toll or rent shall have been paid upon any day before the tenth day after such seizure, then the said boat, raft, or float shall be released, or if not paid within the said ten days, it shall be lawful for such officer with the sanction, and under the directions of the Superintendent of Canals, to sell the property seized, or so much thereof as the said Superintendent shall direct for the purpose of satisfying the toll or rent which may be due, and also of defraying the expenses of seizure and detention; and in every such case, so much of the property seized which has not been sold, and so much of the price of the property sold, as is in excess of the sum necessary for satisfying the toll or rent which is due, and for defraying the expenses of seizure and detention, shall be returned to the owner of the boat, raft or float.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of any boat, raft or float, shall attempt to evade payment of the toll or rent due thereon, or shall resist a seizure made by the authority and under the circumstances hereinbefore described, such boat, raft or float and the cargo thereof, shall be forfeited to the Government under orders of the Superintendent, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue and police.

SUSPENDING FUNCTIONS OF CIVIL CRIMINAL, AND REVENUE AUTHORITIES AT GOOMSOOR AND SOORADA.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, 10TH OCT. 1836.

Resolution.—The Zemindarees of Goomsur and Soorada, in the District of Ganjam, have long been in a state of the utmost disorder and confusion. The revenue due to Government has for many years past been paid with great irregularity. The Zemindars have frequently been in a state of actual rebellion. The authority of Government has been openly resisted, and the most atrocious acts of violence and outrage have been

perpetrated by the Zemindars and their adherents. Although such measures as were consistent with the principles and provisions of the existing Regulations have, from time to time, been adopted by Government and by the local Authorities, with a view to the establishment of good order and permanent tranquillity in those Zemindarees, the attainment of that important object has been frustrated by peculiar obstacles arising from the nature of the country, the character of the inhabitants, and other special and local difficulties. The failure of all measures hitherto adopted under the existing laws to restore to tranquillity—the increasing prevalence of disorders which, if not speedily suppressed, may extend to the neighbouring estates, and the continued resistance opposed to the authority of Government have at length rendered it necessary that the ordinary functions of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the operation of the general Regulations should, for the present, be suspended in that part of the Districts of Ganjam, commonly known under the denomination of the Zemindarees of Goomsur and Soorada, and that a Commissioner should be appointed for those Zemindarees for the purpose of exercising such powers, and discharging such duties, as may be especially entrusted to him, under the instructions of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, with a view to the collection of the rents, the establishment of a Regular Police, and the restoration of public order and tranquillity—His Lordship in Council has therefore been pleased to direct that the following Act be passed, that it is hereby passed accordingly and promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. XXIII. DATED OCTOBER 10.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 15th day of November, 1836, the ordinary functions of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice, and of the constituted Revenue Authorities, as well as the operation of the whole of the existing Regulations, shall be suspended within the Zemindarees of Goomsur and Soorada, and shall continue to be so suspended until this Act shall be repealed, or until such time as the Governor in Council of Fort St. George shall, by an order in Council and proclamation, declare that the ordinary Regulations shall be again put in force within those Zemindarees.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to appoint a Commissioner for the said Zemindarees who shall exercise such powers as may be entrusted to him by the said Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and shall be guided in the discharge of his duties and functions by such instructions as he from time to time, shall receive from the said Governor in Council.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction of the Court of Circuit, or Court of Sudder Foudaree Adawlut in any case which may be depending before either of these Courts on the 15th day of November, 1836.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the Court of Circuit and Court of Sudder Foudaree Adawlut shall have Criminal Jurisdiction over every person whom the Commissioner in Goomsur and Soorada, under the instructions of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, may commit for trial, on the charge of any crime perpetrated before or during the operation of this act—and in all such cases, the Court of Circuit of Sudder Foudaree Adawlut shall be guided by the general Regulations in force.

CHANGING THE DESIGNATION OF NATIVE JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

ACT NO. XXIV. DATED OCTOBER 10.

I. It is hereby enacted, that the Officers who in the Regulations of the Presidency of Fort St. George are

designated as Native Judges and Native Criminal Judges, shall from the 1st day of November, 1836, be designated as Principal Sudder Ameens.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said 1st day of November, 1836, the Officers who in the Regulations of the Presidency of Bombay are designated as Native Judges, shall be designated as Principal Sudder Ameens; and the Officers who in the said last mentioned Regulations are designated as Principal Native Commissioners, shall be designated as Sudder Ameens, and the Officers who in the said last mentioned Regulations are designated as Junior Native Commissioners, shall be designated as Moonsiffs.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said 1st day of November, 1836, no person whatever shall by reason of place of birth or by reason of descent, be incapable of being a Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, within the Territories subject to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and of Bombay.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every British-born subject of the King, or descendant of such British-born subject, who shall be appointed a Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen or Moonsiff in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George or of Bombay, shall in respect of all acts done by him as such Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff be liable to the same proceedings as well Criminal as Civil, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the same tribunals, as if he were not of British birth or descent.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said 1st day of November, 1836, no person shall by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be exempted in any Civil proceeding from the jurisdiction of the Assistant Judges in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

WAREHOUSING PORTS.

ACT NO. XXV. DATED OCTOBER 31.

Government of Presidencies to declare Warehousing Ports. I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or Governor in Council of any Presidency, to declare any Port within the Territories of such Presidency a Warehousing Port.

Importers may then Warehouse. II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person who imports Goods in any such Warehousing Port to lodge such Goods in any Public Warehouse or any Private Warehouse licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

Making Application in Form A. annexed. III. And it is hereby enacted, that applications shall be made for the admission of such Goods into such Warehouses as aforesaid in the Form A. attached to this Act, and the said Form shall be signed by the Importer, Owner, or Consignee; and no Goods shall be lodged in any such Warehouse until they shall have been assessed for Customs Duty according to the Rules in force at the place of importation, and the Keeper of every such Warehouse shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Custom House Officers who shall have assessed the said Goods, deducting the wastage hereinafter allowed.

Goods first to be assessed for Customs Duty. Warehouse-keeper to be answerable for weight or gauge of the Custom House allowing for wastage.

Misdescription of Tala Goods or Packages to injury of revenue punishable by fine of ten times the loss.

Error of over-statement may be rectified before, not after entry into Warehouse.

Packages to the marked and numbered before reception into Warehouse.

Goods contained

When the duty exceeds 100 Rs. Bond may be executed for it in form B.

And Goods may then remain in Warehouse for fifteen months without demand of duty.

Bond to be for twice the Duty and to bear interest from the date of demand.

The Obligees to be bound for all Duties and Charges claimable on the Goods and for all Penalties.

But Collector to have power to proceed against the Goods or under the Bond at his option.

Goods Warehouse on account of which the duty or penalty may be

And to detain Goods and sell after ten days if the demand be not paid.

Proceeds of Sale to be written off on the Bond.

And surplus paid over to the Owner of the Goods.

No transfer to bar this process.

Penalty claimed thereon.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that when Goods shall be passed by tale or by package, every omission, or misdescription tending to injure the revenue, shall be an offence punishable with fine not exceeding ten times the greatest amount of duty which could have been lost to the Government in consequence of such omission or misdescription; and if Goods shall have been overstated in quantity or value, the error may be rectified prior to the lodging of the said Goods in such Warehouse as aforesaid, but not after the said Goods have been so lodged.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that no packages of Goods shall be admitted into any public or licensed Warehouse unless numbered and marked in plain and legible characters, with the initials of the Owner, Importer or Consignee, and with a description of them.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that upon Goods Warehouse under the provisions of this Act, when the Import Duty chargeable shall exceed the sum of one hundred Rupres, the Importer or Consignee shall be allowed to execute a Bond for the amount of duty chargeable in the Form hereunto annexed marked B; and when such have been executed, the Goods shall be allowed to remain in Warehouse for a period not exceeding fifteen months without being liable to the demand of Import Duty thereon. And the Bond to be taken under this Section shall be for twice the amount of Import Duty assessed on the Goods, and shall stipulate for interest to be payable from the date of the demand of any sum due on account of the Goods at such rate not exceeding six per cent. as shall be fixed by the Board or other controlling authority of Customs: And the party executing the same shall be bound thereby for the payment of all Duties and Charges that shall be claimable on account of the Goods, and of any penalties that may be incurred for violation of the Custom Laws in respect to the same.

VII. Provided, always, that if any Owner, Importer, or Consignee shall omit to pay any duty or penalty that may fall due, on account of Goods Warehouse under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs at his option either to proceed upon the Bond, or to cause such portion of the Goods on account of which the duty or penalty may be demanded as to him may seem fit to be detained in satisfaction; and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the Importer, Owner or Consignee) the Goods so detained shall be liable to be sold in satisfaction of the demand. And the proceeds of any sale so made of Goods so detained shall be written off upon the Bond in discharge thereof to the amount received less the charges of the sale; and if there be any surplus obtained from such sale beyond the amount demanded, such surplus shall be paid over to the Owner or Consignee of the Goods, and no transfer or assignment of Goods shall prevent the Collector from proceeding against the Goods in the manner above provided for, any demand of Custom Duties or Penalty claimed thereon.

After fifteen months the Board may renew the Bond for other fifteen months.

Goods re-landed from a Vessel put back may be Warehouse without Bond and re-shipped under the previous Settlement of Duties.

Exception.

Goods re-landed from a Vessel put back may be Warehouse without Bond and re-shipped under the previous Settlement of Duties.

Reserved Duty on re-export to be chargeable on removal of Goods for Shipment and Bonds to be cancelled on payment thereof.

at the time of lodging the Goods in Warehouse shall be deemed to have been discharged and be cancelled accordingly.

On removal otherwise than for re-export, or if not cleared in time full Import Duty to be levied with interest and charges.

And Collector may cause Goods to be sold in satisfaction if not paid in ten days.

Bond in suit, or at his option by causing the Goods, or any sufficient portion thereof, to be sold in satisfaction of the demand.

Removal of Goods to be noted in the Bond with particulars.

made shall specify the quantity and description of Goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, and name of the person removing them, and to number and date of the Export Pass under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea: And of the Import Pass or Order if removed for exportation and the amount of duty paid.

VIII. And it is hereby provided, that if at the end of fifteen months the Owner or Consignee of Goods shall desire to keep them in Warehouse for a further period, the Board or other controlling authority of Customs shall be competent to permit him so to keep them for a like further period not exceeding fifteen months, on the Bonds being renewed by the parties applying for the same.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a Vessel after having cleared from the Port shall return, and the Owners, Agents, or Shippers of the Cargo of such Vessel or any part thereof, shall desire to land the same for re-export, such Goods shall be admitted to Warehouse, and being so declared and registered, re-export may be made thereof under the previous Settlement for Duty, unless the bottom in which the re-export is made be one on account of which the Goods are chargeable with increased Duty, in which case the Goods shall be chargeable only with the difference, and no Bond shall be taken on account of Duties for such re-landed Goods unless the Goods should be liable to duty on being passed through the Custom House for Importation.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the re-exportation by Sea of Goods Imported and Warehouse under Bond for the Duty as provided in this Act within the period during which such Goods are by this Act permitted to continue in Warehouse, and upon payment of all reserved Duty which may be due on account of such Goods and of any charges or penalties that may have been incurred on account of the Goods, the Bond executed at the time of lodging the Goods in Warehouse shall be deemed to have been discharged and be cancelled accordingly.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any goods lodged in Warehouse in the manner aforesaid shall be removed or taken from the Warehouse otherwise than for exportation by sea, or if the Goods be not cleared from the Warehouse and export at the expiration of the time during which such Goods are permitted by this Act to remain in Warehouse, the Collector of Customs shall demand the full amount of Import Duty chargeable thereon, and any charges or penalties that may have been incurred. And if the amount so claimed be not paid within ten days from the date of the demand, the Collector of Customs shall be entitled to realize the same either by putting in Bond in suit, or at his option by causing the Goods, or any sufficient portion thereof, to be sold in satisfaction of the demand.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any Goods Warehouse and Bonded as aforesaid shall be removed from any public or licensed Warehouse, the Collector of Customs shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the Bond, and every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of Goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, and name of the person removing them, and to number and date of the Export Pass under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea: And of the Import Pass or Order if removed for exportation and the amount of duty paid.

And the same particular to be registered in the Register of Bonds.

When Registers show all the Bonded Goods have been cleared out, Bond to be cancelled.

And returned to the Obligor.

cannot the Bond be cancelled to the Parties who shall have executed or who shall be authorized to receive the same.

The Custom House Godowns and other Government Godowns to be Public Warehouses.

These to be under the Collector or Warehouse-keeper's key.

Goods, their reception into and delivering from the Warehouses.

Board to determine what Goods are to be receivable into Public Warehouses, and the terms and rates of Warehouse rent or hire. Table of Rates to be exposed conspicuously.

Owners to have access to their Warehoused Goods, attended by a Custom House Officer during business hours.

of Customs or to the Warehouse-keeper for the purpose.

Expenses of carriage, packing, &c. are to be borne by the Owners.

And to be retained as Customs Duties.

Still for the same purpose.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that a Register shall be kept of all Bonds entered into for Customs Duties on Goods Warehoused as aforesaid, and entry shall be made in the said Register of all particulars prescribed in the preceding Section of this Act, as to be noted on the Bond, and when the Register shall show that the entire quantity of the Goods covered by any Bond has been withdrawn from Warehouses either through Importation and the payment of Duties, or through re-exportation by Sea, and payment of the reserve Duties upon such re-export, it shall then be competent to, and be the duty of the Collector of Customs to, as discharged in full, and to deliver it so cancelled to the Parties who shall have executed or who shall be authorized to receive the same.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that the Warehouses of the Custom House, together with such other Building as shall be directed by the Governor in Council or Governor of the Presidency or Settlement, shall be Public Warehouses for the reception of Goods under the provisions of this Act. And every Public Warehouse shall be under the lock and key of the person whom the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency shall appoint to be keeper of such Warehouse; and such Keeper shall be responsible for all duties connected with the charge of Goods, their reception into and delivering from the Warehouses.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that the Board or other controlling authority of Customs shall determine what goods shall be admitted into every Public Warehouse in what manner and on what terms, and shall from time to time fix rates of hire for every Public Warehouse or for the custody of Goods therein, and a Table of the Rates so fixed shall be placed in a conspicuous part of every such Warehouse.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Owners or Consignees of Goods lodged in a Public or Licensed Warehouse under this Act, or their Agents, shall have access to their Goods at any time within the hours of business in the presence of a Custom House Officer who shall be deputed to accompany them upon their making application in writing to the Collector of Customs or to the Warehouse-keeper for the purpose.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the expenses of carriage, packing, and stowage of Goods on their reception into or removal from a Warehouse shall, if paid by the Collector or Warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the Goods, and be defrayed by the Owners or Consignees in like manner as the Customs Duties before the Goods are removed. And if the Goods be lodged in a Public Warehouse the Owners or Consignees shall further pay monthly the Rent and Warehouse Dues on, or within a full or within a certain time, the Collector or Warehouse Keeper for

And if not paid in ten days Goods may be sold in satisfaction.

Collector not answerable for loss by fire or other accident, nor for damage.

Customs or Warehouse Keeper any compensation for any loss that may occur while the Goods are passed into or out of the Warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless such loss or injury shall be proved to have been occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the Warehouse Keeper, or his Officers, or of the Officers of Customs.

Wastage to be allowed as per Table.

and the Import Duty shall be settled on the quantities registered at the time of Importation, Wastage at these rates notwithstanding.

Table of Wastage to be allowed upon Goods when applied to be removed either from Public or Private Licensed Warehouses.

Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage.	
Alkali,	5 per cent.	
Alum,	3 "	
Aromatic Seeds, {	Anise,	3 "
	Coriander,	3 "
	Cumin,	3 "
	Calizerah,	3 "
	Cardamums, ...	3 "
	Jowar,	3 "
Beetlenut,	7 1/2 "	
Brimstone,	3 "	
Camphor,	2 "	
Coffee,	5 "	
Copperas or Green Vitriol,	5 "	
Cotton Wool,	2 "	
Dry Ginger,	10 "	
Gums & Drugs, not otherwise specified	3 "	
Iron wrought Bars,	3 "	
Indigo,	5 "	
Kutch or Lera Japonica,	3 "	
Lac, Lake Suck and Seed,	3 "	
Long Pepper, and Long Pepper Root	3 "	
Oils, Essential and Fragrant,	8 "	
Resin or Dammer,	7 1/2 "	
Sago,	4 "	
Sugar,	4 "	
Salt Petre,	4 "	
Soap,	3 "	
Silk,	5 "	
Spices, {	Cloves,	8 "
	Cinnamon,	2 "
	Cassia,	2 "
	Mace,	3 "
	Pepper,	6 "
	Pimento or Allspice,	2 "
Tobacco, unprepared,	5 "	
Turpentine,	8 "	
Tutenagus,	2 "	

Wine and Spirits in Casks—a deduction for wastage of 10 per cent, shall be allowed at the time of delivery received into Warehouses.

Board may license any Private Warehouse.

License to be revocable at pleasure unless otherwise stipulated,

stipulated in the

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Board or other Controlling Authority of Customs shall have power to license Warehouses belonging to private persons for the reception of Goods with duty bonded under the rules of this Act in like manner as prescribed for public Warehouses, and every License so granted to a private Warehouse shall be liable to be revoked at pleasure by the Board or other Controlling Authority of Customs, unless otherwise specifically

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that applications for Licenses for private Warehouses shall be drawn up in the Form marked C, annexed to this Act, and shall specify the particulars therein stated and the situation of the Warehouses, and their distances respectively from the Custom House in English Yards.

Collector or Warehouse Keeper to have access to all Licensed Warehouses for himself and his Officers.

Proprietors refusing admittance

Subject to penalty of 1000 Rs. and withdrawal of License.

Bonds for Duty to be put in suit seven days after notice of such penalty or of withdrawal of License

If Goods be found deficient beyond the usage allowance at time of delivery from Warehouse.

Owner to forfeit ten times the Duty on the deficiency.

If found excessive ten times the Duty to be paid on the excess.

And Goods to be detained till paid.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Collector of Customs or other Warehouse Keeper shall have access for himself, or for any Officer he may depute for the purpose, to any private Warehouse licensed as above. And if the Proprietor thereof shall not open the same when required, or shall refuse to admit the Collector or Warehouse Keeper, or the Officer of either, upon demand made, at any time within the hours of business at the Port, the Proprietors of the Warehouse shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one Thousand Rupees, further to have the License for the Warehouse cancelled and withdrawn, and all Bonds executed for Duty chargeable upon Goods therein deposited, shall be one due and be put in suit for the levy of the Duty and other demands of Customs, after seven days shall have passed from the date when the Collector of Customs or Warehouse Keeper shall give notice of any License being withdrawn.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that if Goods lodged in a Private Warehouse shall be found to be deficient at the time of delivery therefrom beyond the allowance for wastage prescribed in the Table annexed to Section XVIII of this Act, the Owner or Consignee or other Party who may have lodged the Goods in the Warehouse shall be liable to the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, forfeit to Government a sum equal to ten times the Duty chargeable on the quantity of Goods deficient, and if Goods be found to exceed the registered quantity such excess, unless similarly accounted for, shall be charged with ten times the ordinary Duty thereon, and when any penalty shall be incurred under this section, the Goods shall not be removed until the same is paid.

Collection of Customs may issue Warrant for breaking packages to search and examine Goods.

When re-packed to be sealed.

And seal not to be re-broken without sanction of Board.

Except under application from Proprietor.

Then to be re-sealed

Goods to be stamped on reception into or delivery from Warehouse.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Collector of Customs shall have authority at any time to issue this Warrant or written Order, and to cause any goods or Packages lodged in a public or private Warehouse to be opened and weighed, or otherwise examined as he may direct. And after Goods shall have been so opened or examined he shall cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as to him may seem fit, and when Goods shall have been so sealed or marked (after examination) they shall not be again opened without permission from the Board, or other controlling Authority of Customs, except when the Proprietor or Consignee shall apply to have them opened, and in every such case, the Packages shall be again sealed or marked as before.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when Goods shall be received into Warehouse, or shall be removed therefrom, the Packages shall be stamped, with a conspicuous seal or stamp containing the words

Warehoused and Duty Bonded.

or

Delivered for Exportation.

or

Removed for Importation.

The stamp not to be removed or effaced without sanction of Collector.

Under Penalty of five hundred Rupees on conviction before a Magistrate

But Owners may be allowed by the Collector to take samples.

Goods not to be removed from Warehouse without being passed through the Custom House.

If a Package be broken Duty to be levied on all the Goods contained herein.

accordingly as the Goods may be received or removed for one or other purpose; and any person who shall remove or efface a stamp or seal, affixed by an Officer of Customs, or who shall change the outer cover of any package so marked, or change the contents thereof while Goods are in Warehouse, without giving notice and obtaining permission of the Collector of Customs, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of five hundred Rupees upon conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of Peace of the place. Provided however that the Owners and Consignees of Goods shall be at liberty to take out samples of their Goods of such limited quantity as shall be deemed by the Collector of Customs reasonable and proper.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that no Goods shall be removed from any Warehouse except under application to the Collector of Customs for the Goods to be passed for Export or for Importation in like manner as for other Goods passed through the Custom House, or for removal to another Warehouse as prescribed in section XXVIII. of this Act.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Owner or Consignee of Goods shall in any way break a Package for removal of any part of the Goods, the entire duty shall be levied for all the Goods contained therein.

Applications for removal of goods to be made in Form D.
" And twenty-four hours Notice to be given of removal."

Goods may be removed from one Warehouse to another—Application being made in Form E.

answered, furnishing the information specified, and filling up the columns left blank in the said Form, with all the particulars therein contained.

No Duty to be levied on Goods destroyed by fire or other accident; and if damaged, Duty to be levied on the damaged value.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that if Goods Warehoused and Bonded for Duty shall be destroyed by fire or other accident, no Duty shall be chargeable thereon, provided that if they be destroyed in a private Warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Collector of Customs or Warehouse-keeper, within forty-eight hours of the discovery of the accident. And if Goods when lodged in Warehouse shall receive damage, they shall be assessed for Duty according to their actual value and Bond for the same executed for the unexpired term of Warehousing.

Penalties under this Act to be adjudged by the Collector of Customs.

Subject to confirmation by the Board or superior authority of Customs.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE RECEPTION
OF GOODS IMPORTED BY SEA IN WARE-
HOUSES.**

To the Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

總主編

Please to order the reception into the Government
(or Private Warehouse of Mr. A. B. situate at
and Licensed by No.

Goods, being of the growth or manufacture of (place to be stated), and arrived from (Port or place to be mentioned) on the (British or other) Ship

whereof is Computed
 the Duty upon which Goods has been adjusted in
 the manner hereafter specified.

[illegible]

(Date) _____
(Signed) (By the Owner, Agent, or Consignee of the Goods.) _____

B.
FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY.

Know all Men by these Presents, that we
now of Calcutta, at Fort William, in the
Province of Bengal, in the East Indies,
and of the same place, are
jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto the
East India Company in the sum of
Rs. to be paid to the said East India
Company, or their certain Attorney, Agent, Successors
or Assigns, for which payment well and truly to be
made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves and each
of us, and our respective Heirs, Executors, Administra-
tors and Representatives, by these presents; sealed
with our respective Seals dated the
day of in the
Christ and the said year of
for themselves, and each of them and their re-
spective Heirs and Representatives, covenant and agree,
that in case of dispute touching the matter of this Obliga-
tion, or the Condition thereof, the same may be heard
and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature at

[illegible]

Now the Condition of the Obligation is such, that if
the above bounden (the Principal)
his or their Heirs, Executors, Administrators,
Representatives or Assigns, shall, in all things,
well and truly observe and keep all and singular the
Rules prescribed in Act No. XXV. of 1836, to be ob-
served and kept by the Owners, Importers or Com-
missioners of Goods bonded and warehoused, and by the per-
sons obtaining permission to bond and warehouse Goods
under the provisions thereof. And if the said

(the Principal) his No. dated by (me or by Messrs. B. and Co., whose certificate of the transfer of the Goods is herewith annexed.)

(or their if more than one) Heirs, Executors, Administrators, Representatives, or Assigns, do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the Collector of Customs for the time being for the Port of all such Dues, whether of Customs or of lawful Charges as shall be due, or demandable upon the said Goods, or on account of Penalties incurred in respect to them at or before the expiration of fifteen months, from the date of these presents, or before or at the expiration of such further time as the Board of Customs shall allow in that behalf together with Interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per Annum from the date of demand thereof being made by the said Collector of Customs in writing. And further, if the said Goods after being so warehoused, or any part thereof, shall not within the term so fixed or to be enlarged, be removed from the said Public (or Licensed) Godowns, or in case the said Goods or any part thereof shall be removed from the said Public (or Licensed) Warehouse at any time within the said term either for Importation or for Exportation by Sea, then, and in such case, if the full amount of all such Duties, Charges and Penalties as may be payable or demandable as aforesaid, shall have been first paid and satisfied on the whole quantity of the said Goods;—then this Obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of the said several Conditions, or any of them, the same to be in full force and virtue. Sealed and delivered, &c.

C.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO OBTAIN LICENSE FOR PRIVATE WAREHOUSES.

To the Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to submit to the Board of Customs (or other Controlling Authority of Customs) my request to be furnished with a License under Act No. XXV. of 1836 for a Warehouse situate at and about the distance of yards from the Custom House, the dimensions and other particulars of the Godown are stated below, and the same is intended for the reception of all Goods as a general Store House. (or as the case may be (the period of License not to exceed (mention the time for which period).)

Particulars of Godown.

Length, Feet, Inches,.... } Dry, airy, well flued,
Breadth, ditto ditto, } and puccah built, can
Height, ditto ditto, } contain with perfect safe-
ty and convenience about
tons of Goods.

The same being my own property (or the property of from whom I have engaged the same on a lease of).

(Signed)

(By the Applicant.)

D.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM WAREHOUSE.

To the Collector of Government Customs.

Sir,

Please to order to be passed from the (Government or Private) Warehouse of Messrs. A. and Co. situate at (and Licensed under Act No. XXV. of 1836 by No. dated) the undermentioned Goods intended for Exportation by Sea on the British Ship Captain bound to or for internal consumption; or to be consigned to (any Station in the interior as the case may be) the same having been entered in the Books of your Office for the said Warehouse, under

Marks and Numbers of Cases. B. & Co. (Name of the Goods.) No. 1 to 4. ☐ ☒ ☒ ☐ Sealed. "Warehoused for Exportation."

Four Cases of (name of Goods).....
1 Case, Box, Bale, or Parcel, containing (here insert the quantity in each case).....
1 Ditto.....
1 Ditto.....
1 Ditto.....
Four (Cases, Boxes, Bales, or Parcels) containing (total contents to be here stated).....

Custom House value of the above, Rupees and pence to receive the amount of Duty bonded for the said Goods, by Bond No. dated , allowing Drawback for exportation on British Bottom (or as the case may be.)

(Signed) (Either by the Owner, Agent, or Consignee of the Goods.)

E.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM ONE WAREHOUSE TO ANOTHER, DURING THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THE INDULGENCE OF WAREHOUSING MAY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED.

To the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to permit the Removal of the undermentioned Goods from the (Government or other Licensed) Warehouse, to (the Warehouse into which the removal is intended to be made, must here be distinctly described) for the unexpired period of Warehousing due on the Goods, the same having been originally entered by virtue of Act No. XXV. of 1836 in the Books of the Warehouse Department, under No. , dated , for 15 Months (or such other period as may have been allowed to be here stated) under all the Obligations and conditions which, at present, attached to the Goods.

Marks and Numbers of Packages.	Description of Packages and of Goods.	Contents of Packages.	Rate of value of Goods.	Amount of value of Goods as entered in Custom House Books.	Rate of Duty chargeable or paid upon the Goods.	Name of the Persons by whom Goods first passed into Warehouse.

Note.—If the Goods to be removed shall have been sold or transferred, by the Original Proprietor or Agent, a Certificate of such Sale or transfer shall accompany the application.

(Signed) (By the Owner, Agent, or Consignee of the Goods.)

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ACT No. XXVI. DATED NOVEMBER 7.

I. It is hereby enacted, that as often as the Governor General of India, or the Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, or the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P., shall pass through any part of the Territories of the East India Company attended by a Camp, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, by an Order in Council, to appoint a Superintendent of the Police of such Camp.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that with respect to all Offences committed in any such Camp, or on the line of march between the Stations of any such Camp, such Superintendent shall have concurrent Criminal jurisdiction with the Magistrate of the Zillah or City within which such Offence shall have been committed.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that as often as the said Superintendent shall by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the preceding Clause, commit any person for trial before the Sessions Court, or sentence any person to imprisonment, it shall be lawful for the said Superintendent to transmit such person, to the Magistrate of the Zillah or City where the Camp shall then be, with a copy of the commitment or sentence, under the hand of him the said Superintendent, and the said Magistrate shall give effect to such commitment or sentence.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all Officers subordinate to the Magistrate of the Zillah or City where such Camp shall be, shall be assisting to the said Superintendent in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by this Act, in the same manner as they are bound to be assisting to the said Magistrate.

ACT No. XXVII. DATED NOVEMBER 7.

I. It is hereby enacted, that Regulation V. of 1817, of the Madras Code, entitled a Regulation for providing a succession of Hindoos and Mahomedans duly qualified to be employed as Law Officers and as Vakeels in the Courts of Adawlut under the Presidency of Fort St. George, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that Candidates for the situation of Vakeel in the Courts of Adawlut under the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall in future be appointed under the Provisions of Section III. Regulation XIV. of 1816, and that the qualifications of Candidates for the situation of Law Officers be ascertained by examination before the Law Officers of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, with reference to the Provisions of Section III. Regulation VI. of 1802, and Clause 2, Section III. Regulation VII. of 1822.

ACT No. XXVIII. DATED NOVEMBER 7.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of December 1836, no Assessment made by the Justices of the Peace for the Presidency of Fort St. George under the authority of the Act of Parliament of the 33 Geo. III. Cap. 52, shall be levied until the same shall have been approved by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an Order in Council, to exempt any District, or portion of a District, from payment of any such Assessment.

ACT No. XXIX. DATED NOVEMBER, 14.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of December 1836, it shall be competent to the Court of

Sudder Adawlut of Fort St. George, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to augment or diminish at discretion, the number of Sudder Ameens within that Presidency.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that such parts of any of the Regulations in force as authorize the Registers of the Zillah Courts and Sudder Ameens within the Presidency of Fort St. George, to receive any fee or commission for judicial duties performed by them, be repealed. Provided always, that this rule shall not be construed to prohibit the receipt of fees for the Registry of Deeds.

ACT No. XXX. DATED NOVEMBER 14.

I. It is hereby enacted, that whoever shall be proved to have belonged, either before or after the passing of this Act, to any gang of Thugs either within or without the Territories of the East India Company, shall be punished with imprisonment for life with hard labor.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that every person accused of the offence made punishable by this Act, may be tried by any Court which would have been competent to try him if his offence had been committed within the Zillah where that Court sits, any thing to the contrary in any Regulation contained notwithstanding.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that no Court shall, on a trial of any person accused of the offence made punishable by this Act, require any Futwa from any Law Officer.

ACT No. XXXI. DATED NOVEMBER 28.

It is hereby enacted, that the provisions of Regulation IV. of 1831, of the Madras Code, relating to Grants of Money or Land Revenue made by the British Government, shall be extended to all similar grants within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, which having been made by any Native Government, have been confirmed or continued by the British Government.

ACT No. XXXII. DATED NOVEMBER 28.

I.—It is hereby enacted, that if any person after the first day of December 1836, lands or attempts to land in any part of the Territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal any Sugar which is not the growth of a British possession into which Foreign Sugar cannot be legally imported, such Sugar shall be seized and confiscated by the Collector of the Customs or by any other Officer thereunto authorized by the Governor of the said Presidency, unless the district in which such Sugar is landed or in which an attempt has been made to land such Sugar be a district in which the Governor General of India in Council has authorised the importation of such Sugar.

II.—And it is hereby enacted, that if any Owner of Sugar the produce of any Territories, or duly authorized Agent of such Owner, desires to obtain a Certificate of origin from the Collector or Assistant Collector of the Land or Custom Revenue of any district within the said Territories, or from any other Officer appointed by the Governor General of India in Council, to give such Certificates, such Owner or Agent shall, in the presence of the Officer from whom he desires to obtain such Certificate, make and subscribe a Declaration in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked A.

III.—And it is hereby enacted, that if the district be one into which the Governor-General of India in

Council has not by any order authorized the importation of Foreign Sugar or of Sugar the growth of any British Possession into which Foreign Sugar can be legally imported, the Officer before whom such a Declaration as is aforesaid shall have been made, shall grant under his hand and seal to the Declarant a Certificate in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked B.

IV.—And it is hereby enacted, that every person who intends to ship Sugar from any place within the said Territories for any part of the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to produce to the Collector of Customs at that place, or to any other Officer who may have been appointed by the Governor General of India in Council to act on such occasions in place of the Collector of Customs, a Certificate such as is above described, and also in the presence of the Officer to whom he has so produced such Certificate to make and subscribe a Declaration in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

V.—And it is hereby enacted, that the Officer to whom such a Certificate shall have been so produced, and before whom a Declaration in the last mentioned form shall have been so made and subscribed, shall grant to the person who has made the last mentioned Declaration a Certificate in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked D.

VI.—And it is hereby enacted, that any person who shall in making any Declaration under the authority of this Act, knowingly affirm an untruth, shall on conviction thereof before such Court as would be competent to try such person for perjury, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

SCHEDULES.

A.

I, A. B., solemnly declare that all the Sugar hereunder described is to the best of my knowledge and belief the produce of the district of _____.

Description of the Sugar to which the Declaration relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of Packages.

(Signed) A. B.

The day of 18 .

B.

I, C. D., Collector of Land Revenue (or Collector of Custom Revenue or being an Officer appointed by the Governor General of India in Council to act in this behalf) for the district of _____, do hereby in conformity with the provisions of Act No. XXXII. of 1836, grant this Certificate under my hand and seal that the Sugar hereunder described is of the produce of the district of _____, and that the importation of Foreign Sugar and of Sugar the growth of any British Possessions into which Foreign Sugar can be legally imported is prohibited in the said district of _____.

Description of the Sugar to which this Certificate relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of the Packages.	Name of the Declarant on whose declaration the certificate is given.

L. S. (Signed) C. D.

C.

I, E. F., Shipper of the Sugar hereinunder described, solemnly declare that all the Sugar hereinunder described, is to the best of my knowledge and belief the same Sugar to which the Certificate now produced by me relates.

Description of the Sugar to which the Declaration relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of Packages.	Name of Ship in which the Sugar is shipped or to be shipped.	Name of the Master of the Ship.

(Signed) E. F.

D.

I, G. H., Collector of Customs, (or being an Officer appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council to act in this behalf) for the port of _____, certify under my hand and seal, that there has been produced to me by E. F. the Shipper of the Sugar hereinunder described, a Certificate under the hand and seal of C. D., Collector of Land Revenue, (or Collector of Customs Revenue, or being an Officer appointed by the Governor General of India in Council to act in this behalf) for the district of _____, in the Territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which Certificate certifies that the said Sugar is of the produce of the said district, and that the importation of Foreign Sugar or Sugar the growth of any British Possession into which Foreign Sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited in the said district.

Description of the Sugar to which this Certificate relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of Packages.	Name of the Ship.	Name of the Master of the Ship.

L. S. (Signed) G. H.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL. GENERAL REGISTER.

1836.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, DEC. 7, 1835.

Lieut. F. Davidson, of the 66th Regt. N. I. now on the personal Staff of the Governor of Bombay, is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Major J. Moffatt assumed charge of the duties of Resident in the Persian Gulf on the 24th of September last.

Lieut. J. H. Lumely, of the 6th Regt. N. I., is appointed an Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the suppression of Thuggee, vice Ensign Russell, deceased.

Captain Richard Budd, of the 24th Regt. Madras N. I., is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to confer the titles of Rajah and Bahadur on Bejar Gostind Sing of Patna.

DECEMBER 11.

The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to confer on Faiz Ali Khau, of Deetach, the following titles, which are the same as those borne by his deceased Father, Nawab Faiz Mohammed Khau, viz. Nawab Asad Daulat Khau's Ali Akbar (Faiz Ali Khau) Bahadur, Nazim of Jung.

Captain J. D. Stokes, of the 5th Regt. Madras N. I., to be Resident at Mysore, on the reduced consolidated allowance of £3,000 Captain's super per annum, in succession to Lieut. Col. Fraser. This appointment to take effect from the date of Lieut. Col. Fraser's appointment by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George to the Residency of Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut. Col. Cobbin, the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, to be also Commissioner for the duties of Jung, in succession to Lieut. Col. Fraser.

DECEMBER 21.

Mr. J. Rex, Resident at Indore, has obtained one month's leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 1st proximo.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Walker, of the Bombay Establishment, is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

DECEMBER 29.

Ensign Walter Caddell, of the 85th Regt. N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

The nomination by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bombay, of Lieutenant J. Hale, of the 24th N. I. to officiate as an Assistant under the General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee in Western Malwa and Gujarat during the absence of Captain O'Hanlon, has been confirmed.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Fawar Shippey, of the Civil Service, reported his return from furlough on the 9th instant, and is assigned to the Bengal Presidency.

DECEMBER 23.

Messrs. J. A. Cragie and H. S. Oldfield, of the Civil Service, reported their return from furlough, the former on the 11th and the latter on the 18th instant, and are assigned to the Agra Presidency.

Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins, of the Civil Service, reported his return from furlough on the 18th instant, and is assigned to the Bengal Presidency.

Mr. R. B. Garrett, of the Civil Service, reported his return from England on the 15th instant.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, DEC. 9.

Mr. R. B. Berney, Resident of Junagpore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 10th instant.

DECEMBER 19.

Mr. R. V. Tulloh, Civil Auditor, has obtained leave of absence for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe.

Mr. C. Frower, Collector of Calcutta, is appointed to take charge of the office of Civil Auditor, and to succeed eventually on the departure of Mr. Tulloh. The office of Collector of Calcutta held by Mr. Frower, will be abolished from the same date, and its duties will be annexed to the Office of Collector of the Twenty four Pargannahs.

LAW DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, DEC. 7.

The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq., one of the Gentlemen nominated by His Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court, to be Sheriff of Calcutta during the ensuing year.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, DEC. 29.

The undersigned Gentlemen having, at the request of Government, formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of enquiring into the state of the Indian Jails, and of preparing an improved plan of Prison Discipline, the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that all public officers pay prompt attention to any requisitions which may be made to them by order of the Committee, in connexion with the above subject.

The Honorable H. Shakespear, Esq., President; The Honorable Sir E. R. B. ; The Honorable F. B. Macartney Esq., The Honorable Sir J. P. Grant; The Honorable Sir B. H. Malcom; C. H. Cameron, Esq.; J. M. Macleod, Esq.; G. W. Anderson, Esq.; R. B. B. ; Esq. D. McFarlan, Esq.; J. P. Grant, Esq. Junior Member and Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1835.

Mr. N. H. Hathorn in office, until further orders, as a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge of Zillah Midnapore.

Mr. W. Taylor to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. W. J. Allen to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, with authority to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district.

Mr. R. F. Hodgson to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Bhargulpore Division, and stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. William Bell to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Lall Oodit Pershaht Sing to be Deputy Collector in Patna.

Syud Nadir Ally to be ditto ditto in Behar.

Mirza Aka Nawab to be ditto ditto in ditto.

Rades Ooruman to be ditto ditto in Chittagong.

Lalshenkant Dutt to be ditto ditto in ditto.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. T. R. Davidson, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Shahabad, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. T. Sandys will conduct the current duties of his office.

Mr. J. McCosh, Assistant Surgeon of the Civil Station of Coochabaty, from the 1st to the 20th January next, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th September last, to enable him to join his station.

Mr. D. W. Fraser, Assistant Collector of the Pilgrim Tax at Gylah, for two months, on private affairs.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to officiate until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, in the room of Mr. Allen.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their station.

Mr. William Blant, a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewany and Nizamat Adawlut, for one month, on private affairs.

DECEMBER 5.

Mr. J. A. Fringle, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division, to remain at the Presidency, for two months, preparatory to his making application to retire to England.

DECEMBER 8.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. Wigram Money to officiate, until further orders, as Special Commissioner under Regulation III of 1828, of the Moorshedabad Division, in the room of Mr. C. R. Barwell. Mr. W. J. H. Money will conduct the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge of Beerbhoom, in the room of Mr. Money, until further orders.

Mr. H. Nisbet to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Bhagulpore Division, on Mr. C. Harding's availing himself of the leave granted to him on the 24th ultimo for one year, from the 1st February next. Mr. G. G. Macintosh will, on Mr. Nisbet's vacating his present office, conduct the current duties of the Civil and Session Judge of Purneah, until further orders.

Mr. W. Travers to be Deputy Collector of Bhanganipore, in addition to his appointment of the same grade at Monghyr.

Mr. C. Steer to officiate as Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton has been vested with full powers under Regulations VII. of 1822, IX. of 1825, and IX. of 1833, in the Districts of Monghyr and Bhagulpore, in order to conduct of detached settlements.

Shomjah Aleem Oolla Khan to be Deputy Collector in Zillah Theroot.

The following officers have leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. James Shaw, Civil and Session Judge of Tipperah, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. W. S. Alexander will conduct the current duties of the above office until Mr. Allen join the Station, on Mr. Shaw's return.

Mr. A. Grose, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, for six weeks, to proceed to the handheads, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 6th October last.

Captain T. Fisher, Superintendent of Cachar, for two months, from the 20th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Lieutenant P. Mahowood will conduct the current duties of the above office during the absence of Captain Fisher.

Mr. W. S. Dicken, Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Station of Balasore, for twenty days, in extension of the leave granted to him for one month, from the 23d of October last.

Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Station of Rajshahy, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. J. Pagan, Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Station of Rangpoor, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th October last.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the Provisions of Act VII. of 1832, to transfer from the Commissioner of Circuits for the Division of Patna to the

Session Judges of Patna and Behar, and the officiating Session Judge of Shahabad, the whole of the duties connected with Criminal Justice, appertaining to their respective jurisdictions.

DECEMBER 15.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. J. Lewis to be Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828 for the District of Sylhet.

Mr. E. A. Samuella to officiate until further orders, as Magistrate of Zillah Houghly in the room of Mr. Gilmore.

Mr. F. Skirwith to officiate until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Zillah Burdwan.

Mr. J. E. Tores to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division, with authority to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Furreedpore.

Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, Adjutant to the Arakan Local Battalion, to officiate as a Junior Assistant in Arakan, during the absence of Lieut. Rainey, or until further orders.

Ram Ruttum Mookerjee to be Deputy Collector in Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. M. Deverline to be ditto ditto in ditto.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. A. Dick, Civil and Session Judge of Midnapore, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Mr. R. P. Nisbet will act as Civil and Session Judge of the District during the absence of Mr. Dick.

Mr. Robert Barlow, Civil and Session Judge of Rajshahy, for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 24th ultimo.

Lieutenant A. C. Rainey, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arakan, for three months, on private affairs.

Mr. J. K. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Backergunge, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. J. J. Jordan, Sudder Ameen and Moonisoff of Backergunge, for two months, on medical certificate. Nurhusee Secromener, the Moonisoff of Kowkhalee, will officiate as Sudder Ameen during the absence of Mr. Jordan.

DECEMBER 16.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

The Honorable R. Forbes to officiate until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Maldah.

DECEMBER 22.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. J. Donathorne to be Collector of Calcutta as well as of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. John Hawkins to officiate as Collector of Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnahs, during the absence of Mr. Donathorne, until further orders.

The Honorable W. H. L. Melville to officiate, until further orders, as Special Commissioner under Regulation III of 1828 of the Calcutta Division, in the room of Mr. N. J. Halhed.

Mr. J. A. V. Farquharson, has been authorized to conduct the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge of Purneah, instead of Mr. G. G. Mackintosh.

Mr. G. L. Martin to be Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Cuttack Division.

Chowdry Andool Resak to be Deputy Collector in Zillah Moorshedabad.

Kirpaludhon Doss to be Deputy Collector in the Southern Division of Cuttack.

Collyerand Ghose to be Deputy Collector in the Northern Division of Cuttack.

Gobindpersaud Sahu to ditto ditto in ditto.

Gohardhuni Sahu to officiate as ditto ditto in the Central Division of Cuttack.

Nursing Churn Doss to officiate as ditto ditto in ditto.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. Wigram Money, Civil and Session Judge of Beerbhoom for a fortnight, on private affairs, on making over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. W. J. H. Money.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Assistant and Collector of Jessore, for one month, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 24th ultimo.

GENERAL REGISTER.

December 20.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. W. A. Pringle to be Civil and Session Judge of Purneah.
Mr. H. Nisbet to be Civil and Session Judge of Saran.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of English Bazar during Mr. H. Nisbet's employment as officiating Commissioner of the 13th or Bhagalpore Division.

Mr. H. B. Borensford to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Patna, upon being relieved by the Honorable Mr. Forbes at Madsah.

Mr. B. Garrett to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the District of Balasore.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 13th or Balasore Division.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. William Blunt, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st instant.

Mr. E. R. Barwell, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 27th October last.

Mr. J. W. Tompler, Additional Judge of Tihoot for six months, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 11th August 1834.

Mr. A. Grote, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, for six weeks, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 25th instant.

Mr. James Anderson, M. D., officiating Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Station of Dacca, for one month, on private affairs, from the 24th August last.

December 21.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieut. F. W. Birch, 31st Regt. N. I., to officiate as Superintendent of Police, in the Town of Calcutta, during the absence of Captain J. Beech, or until further order.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DEC. 2.

Mr. Robert Parry Nisbet, of the Civil Service, reported his return from furlough on the 26th ultimo, and is assigned to the Bengal Presidency.

Messrs. Robert Tudor Tucker and Alfred Turnbull reported their arrival as Writers on this Establishment, the former on the 25th and the latter on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. C. F. Young is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Board of Customs, salt and Opium, vice Mr. H. R. Alexander.

Mr. J. Trotter, Opium Agent at Benares, is permitted to be absent from his Station for a period of one month, from the 19th instant. Mr. G. F. Edmundson will officiate as Opium Agent during Mr. Trotter's absence.

December 16.

Mr. R. T. Tucker has been permitted to proceed to Azeem Ghat, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that Station.

December 23.

The Honorable J. E. Elliot, Post Master General, has obtained leave of absence for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, Collector of Customs at Calcutta, is appointed to take charge of the office of Post Master General, from the Honorable Mr. Elliot.

Mr. C. C. Wallis is appointed to take charge of the office of Collector of Customs, but as that Gentleman will not arrive in Calcutta until after some days, Mr. R. Walker is authorized to receive charge from Mr. Siddons immediately.

Mr. C. Mackenzie to take charge of the Commercial Residency at Bankeah.

These appointments to take permanent effect on the departure of the Honorable J. E. Elliot for Europe.

Mr. Edward Deeds, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, in the present season.

Mr. David Cantiffe reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment on the 13th instant.

Mr. C. L. Martin is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald having passed an examination on the 18th instant, and being reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in the native languages, the latter House of the House of Commons has been recommended to be admitted to the service of Bengal.

December 21.

Mr. J. A. Pringle, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to return to England in order to settle upon an Annuity of the year 1836.

Mr. C. G. Blagrove is permitted to be absent from the duties of his office for a period of two months, on private affairs.

Mr. L. Macnicol is appointed to officiate as Salt Agent of Balasore and Chittagong, during Mr. Blagrove's absence.

Mr. M. Malcolm, Writer, is permitted, on medical certificate to proceed to sea, and to be absent for six months.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 29, 1835.

Major E. J. Honeywood, Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, has obtained one month's leave of absence, from the 1st proximo, preparatory to applying for leave to return to Europe on furlough.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. C. Mackenzie has obtained leave to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, for three months, from the date when his appointment to the Basleah Residency will take effect.

Mr. J. Dewar is appointed to the temporary charge of the Commercial Residency of Bankeah, during Mr. Mackenzie's absence, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 9.

The Reverend Henry Fisher is permitted to be absent from the Presidency, for one year, from the 1st proximo.

December 23.

With reference to Orders under date the 29th April 1834, appointing the Reverend John Vanshan, to officiate as District Chaplain at Dacca, and the Reverend Charles Whimberley, to officiate as Garrison Chaplain of Fort William, each for six months from that date, the Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to confirm the exchange of appointments by those Gentlemen respectively.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to extend the leave of absence granted under date the 31st Oct. last, to the Reverend James Beyer, Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, from 9th Feb. to 9th April next.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, 20 DECEMBER, 1835.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. T. J. Turner, Commissioner of the 4th or Allahabad Division for two months, to proceed to Calcutta, on private affairs.

Mr. A. Cumming, Magistrate and Collector of Ferozpoor, for two months, on medical certificate, Mr. Cumming has been desired to make over charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector to Mr. H. Armstrong.

Mr. A. Speirs, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, for one month, to proceed to Calcutta, on his private affairs. Mr. Speirs has been desired to make over charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector to Mr. C. C. Jackson.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. J. Taylor to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Ferozpoor.

December 5.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence:

Mr. W. Gorton, Civil and Session Judge of Benares, to the 15th instant, in extension of the leave granted him on the 24th Sept. last, on his private affairs.

Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Ally Ghar, from the 20th ultimo to the 27th instant, to enable him to join his Station, in extension of the leave granted him on the 26th May last.

Mr. R. M. Bird, Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on his private affairs, commencing from the 7th instant.

December 8.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Benson to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Allahabad Division, during Mr. Turner's absence on leave, or until further orders.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DECEMBER 14.

The leave of absence granted on the 5th ultimo, to Mr. A. Reid, Chief Assistant Surgeon of Calcutta, for one month, on his private affairs, is cancelled.

DECEMBER 15.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Whayun Hupin Khan to be Deputy Collector in Zillah Namurpore, under the Provisions of Regulation 9 of 1833.

DECEMBER 16.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. B. Todd to officiate as Collector of Customs and Town Duties at Mizapore.

DECEMBER 21.

Mr. H. Swetenham, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Garuckpore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra has, at the request of the Honorable the Governor of Bengal, placed the services of Mr. J. H. Young at the disposal of that Government.

DECEMBER 21.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence :

Mr. G. Mahwaring, Civil and Session Judge of Garuckpore, for one month, on his private affairs, in addition to the time allowed to join his Station at Garuckpore.

Mr. W. Gorton, ditto ditto of Benares, from the 15th to the 18th instant, inclusive, in extension of the leave granted him on the 5th instant, on his private affairs.

DECEMBER 26.

Mr. J. Jackson, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Ghazepore, has obtained leave of absence to the 15th prox., in extension of the leave granted him on the 7th October last, on his private affairs.

The leave granted to Mr. Jackson will have effect from the 17th instead of the 15th Oct. last.

DECEMBER 28.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, Civil and Session Judge of Mizapore, has obtained leave of absence till the 1st Jan. next, in extension of the leave granted him on the 6th September last, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, 26 DECEMBER, 1835.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to grant Mr. W. Gorton, Agent to the Governor at Benares, leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st to the 15th Dec., in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th of Oct. last.

DECEMBER 19.

Mr. M. C. Edgeworth to be First Assistant to the Political Agent at Umblla for the management of the Jhind Territory, Mr. R. Money to be second Assistant to ditto.

DECEMBER 26.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to grant Mr. W. Gorton, Agent to the Governor at Benares leave from the 15th to the 18th inst., inclusive, in extension of that already granted to him on the 2d inst., to enable him to join his appointment.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, ECCLESIASTICAL, ALLAHABAD, 26 DECEMBER, 1835.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. R. Chambers to officiate as Chaplain at Agra, Vice Reverend D. Pashah on leave.

DECEMBER 12.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra has been pleased to grant the Reverend F. A. Dawson, Captain at Lucknow, leave of absence for one month, from the 25th instant, on his private affairs.

DECEMBER 26.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra has this day been pleased to place the services of the Revd. E. White at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra has been pleased to authorize the leave of absence granted to the Revd. H. Pashah, Chaplain at Agra, on the 25th of Oct. last to commence from the 25th inst., instead of the 15th prox. as before sanctioned.

ALLAHABAD, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 22D.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra has been pleased to grant to Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th Regt. N. I. and Aid de Camp to the Governor, leave of absence from the 11th January to the 11th of February, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 25th ultimo, to enable him to rejoin his situation.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 7, 1835.

No. 256 of 1835.—The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank.

Infantry.—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Simpson to be Colonel, from the 23d June, 1835, vice Colonel Alexander Stewart, deceased.

Major Hugh Massey Wheeler to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Simpson promoted, with rank from the 13th August, 1835, vice Lieut. Col. Richard Coventry Faithful, deceased.

6th L. C.—Capt. John Bennett Hearsey to be Major, and Lieut. Frederick Coventry to be Captain of a Troop, from the 19th November, 1835, in succession to Major Robert Wood Smith deceased.

Cornet George Scott to be Lieutenant, from the 19th Nov. 1835, vice Lieut. William Hutton Hall deceased.

Cornet James Ronald Burr to be Lieutenant, from the 19th Nov. 1835, in succession to Lieut. Frederick Coventry promoted.

supernumerary Cornets John Staples and Henry Brougham are brought to the effective strength of the Cavalry.

44th N. I.—Capt. Robert Arding Thomas to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Thomas Fisher to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Henry Palmer to be Lieutenant, from the 18th Aug. 1835, in succession to Major Hugh Massey Wheeler promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

73th N. I.—Lieut. Col. W. Stirling; Major G. A. Mauro; Capt. N. J. Cumberlege, and Lieut. D. T. Pollock, to rank from 30d June, 1835, vice Lieut. Col. and Brevet Colonel John Simpson promoted.

The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments :

Col. George Becher, of the 7th Regt. L. C., to the Command of the Dinapore Division of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier, during the absence of Brigadier General W. Richards, C. B. on leave to the 15th, or until further orders.

Lieut. W. O. Young, of the Regt. of Aids, to officiate as a Commissary of Ordnance, vice Lieut. Day.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Lieutenants of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment :

Infantry.—Mr. John Chenn Brooke, and Mr. Fletcher Shutt, (Edgeworth, date of arrival at Fort William, 23d November 1835.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors :

Colonel Felix Vincent Raper, of the 45th Regt. N. I. date of arrival at Fort William 30th November 1835.

Capt. Richard Gardner, of the 15th Regt. N. I., ditto 20th ditto.

Capt. David Simpson, of the 20th Regt. N. I., ditto 20th ditto. Lieut. Charles William Hulg, of the 5th Regt. N. I., ditto 20th ditto.

Surgeon Matthew Nisbet, M. D., of the Medical Department, ditto 29th ditto.

Superintending Surgeon Samuel Ludlow, of the Medical Department, ditto 20th ditto.

Superintending Surgeon William Findon, being the Junior of that rank, reverts to the grade of Surgeon, agreeably to existing Regulations, consequent on Mr. Ludlow's return to his duty.

The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :

Lieut. Colonel William Kennedy, of the 18th Regt. N. I. and Deputy Military Auditor General, and Lieut. Frederick Coulton Young, of the 2d Regt. L. C., on medical certificates.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Lieut. Friedrich George Alexander Frederick Henry Mellich. of the 10th Regt. L. C. and **Lieut. Frederick Carleton Macaden.** of the 59th Regt. N. I., on account of private affairs.

Lieut. Mellich. of the 10th L. C., is appointed in the charge of the Invalids, &c. of the Honourable Company's Service, and orders of embarkation for Europe, on the ship *Duke of Buccleugh*.

Capt. Ralph Gore Roberts. of the Regt. of Artillery, and **Commandant of Ordnance.** is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Major Charles Adolphus Munro. of the 74th Regt. N. I. is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the Service of the Honourable Company, on the pension of his rank, from the 15th instant.

The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make following promotions in the Subordinate Ordnance Communication Department:

Sergeant Major James Hind. of the Bhagulpore Hill Rangers, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 29th September, 1835, vice Sub-Conductor Michael Quinn, reduced to the ranks by the Sentence of a General Court Martial.

Sergeant Major John Lee. of the Garrison of Allahabad, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 5th October 1835, vice Sub-Conductor William Coles, deceased.

Sub-Conductor George Irish. to be Conductor, and **Sergeant George Patton.** attached to the Agra Magazine, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 23d November 1835, in succession to Conductor Peter Blaney transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

No. 257 of 1835.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—**Capt. H. B. Henderson.** 1st Assistant, to be Deputy Military Auditor General, vice **Lieut. Colonel Kennedy.** permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt. J. Pyne. 2d Assistant, to be 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, vice **Captain Henderson.**

Lieut. R. G. MacGregor. of the Regt. of Artillery, to be 2d Assistant Military Auditor-General, vice **Capt. Pyne.**

The foregoing appointments to take effect from the date of departure of the ship on which **Lieut. Colonel Kennedy** may proceed to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Gindera. attached to Scindia's Contingent, has obtained in the Political Department, an extension of leave from the 1st instant to the 31st January 1836 to enable him to join his station.

Assistant Surgeon John McCosh. attached to the Civil Station of Gowahatty, has obtained of the Judicial and Revenue Depts. leave of absence from the 1st to the 20th January 1836, in extension of that granted to him on the 10th September last, to enable him to join his station.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 14.

No. 256 of 1835.—**Mr. Arthur Walton Osbrow** is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment: date of arrival at Fort William, 14th December, 1835.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Captain Alexander John Fraser. of the 56th Regt. N. I., **Capt. Henry Octavius Friedrich.** of the 67th Regt. N. I., and **Lieut. John Henry Blanchard.** of the 65d Regt. N. I., on account of private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Chalmers. M. D., of the Medical Department, on medical certificate.

The furlough to Europe obtained by **Lieut. Thomas Bradridge Sandy.** of the 8th Regt. L. C., in General Orders No 107, of the 31st Aug. last, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The permission granted by the Bombay Government to **Assistant Surgeon David William Nash.** of the Bengal Establishment, to proceed thence to Europe, on medical certificate, is confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Captain W. Sage. Executive Officer 5th Division, Department of Public Works, has leave of absence for two months, from the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Major William Buckley. of the 8th Regt. L. C., is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the Service of the Hon'ble Company, on the Pension of his rank.

Quartermaster Sergeant Edward Rivett. of the 37th Regt. N. I., is admitted to the benefit of the Pension sanctioned by

Minutes of Council of the 17th January 1797, and **General Orders** dated the 5th Feb. 1799, subject to the contravention of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his Stipend at Agra.

No. 259 of 1835.—The following Appointment was made in the Political Department, under date the 7th instant.

Lieutenant J. R. Lumley. of the 9th Regt. N. I., to be an Assistant to the General-Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Tugger, vice **Rudien Russell.** deceased.

Leave of absence has been granted in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 8th instant, to the undermentioned officers:

Captain T. Fisher. of the 45th Native Infantry, Superintendent of Carhar, for two months, from the 20th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. **Lieut. P. Mainwaring.** of the 2d Native Infantry, will conduct the current duties of the above office during the absence of **Captain Fisher.**

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Dicken. attached to the Civil Station at Balaure, for twenty days, in extension of the leave granted to him for one month, from the 22d Oct. last.

Assistant Surgeon A. Wilson. attached to the Civil Station of Rajshahye, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon J. Pagan. attached to the Civil Station of Belegpore, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th Oct. last.

The Hon'ble the Governor of Agra was pleased under date the 24th ultimo, to grant leave of absence to the following officers:—

Lieutenant F. P. Fulcher. 67th Regt. N. I., and **Aide-de-Camp** to the Governor of Agra, for two months, from the 15th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon J. Kadike. M. D., attached to the Civil Station of Azimghur, for two months, to proceed to Calcutta, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 261 of 1835.—**Mr. Archibald Hugh Kennedy** is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment; date of arrival at Fort William, 14th Dec. 1835.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Handvide. M. D. of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors:—date of arrival at Fort William, 14th Dec. 1835.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 26.

No. 261 of 1835.—The Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

5th Regt. L. C.—**Capt. William Waide** to be Major, **Lieut. Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield** to be **Capt.** of a Troop, and **Cornet John Dunkin Macgibbon** to be **Lieut.** from the 1st December 1835, in succession to **Major William Buckley** retired to the pension of his rank.

Superintendently Cornet James Lindsay Metcalf Toome is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry.

74th Regt. N. I.—**Capt. James Johnston** to be Major, **Lieut. Andrew Charlton** to be **Capt.** of a Company, and **Ensign Thomas Wilson Oldfield** to be **Lieut.** from the 15th December 1835, in succession to **Major Charles Adolphus Munro** retired on the pension of his rank.

The undermentioned officer of Infantry is promoted to the rank of **Capt.** by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name.

6th Regt. N. I.—**Lieut. Alexander Kerr Agnew.** 16th December 1835.

Mr. Archibald Campbell is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment; date of arrival at Fort William 17th December 1835.

The following officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Lieut. Colonel Arthur Waide. of the 6th Regt. L. C. date of arrival at Fort William, 11th December 1835.

Captain Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield. of the 5th Regt. L. C., ditto, 16th ditto.

Lieut. Charles James Horton Parren. of the 25th Regt. N. I. ditto 11th ditto.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Lieut. and Brevet Captain George Griffiths, of the 15th Regt. N. I., Lieut. John Kingston Phipps, of the 41st Regt. N. I., and Lieut. Eustace Thomas Enslin, of the 53d Regt. N. I., on medical certificate.

Captain John Thomas Croft, of the 34th Regt. N. I., Lieut. the Honorable Robert Vernon Powys, of the 15th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. William Jarvis, of the 42d Regt. N. I., on account of private affairs.

Lieut. Col. William Sterling, of the 34th Regt. N. I., is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the Service of the Honorable Company on the pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the Ship on which he may embark for Europe.

No. 265 of 1835.—The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion, Alteration of Rank, and Appointments in the Medical Department:

Assistant Surgeon Donald Campbell to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon George Skipton deceased, with rank from the 15th October, 1835, vice Surgeon John Allan, M. D., deceased.

Surgeon Morgan Powell to rank from the 3d Oct., 1835, vice Surgeon Skipton, deceased.

Surgeon John Sayers, Officiating 3d Member, to be 3d Member of the Medical Board, from the 3d Oct., 1835, vice Surgeon Skipton, deceased.

Officiating Superintending Surgeon D. Renton to be a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment, from the 3d Oct. 1835, vice Surgeon Sayers appointed 4d Member of the Medical Board.

Consequent on the return of Superintending Surgeon S. Ludlow from furlough on account of his health, Superintending Surgeon Renton reverts from the 7th instant to the grade of Surgeon, according to existing Regulations.

That part of the General Order No. 256, of the 7th instant, directing the return of Superintending Surgeon Findon to his former rank, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Messrs. Alexander Deacon Caulfield, Colin Robertson Luskins, and William Henry Luskins; date of arrival at Fort William 17th Dec. 1835.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Caulfield, C. B., of the 9th Regt. L. C., and Captain George Hicks, of the 8th Regt. N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 17th Dec. 1835.

Lieut. Col. William Charles Lewis Bird, of the Invalid Establishment, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pay of his rank from the date of sailing of the Ship on which he may embark for Europe.

Lieut. John Bascombe Lock, of the 5th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Lieut. William Baker, of the 9th Regt. L. C., and Adjutant to the Governor General's Body Guard, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Native Doctors Ramnath Tenaatee and Luchmann Geer, the former attached to the Marine Hospital, and the latter to the Jail at Pooree, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 266 of 1835.—Lieut. Col. J. Crangle, having reported on the 16th instant, his return from the Cape of Good Hope, he will resume his duties as a Member of the Military Board, and Colonel W. Balfour, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, will receive charge of the Arsenal of Fort William from Lieut. Col. Powney, officiating in that appointment.

No. 267 of 1835.—Surgeon Alexander Russell Jackson, M. D., is directed to relieve Surgeon John Grant, and to officiate as a physician to the Hon'ble Company during the latter officer's absence at the Cape of Good Hope, whether he is about to proceed on medical certificate.

Lieut. John Francis Egerton of the Regt. of Artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Honorable the Governor of Bengal for survey duty.

The undermentioned officers have obtained in the Justice and Revenue Department, under date the 15th inst., leave of absence from their Stations, on private affairs:

Lieut. A. C. Rainey, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan, for three months.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Spencer, attached to the Civil Station of Dackergunge, for one month.

Lieut. J. B. Lumden, Adjutant to the Arracan Local Battalion, was appointed in the above-mentioned Department, under the same date, to officiate as Junior Assistant in Arracan, during the absence of Lieut. Rainey, or until further orders.

No. 270 of 1835.—In consequence of the paucity of Senior Officers present with the 49th Regt. N. I., the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, at the Recommendation of the Commander in Chief, to place Captain Fisher, of that Corps, lately promoted to a Company, at the disposal of the Excellency for Regimental duty.

FORT WILLIAM, 26TH DECEMBER.

No. 271 of 1835.—Captain Archibald Lorne Campbell, of the 1st Regt. L. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe on account of his private affairs.

FORT WILLIAM, 28TH DECEMBER.

No. 272 of 1835.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Mr. Henry Strachey, date of arrival at Fort William, 10th December 1835.

Mr. Robert Moss Franklin, ditto 20th ditto.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Lieut. Col. William Gordon Mackenzie, of the 15th Regt. N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 10th Dec. 1835.

Lieut. Glass Kennaway, of the 5th Regt. L. C., date of arrival at Fort William, 17th ditto.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Major George Kingstone, of the 53d Regt. N. I., Captain Frederick John Simpson, of the 53th Regt. N. I., and 1st Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Henry Hamfrey, of the Regiment of Artillery, on account of private affairs.

1st Lieut. George Campbell, of the Regiment of Artillery, on medical certificate.

Superannuated 2d Lieut. John Hall Smyth, of the Regiment of Artillery, is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice 2d Lieut. John Drake Balnibridge Ellis deceased, 14th Dec. 1835.

Lieut. R. M. Hunter, of the 73d Regt. N. I., is to continue to do duty with the Assam Sepoys Corps; his resignation published in General Orders No. 250, of the 30th ultimo, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 273 of 1835.—Lieut. William John Baptist Kuyvelt, of the 38th Regt. N. I., has returned to his duty, on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 26th Dec. 1835.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Lieut. Col. Henry Hall, of the 42d Regt. N. I., Political Agent in Mhowarah and Commandant of the Mhowarah Local Battalion, and Ensign James Gandy Gallekott, of the 30th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate.

Captain John Pyne, of the 82d Regt. N. I., and 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, Lieut. William Lloyd Lewis Scott, of the 1st Regt. L. C., and Lieut. Raymond Harry DeMontmorency, of the 65th Regt. N. I., on account of private affairs.

No. 274 of 1835.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieut. Robert Guthrie Macgregor, 2d Assistant, to be 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Capt. Pyne, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Capt. James Roxburgh, 30th N. I., to be 2d Military Auditor General, vice Lieutenant Macgregor.

Lieut. H. Hiff, of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed as Assistant Superintendent of the Coal Division of the Bengal and

GENERAL REGISTER.

at Nabha Road, during the period that Lieutenant Anderson shall officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the Doab Canal, or until further orders.

FORT WILLIAM, DUMKERRA 31.

No. 275 of 1835.—The services of Lieut. Frederick William Birch, of the 41st Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police, in the Town of Calcutta, in the room of Captain J. Steel.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st December, 1835.

The sentence of suspension from rank and pay awarded against Captain P. O'Hanlon, of the 1st Regt. L. C., by the general court martial which sat at Meerut on the 6th of August 1834, has this day expired.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Captain Robert Campbell, of the 42d Regt. N. I., to be an Aide de camp, on his personal staff.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Regt. N. I.—Surgeon J. M. Todd, from 1st Dec. to 7th Dec., in extension, to enable him to join.

3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Captain G. G. Dennis, from 15th Dec. to 5th April 1836, in extension, to remain in the hills, on medical certificate.

70th Regt. N. I.—Major P. Buckley, from 10th November to 10th November 1836, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

Artillery Regt.—1st Lieut. E. Sonderland, Adjutant and Quarter Master 3d Battalion, from 1st November to 1st November 1836, to remain in the hills, on medical certificate.

The Sagar division order by Brigadier General J. N. Smith, of the 15th ult., directing Assistant Surgeon J. C. Smith, doing duty with the 6th Regt. N. I., to attend medical aid to the 4th company 1st Battalion of Artillery, during its march to Dum-Dum, and Assistant Steward John Hennessy to do duty with that company, under the orders of Assistant Surgeon Smith, is confirmed.

The Kinnaird station order of the 17th ult., appointing on posted Colonel H. Y. Bisset to do duty with the 3d Regt. L. C., on the march of the 9th from that station, is confirmed.

The Dinapore station order of the 20th ult., directing Mand-hoo Lall, Native Doctor, returned from Dornadah, to join and do duty in the hospital of the 67th Regt. N. I., is confirmed.

Assistant Apothecary James Hefferan, now with His Majesty's 89th Foot, is appointed to act as Apothecary, and Assistant Apothecary Francis O'Sullivan, arrived from the Upper-Indus, to act as steward in the hospital of His Majesty's 9th Regt. of Foot, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d December.

The undermentioned officers have been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by a district committee, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the College of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the Presidency:

Lieut. J. C. Sukkell, of the 5th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. G. B. Riddle, of the 29th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. W. F. Campbell, of the 64th Regt. N. I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. F. Campbell, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, from the 30th ult.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

4th Regt. N. I.—Ensign R. Hill, from 1st December to 1st March 1836, to visit Agra, on urgent private affairs.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removal:

Ensign William Remington Mercer, from the 85th to the 70th Regt. N. I., as junior of his rank.

Ensigned Cornet Henry Gordon Chicheley Pender is permitted to do duty with the 2d, instead of the 15th Regt. L. C.

The undermentioned men, who were directed to be sent to Europe in General Orders of the 16th September last, having been examined by a special medical committee assembled at Fort William on the 20th ult., are remanded to their corps:

Gunner Michael Hogan, to be sent to Dum-Dum for further medical treatment.

Private Philip Crowley, to be sent to join the European Regt. at Agra, by the first convenient opportunity.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Brigade Staff.—Capt. W. Parker, Brigade Major, Oude, from 15th December to 15th March 1836, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for furlough.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th December.

Brigadier General R. Stevenson's division order of the 30th ultimo, directing Captain G. S. Lawrenson, of the 1st company 5th battalion, to proceed to Lucknow, and relieve Captain H. Delafosse from the command of the artillery at that station, until further orders, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain J. Hall, of the 8th regiment native infantry, to act as Brigade Major to the Rajpootana field force, in the room of Captain J. Wilson, of the 17th native infantry, whose corps arrives in the present relief, during the absence of Captain P. Lafouche, on detached employment, or until further orders.

Captain T. Bolton, of the 47th regiment native infantry, to act as Brigade Major in Oude, during the absence, on leave, of Captain W. Parker, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

European Regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel D. Prosser, from 1st December to 1st August 1836, in extension to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th December, 1835.

The district order by Brigadier W. Bugh, commanding the Rajpootana field force, of the 7th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Doyle, of the 1st company 2d battalion artillery, to act as laboratory man in the Ajmerie magazine, vice Law, is confirmed.

The station order by Brigadier General W. Richard, C. B., commanding the Dinapore division, dated the 27th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. R. Younger, of the 56th regiment native infantry, to act as station staff, during the absence, on duty, of Captain D. Thompson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by a district committee, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the college of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the Presidency:

Ensign J. W. Carnegie, 15th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant R. S. Simpson, 27th regiment native infantry.

Sergeant John Carter, an ensign, at present in Calcutta, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Chunar. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

21st regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. Dyson, from 27th October to 30th November, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

24th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master R. Smith, from 20th November to 16th March 1836, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for furlough.

5th battalion artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Bigne from 1st December to —, to precede his battalion to Cawnpore.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th December.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to order the following removals and postings of medical officers:

Surgeon George Govan, M. D., (on furlough) from the 27th to the 12th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon Robert Brown, from the 36th to the 32nd regiment native infantry at Agra.

Surgeon John Griffiths, from the 8th to the 52d regiment native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Ezra Thomas Downes, from the 37th to the 40th regiment native infantry at Neemuch.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Winbolt, from the 44th to the 5th regiment native infantry at Meerut.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Assistant Surgeon Charles James Davidson, on being relieved from the medical charge of the 16th regiment native infantry, will proceed to Benares, and do duty under the Superintending Surgeon of that district.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

37th regiment N. I.—Lieut. W. Moutrie, from 10th December to 10th April 1836, on medical certificate.

Subordinate medical department—Assistant Steward J. W. Franks, attached to His Majesty's 49th foot, from 15th November to 15th January 1836, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th December.

The How station order of the 20th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Kelly, of the 2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, to act as Chaplain's clerk, vice Brookes, who marches with his company in furtherance of the relief, is confirmed.

The district order dated the 20th ultimo, by Brigadier W. Burgh, commanding the Rajpootana Field force, appointing Bombardier Patrick McLeay, of the 1st Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, to act as Bullock-horseman, during the employment of Sergeant Doyle in the Ajmere magazine, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The division order by Brigadier General M. White commanding the Benares division, dated the 20th ultimo, directing Capt. J. D. Douglas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to conduct the duties of the department, during the indisposition of Brevet Major D. D. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, is confirmed.

Superintending Surgeon Samuel Ludlow is posted to the Presidency division.

Surgeon W. Findon is appointed to officiate as Superintending Surgeon in the Benares division, during the employment as a member of the medical board of Superintending Surgeon J. Sawers, or until further orders.

Surgeon D. Renton of the 18th Regt. N. I., officiating Superintending Surgeon in the Benares division, will rejoin his corps on the arrival of officiating superintending Surgeon Findon within the Benares circle of Superintendence.

Lieutenant G. B. Reddie, of the 29th Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that Regiment, from the 16th ultimo, in the room of Lieutenant F. C. Maraden, who has obtained leave, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Lieutenant R. W. Ellis, of the 23d Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 28th Native Infantry, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master R. Smith, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon R. Christies directed to proceed to Kathmandoo, and to place himself under the orders of the Resident at Nepal.

Unposted Ensigns John Cheap Brooke and Fletcher Shuttleworth, lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the 14th Regt. N. I. at Moradabad, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th battalion artillery—Colonel C. Parker, from 21 February 1836 to 2d December 1836, to visit Simla on medical certificate.

37th Regt. N. I.—Ensign S. Aiden, from 15th November to 15th November 1836, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th December.

The Regimental order by the late Major R. W. Smith, dated the 14th october last, directing unposted Colonel J. A. D. Ferguson, doing duty with the 6th light cavalry, to act as Adjutant to the corps during the indisposition of Colonel (now Lieutenant) and Adjutant J. H. Burt, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings and removals:

Colonel John Simpson, new promotion, (on furlough) to the 30th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel John Craikie, (member, military board) on leave to the Cape of Good Hope, from the 4th to the 9th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Massey Wheeler, new promotion, to the 43th regiment native infantry.

The following removals and postings to take place in the regiment of artillery:

Captain G. K. Crawford, (on furlough) from the 1st company 7th battalion to the 3d company 3d battalion.

Captain H. Rutherford, (on staff employ) from the 2d company to the 1st company 7th battalion.

Captain D. Ewart, (on temporary staff employ) from the 2d company 2d battalion to the 3d company 7th battalion.

Captain P. T. Cantler, (on staff employ) new promotion, to the 6th company 6th battalion.

1st Lieutenant G. F. C. Fitzgerald, (on staff employ) from the 1st company 4th battalion to the 7th company 7th battalion.

1st Lieutenant L. Smith, new promotion, to the 4th company 4th battalion.

2d Lieutenant E. R. E. Wilmot, (on furlough) from the 2d Company 4th battalion to the 4th troop 2d brigade horse artillery.

2d Lieutenant R. Warburton, brought on the strength, to the 4th company 4th battalion.

2d Lieutenant J. S. Phillips, brought on the strength, to the 2d company 4th battalion.

2d Lieutenant Warburton will continue to act as Quarter Master to the 4th battalion, during the absence, on sick leave, of Lieutenant and Quarter Master J. L. Mowatt.

Ensign E. P. Incey, of the 18th regiment native infantry, is permitted to remain at Benares, and await the arrival of his corps at that station.

On pensioner Sergeant J. Dutton is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Ghazergore, instead of Moughyt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st brigade horse artillery.—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Watson from 1st January 1836, to 30th April 1836, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

1st Company 3d battalion artillery.—Lieutenant J. H. Campbell from 15th December to 15th February 1836, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th December.

The Dinapore station order of the 2d instant, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Yarr, appointing Sergeant John Sears, of the pension establishment, to act as Bazaar Sergeant, in the room of Taylor deceased, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The detachment order by Lieut. Col. C. P. King, commanding at Jeypore, of the 23d ultimo, appointing Surgeon A. Ross, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Artillery detachment under his command, is confirmed.

Ensign J. Fagan, of the European Regiment, is permitted to remain at Agra, and await the arrival of his Corps at that station.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Division staff—Brevet Major D. D. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, Benares division, from 2d December to 2d March 1836, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for leave to act.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th December.

The Meerut division order of the 2d instant, by Major General the Honourable John Rennie, directing Assistant Surgeon William Rait, doing duty with the 1st brigade horse artillery, to proceed to Meerut, and whilst on medical aid to the officers of the Civil and Military Services residing there, until relieved by Assistant Surgeon John Macgillivray, is confirmed.

The Simla Artillery division order of the 30th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel J. Rothery, appointing Sergeant Andrew Owen, of the 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, and Gunner William Cooper, of the 3d Company 3d Battalion, to act as telegraph-men, during the annual practice, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

21st Regt. N. I.—Captain E. J. Townsend, from 20th December to 20th December 1836, on medical certificate, to proceed to London.

41st Regt. N. I.—Captain J. Martin, from 15th September to 2d December, in extension, on medical certificate, and to rejoin his Regiment.

Invalid pension establishment.—Conductor J. Gilbert, from 25th December to 25th February 1836, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for permission to return to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th December.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. C. P. King, from 16th December to 10th March 1836, to visit the Presidency, and apply for leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate.

27th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. R. Barnes, from 1st November to 30th November 1836, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

52d Regt. N. I.—Captain F. Anberjonels, from 16th December to 16th February 1836, in extension, to rejoin his Regiment.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Brigade Staff—Captain W. Ramsay, Major of Brigade, Delhi, from 30th November to 30th December 1836, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, and to rejoin his station.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st December.

The Agra Garrison and Station order of the 8th October last, directing Surgeon J. Forsyth, of the 45th N. I. to afford medical aid to the Artillery at Agra, consequent to the departure of Asst. Surg. W. Gordon, M. D., to the Presidency, on sick certificate, is confirmed.

The order by Lieut. Col. C. P. King, commanding detachment at Jeypore, dated the 28th ultimo, appointing Cornet and Adjutant M. H. Onslow, of the 4th L. C. to officiate as detachment staff, vice Lieut. and Adj. F. W. Burroughs, of the 17th N. I. is confirmed.

The Regimental order by Major H. O'Donnell, commanding the 13th N. I., dated the 1st inst., appointing Lieut. F. G. Beck, to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on leave, of Brevet Captain and Adjutant G. R. Edwards, is confirmed.

Capt. W. J. Macville, of the 4th company 3d battalion Arty. is directed to proceed to Benares, and do duty with the 4th company 5th battalion, until the arrival of his own company at that station.

The leave of absence, for four months, obtained by Captain G. Warren, of the European Regiment, in General Orders of the 18th July last, is to commence from the 7th of Nov. last, instead of the date therein stated.

Bombardier Dennis Clifford, who was directed to be sent to Europe, recommended for pension, in General Orders of the 16th September last, having been examined by a special medical committee and declared capable of performing garrison duty, is to be sent to join the invalid companies at Chunar.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d December.

The Landour Depot orders of the 30th ultimo, by Major G. Macdonald, nominating certain non-commissioned staff for the duties of the depot during the cold season, and appointing Hospital Apprentice Thomas McVally to act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward to the detachment of recovered men proceeding to the plains, are confirmed.

The Neemuch Artillery division order of the 1st instant, by Lieut. Col. G. E. Cowan, appointing Sergeant Major John Kemmick and Farrier Sergeant James Mansfield, of the 4th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, to act as laboratory men, during the annual practice, is confirmed.

Assistant Apothecary John Harris Peter is removed from the 3d company 5th battalion Artillery to the European Regiment vice Marshall Hayes gone to European furlough, and will proceed and join on being relieved from his present charge.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

24th N. I.—Major M. Ramsay, from 15th December to 31st January, 1836, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23d December.

The Sagar Artillery Division Order of the 1st instant, by Captain C. H. Bell, appointing Gunners Michael Murphy and Richard Duffey, of the 2d Company 3d Battalion, to act as laboratory men during the annual practice, is confirmed.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to order the following removals and postings of medical officers:

Surgeon Mathew Nisbet, M. D., from the 61st to the 48th Regt. N. I. at Secapote.

Assistant Surgeon James Dayenport, M. D., (on furlough) from the 8th Light Cavalry to the 21st Regt. N. I.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th December.

Superintending Surgeon W. Findon is posted to the Benares division.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the Regiments specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join:

Ensign Archibald Hugh Kennedy, with the 1th Regt. N. I. at Berhampore.

Ensigns William Henry Larkins and Colin Robertson Larkins, with the 43d Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign Alexander Deacon Caulfield, with the 56th Regt. N. I. at Dinapore.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

21st Regt. N. I.—Captain C. Farmer, from 1st December to 1st December 1836, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

56th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter-Master G. A. Mee, from 1st December to 1st March 1836, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th December.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of field Officers:

Lieut. Col. C. P. King, from the 4th to the 10th Regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. D. Harriott, from the 10th to the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. A. Waide, from the 6th to the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. W. Pattle, from the 3d to the 4th Regt. Light Cavalry.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 28th December.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to confirm the Benares division order of the 7th instant, directing the following Officers, Members of Committee, of which Brevet Colonel S. Smith is president, to take charge of the remount horses passed into the service from the Ghazepore stud, and allotted to corps; viz. Captain E. Guest, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, to the charge of the horses for that corps and His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, Captain H. Anken, of the 6th Light Cavalry, to the charge of horses for the Horse Artillery and Regiments of Light Cavalry, and Lieut. T. Moore, of the 8th Light Cavalry, to the charge of horses for the Madras Presidency, also directing a Native Officer, with a party of dismounted troopers, from the 8th Light Cavalry, to proceed towards the Presidency in charge of horses for the Troop of Horse Artillery at Dum-Dum.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

34th Regt. N. I. Major F. Grant, from 1st February 1836, to 15th April 1836 in extension, to join his Regiment.

37th Regt. N. I.—Captain W. S. Pyle, from 1st January 1836 to 1st February 1836, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

The Meerut division order issued under date the 13th instant, by Major General the Honorable John Ramsay, appointing Captain J. Leeson, of the 42d native infantry, and Lieut G. Camly, of the 8th Regt. Light Cavalry, to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour, during the winter months, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Captain W. J. Macville's artillery detachment order of the 1st instant, appointing Staff Sergeant Thomas Goldstone, of the 3d company 3d battalion, to act as Sergeant Major and Quarter-Master Sergeant to the detachment, vice Neville permitted to resign, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore artillery division order of the 27th ultimo, by Colonel G. Pollock, C. B., appointing Bombardier Owen Nugent, of the 3d company 3d battalion, and Gunner H. Farley, of the 3d troop 2d Brigade horse artillery, to act as laboratory men during the annual practice, is confirmed.

The station order of the 8th ultimo, by Major A. Carnegie, commanding at Banda, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Serrell, of the left wing 53d, to afford medical aid to the left wing 15th Regt. N. I., is confirmed.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following removals:

Colonel John Sapples Harriot, (on furlough) from the 70th to the 42d Regt. N. I.

Colonel Felix Vincent Rapet, from the 42d to the 70th Regt. N. I.

The leave of absence, for six months, granted to Lieut. A. H. Duncan, of the 43d Regt. N. I., and Aide-camp to Brigadier General A. Doman, in General Orders of the 13th ultimo, is to be calculated from the 12th instant, instead of the date therein specified.

Ensign Alexander Cate Boswell is removed from the 59th to the 15th Regt. N. I., as junior of his rank.

Sub-conductor Jeremiah Leary, now at the arsenal of Fort William, is appointed to the expense magazine at Dum-Dum.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Christopher Ansell, of the hill rangers, is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, vice Hind, promoted to Sub-Conductor.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Cavalry Unposted Cornet C. G. Becker, doing duty with the 5th regiment light cavalry, from 1st January 1836 to 15th February 1836, in extension.

2d Regt. N. I. Captain B. Boswell, from 10th January 1836 to 20th April 1836, to visit Benares, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th December.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

45th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Biddulph, from 1st March 1836 to 30th May 1836, to visit Bareilly and the feral in that neighbourhood, on private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

54th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master G. D. Dawes, from 20th January 1836 to 20th April 1836, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of divisions between Captain W. H. High and E. Anello, of the Judge Advocate General's Department. The officers commanding the Sirhind and Benares divisions will be pleased to issue such orders as to the time of departure of the above named officers from the head quarters of their respective divisions, as they may deem most conducive to the interests of the public service.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removal:

Ensign Henry Cadogan Hastings, from the 41st to the 55th Regt. N. I., as junior of his rank.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with Regiments stated opposite their respective names, and directed to join:

Ensigns Archibald Campbell, Robert Moss Franklin and Henry Strachey, with the 57th Regt. N. I. at Benares.

Ensign Arthur Walton Ouslow, with the 24th Regt. N. I. at Midnapore.

The Sagar Artillery division order of the 8th ultimo, by Captain C. H. Bell, appointing corporal Robert Logg, of the 2d company 3d Battalion, to act as Bullock Sergeant, in the room of Wilson, who joined his company on its march to Dumdum, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 31st December.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant General Bennett Mailey, commandant of the fortress of Allahabad, in General Orders of the 14th October last, is cancelled at his own request.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Handyside, M. D. of the 10th N. I. lately returned from furlough, is directed to proceed to Meerut, and do duty under the Superintending Surgeon of that circle.

The undermentioned officers has leave of absence:

14th Regt. N. I.—Major W. J. Gairdner, from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1836, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough,

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- Dec. 4 Schooner *Syed Khan*, J. McKinnon, from China 7th and Singapore 17th November.
- 5 Brig *Sameenoochen*, Che Lean, from Mergue 4th November.
- Ship *Bombay Packet*, J. Gannock, from Bombay 25th October.
- Barque *Hero*, R. J. Morris, from Moulineu 23d November.
- 6 Barque *Lady Grant*, W. J. Jeffery, from China 7th and Singapore 19th November.
- Ship *Duke of Bedford*, W. A. Bowen, from London 4th and Portsmouth 11th August.
- 10 Barque *Red Rover*, W. Clifton, from China 13th and Singapore 20th November.
- 12 American ship *Hope*, W. Fleming, from Philadelphia 2d July, and Madeira 28th August.
- 13 Ship *Euphrates*, A. Hannay, from Liverpool 10th August.
- 15 Ship *Lord Hungerford*, Ferguson, from Portsmouth 30th July.
- Barque *Dalla Merchant*, H. M. Fother, from Rangoon 20th November.
- 17 Ship *Braznorchury*, A. Chapman, from London, (no date), Portsmouth 9th August, and Cape of Good Hope 16th October.
- Barque *Diana*, J. Hawkins, from Liverpool 22d July.
- Ship *Adelaide*, A. Steel, from Hobart Town 11th October.
- American ship *Washington*, H. J. C. Taylor, from Philadelphia 3d August.
- American ship *Florence*, L. Russel, from Boston 19th July.
- Ship *Alexander*, W. Ramsay, from Sydney 11th October.
- 18 French barque *Salmandre*, J. Debla, from Bordeaux 1st July and Pondicherry 23d November.
- Barque *Water Witch*, A. Henderson, from China 23d November and Singapore 3d December.
- 19 Brig *Collingwood*, J. Hickey, from China 7th and Singapore 21st November, and Penang 4th December.
- 20 Schooner *Thistle*, T. Spence, from Rangoon 6th December.
- 21 Brig *Kim Shin Him*, John Britto, from Mergue 5th November.
- 22 Ship *Isabella*, David Brown, from Liverpool 17th July.
- Brig *Rebecca*, R. A. J. Roe, from China 30th October and Singapore 16th November.
- 23 Brig *London*, W. McClean, from Liverpool 9th August.
- Ship *John Woodall*, Thos. Arnold, from Rio de Janeiro 29th August.

- Dec. 25 Ship *Duke of Northumberland*, W. I. Pope, from Portsmouth 12th August and Cape of Good Hope 21st October.
- 26 French barque *Indien*, Turquetil, from Havre de Grace 9th August.
- 27 Barque *Revolution*, John Seager, from Padang 28th November.
- 29 H. M. Sloop *Victor*, Capt. Crozier, from Penang 19th December.
- 30 Barque *Swallow*, W. Adam, from China 20th Nov. Singapore 2d and Penang 12th Dec.
- 31 Brig *Anno*, J. King, from Madras 31 and Ennore 7th Nov., and Kyauk Phyo 17th Dec.

DEPARTURES.

- Dec 1 Ship *Barretto Junior*, R. Sanders, for London.
- 8 Brig *Will Witch*, J. D. Bristol, for Madras and Pondicherry.
- 8 Ship *Navion*, J. Richard, for Singapore and China.
- 8 Barque *Virginie*, J. Willie, for Moulineu and Rangoon.
- 9 Barque *Sir Herbert Taylor*, D. Wemyss, for the Mauritius.
- American ship *Salon*, B. L. Allen, for New York.
- 13 Ship *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, W. Toller, for London.
- 11 Ship *Fairlie*, H. Agar, for London.
- Brig *Helena*, R. Macalister, for Penang and Singapore.
- 15 Ship *Bolton*, W. Compton, for London.
- Arab ship *Fathel Cayreem*, Nacoda, for Malabar Coast, Judda and Motha.
- Ship *Hydrous*, Abboo Bateef, for Judda.
- 20 Ship *Geniglana*, F. Thoms, for London.
- American ship *Fortitude*, W. Laubeck, for Boston.
- 22 Barque *Arravat*, W. M. Wyatt, for Penang.
- Ship *Francis Warden*, Nacoda, for Judda.
- Brig *Hamilto*, E. Daviot, for Negapatam.
- 24 Barque *Thetis*, C. C. Clark, for China.
- Barque *Trial*, Hajee Abdulohoman, for Judda.
- 27 Bark *Lonach*, G. Jellicho, for Bombay.
- Ship *Eliza*, J. Campbell, for London.
- 30 Bark *Dorrea Dowlat*, Nacoda Shaik Adam, for Bombay.
- Ship *Petite Nancy*, C. de Trelo, for Bordeaux.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

- Per Bombay Packet*.—Mrs. Woollaston; Mr. Henry Woollaston; Masters Henry Woollaston, and Edwin Woollaston.
- Per Bark Hero*.—Mr. J. Baswood, Merchant; Messrs. Gibson, Maycock, Glendon, Cockburn, and McCann, belonging to the Hospital Department.
- Per Lady Grant*.—Mr. F. Norris, Mariner.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Per Duke of Bedford.—Mrs. Skipwith; Mrs. Handyside; Miss Atkinson; Mrs. Wilson; Miss W. Wilson; Misses Turner, Robson, E. Kennedy, H. Kennedy and Atkinson; F. Skipwith, Esq., Civil Service; Lieut. Col. Ward, Bengal Cavalry; Dr. Handyside, Medical Service; Lieut. Peneau, B. N. I.; B. Wyburn, Esq., Barrister; Messrs. W. Wilson and H. Faudon, Merchants; Messrs. A. Ouslow and A. Kennedy, Cadets; Messrs. Walker, Leinrichand, Sutherland, H. J. Wilson, Chas. Wilson, Thos. Atkinson, B. Cooper and Luke Burkie.

Per Lord Hungerford from London.—Mrs. Oldfield; Mrs. Canfield; Mrs. Russel; Mrs. Garden; Mrs. Prinsep; Misses Russel, Brunett, Young and Hawkins; Mr. Oldfield, Civil Service; Col. Canfield, Bengal Native Cavalry; Col. Perasse, H. M. 16th Lancers; Capt. Hicks, Bengal Native Infantry; Lieuts. C. Oldfield and Kennaway, Bengal Native Cavalry; Messrs. Prinsep and Bell, Merchants; Mr. Harford, Veterinary Surgeon; Messrs. Laikins, W. Laikins, Canfield, Campbell and Hicks, Cadets; Master and Miss Oldfield; Miss Prinsep; Master Canfield.

Per Euphrates.—Mrs. Dr. Jackson; Mrs. McMahon; Misses L. Chapman and M. Chapman; J. A. Craigie, and D. Conliffe, Esqrs. Civil Service.

Per Dalla Merchant.—Stephen Arratoon, Jacob Aviet, Aga Shaik Mahomed and Aga Jaffer, Esqrs.

Per Braxborneburg, from London.—Mrs. Mackenzie and infant; Mrs. Baddeley; Misses Smith, Andrews, E. Costley, C. Costley, Mackenzie, Rose and Stuart; Lieut. Col. G. W. Mackenzie; R. B. Garrett, Esq., Civil Service; Misses. H. Strachy, R. Franklin, F. Blackwood and G. W. Duncan; 50 H. C. E. 1. Recruits, 3 women and 1 child. *From Capt. of Good Hope*—Mrs. Craige; Mrs. Campbell; Messrs. E. Craige, M. Craige and Judge; Lieut. Col. Craige; Chas. Smith, Esq., Civil Service; Major Barlow.

Per Adelaide.—Mrs. H. Stewart; Mrs. Robertson and 2 children; 3 Misses Bells; 4 Masters Bells; Capt. Woodburn, Madras Army.

Per Washington.—Mr. Thos. N. Richard, Supercargo; Messrs. A. D. Bois and E. Johnson

Per Florence.—Miss Lock; Mr. Lock, Supercargo; Mr. G. E. Channing, Clerk.

Per Water Witch, from China.—J. Coobidge and J. A. Durian, Esqrs. Merchants. *From Singapore.*—R. Jack, Esq., Merchant; Mrs. Sutherland; Mrs. Reynold.

Per Collingwood.—Mahomed Sadah and Rajaballah Sadah Moguls.

Per Isabella, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Knyvett; Misses Knyvett, F. Knyvett, and E. Knyvett; Lieuts. W. Knyvett, 38th N. I.; C. D. Colly, 26th M. Foot.

Per Rebecca.—H. T. Blandford, Esq.; E. Andrews, Esq.

Per Duke of Northumberland.—Mrs. Swinhoe; Mrs. Lyall; Mrs. Pope; Mrs. Landells and 4 Misses Landells; Miss French; Rev. Mr. Wetters; C. Lyall, Esq., Merchant; Plunket, Cadet; G. Canham, Esq., Merchant; Maringe, Esq., Merchant; M. French, *From the Cape.*—Colonel Shubrick; Dr. Marintyre; Mr. Davidson, Lieut. Smith; three European and 4 Native Servants.

Per Resolution from Padang.—Mrs. Butler; Misses E. Craigsman and C. Craigsman, and L. Rapsey; Capt. W. Buttler, country service; Mr. E. Boyle, merchant.

Per Swallow, from Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Blaney, Mr. Scott and Mr. De Wind.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Bland.—Mrs. Callan; Misses Byne and Craigie; Capt. Marsden; Lieut. A. Scott, Artillery; Lieuts. McDonald and Hepburne; Dr. Doucan; Mr. Duce, Pilot.

Per Sir Herbert Taylor, for the Mauritius.—Lieut. Jack, B. N. I.; Henely, Esq.

Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone.—Mrs. Denton and 4 children; Mrs. Gogely and 5 children; Mrs. Leighton and 2 children; Mrs. Martin and 2 children; Mrs. Hobson and 3 children; Miss Manelli; Samuel Denton, Esq.; Lieut. Audain, H. M.'s 16th Regt.; Lieut. John Graham, N. I.; Revd. Mr. Gogely; 2 Misses Ferris; 2 Misses McDormond.

Per Robert Small for London.—Mrs. C. Plowden; 2 Misses Plowden; the Double Capt. and Mrs. Powys and 4 children; Captain and Mrs. Steel and 4 children; Mrs. Frushard and child; Mr. and Miss Church; 2 Misses Langstaff; Captains Cronance, Croft, Ellis and Frederick; Lieut. Blanshard; Lieut. Jarvis and child; F. Fowler, Esq.

Per Duke of Rutland, for London.—Mrs. Greenway and 2 children, Miss Stone; Master Davidson, Captain Seaton, Mr. Methys. *Per Madras.*—Capt. and Mrs. Stokes; Mrs. and Miss Russell; Capt. O. Drescoll.

Per Petite Nancy.—Monsr. Dubois; Madam Dubois, and 3 children; Monsrs. Boodens and Dumauc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct 3 At Cape Town, Charles Garstin, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Major George Longmore, Special Justice, &c.
- Dec 1 At the Cathedral, George Lock, Esq., C. S., to Louisa, only daughter of the late Major Robert Gordon, Bombay Engineers.
- 8 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, Mr. John William Peterson, to Miss Susannah Thomas.
- 5 At Delhi, by the Reverend R. Ernest, Humphrey Howarth, Esq., 89th Regt. N. I., to Louisa Catherine, second daughter of Brigadier Fast, Commanding M. Delhi.
- 7 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. Henry Fisher, George (preen) MacPherson, Esq., Civil Surgeon at Moonshee-dabad, to Charlotte, the eldest daughter of the late William Leycester, Esq., of the Civil Service.
- At Dinapore, by the Revd. J. Vaughan, Miss Mary Myers, to Sergeant J. Beillon, of the Army Commissariat Department.
- 8 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, George Wilding Chisholm, Esq., to Mrs. Harrold.
- 10 At Dum-Dum, by the Revd. H. Hutton, Miss Ann Amelia Thompson, to Pay Seig. Richard Bailey.
- 21 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. H. Hutton, Henry Thuniller, Esq., of the Regiment of Artillery, to Susanne, relict of the late W. H. Steer, Esq.
- At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Revd. Mr. Wimberley, J. R. Lumsden, Esq., Lieut. 63d Regt. N. I., to Sarah Swain, only daughter of the Revd. G. H. Hough.
- 29 At Dacca, Lieut. John Macdonald, 50th N. I., to Anne, daughter of the late Capt. Gardner Boyd.
- At Bankipore, Robert N. Farquharson, Esq., to Maria Dajly, eldest daughter of Charles Tucker, Esq.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 28 At Neemuch, the Lady of Captain Atchison, of a son.
- Nov. 29 At Mhow, in Malwah, the lady of Capt. C. G. Wrenn, 16th N. I., of a son.
- Dec. 1 At Agia, the lady of Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Havelock, Adjutant H. M. 15th Light Infantry, of a daughter.
- 2 Mrs. J. Weaver, of a son.
- The lady of A. Liddell, Esq., of a daughter.
- 3 At Bahaaburgunge, in Zillah Poonneeah, the wife of Mr. J. B. Rudman, Moonsiff of that division, of a son.
- The wife of conductor T. Martin, Pension Establishment, of a daughter.
- 4 At Gya, the lady of F. Gondsburry, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
- 7 Mrs. Mark D'Unze, of a son.
- The wife of Sergeant James Thompson, Clerk of St. Peter's Church, of a daughter.
- The wife of Mr. E. G. Fraser, Assistant Register S. D. A. Allahabad, of a son.
- At Monghyr, the lady of A. Lang, Esq., of a son.
- 9 At Dinapore, the lady of P. G. Cornish, Esq., 10th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 9 Mrs. N. S. Sweedland, of a daughter.
- 10 The lady of Capt. John McDonald, 61st Regt. N. I., of a son.
- Mrs. John Russell, of a son.
- At Cawnpore, the lady of C. M. Caldecott, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
- At Cawnpore, the lady of J. Reid, Esq., of a still-born son.
- At Benares, Mrs. J. A. B. Campbell, of a daughter.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Dec. 11 At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Wm. Bultion, Deputy Commissary General, of a son.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. C. S. Reid, Artillery of a son.
 — Mrs. F. La Valette, of a daughter.
 12 The lady of F. Millet, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
 13 At Noacolly, the lady of F. J. Halliday, Esq., of a son.
 — At Ballingunge, the lady of Capt. Prole, 37th Regt. N. I., of a son.
 14 The lady of the late Capt. J. E. Deibrett, of Artillery, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a daughter.
 15 At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. R. H. Jellicoe, 55th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 — The lady of Dr. Graham, of a daughter.
 16 Mrs. John Muller, of a son.
 — At Kishnagur, the lady of G. W. Fuller, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
 17 At Serampore, the lady of J. Davidson, Esq., of a son, which expired a few minutes after its birth.
 18 The lady of Major A. Irvine, C. B., Engineers, of a son.
 19 At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Monteath, 35th Regt., of a daughter.
 — At Dinapore, Mrs. James Henry Love, of a son.
 20 The lady of Mr. William Sinclair, of a son.
 — The lady of E. Macnaghien, Esq., of a daughter.
 21 At St. George's Gate, Fort William, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant G. Levers, Assam Light Infantry, of a daughter.
 22 At Garden Reach, the lady of John Cowie, Esq., of a son.
 — The lady of Capt. William Boothby, of the *Emily Jane*, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Thomas Fraser, of a son.
 23 At Fort William, Mrs. F. H. Peterson, of a daughter.
 25 At Garden Reach, the lady of J. Dougal, Esq., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Captain Wischam, of a son.
 26 At Allahabad, the lady of F. Stainforth, Esq., of a daughter.
 28 Mrs. J. B. Levesay, of a son.
 29 The lady of J. A. Ferraneau, Esq., of a son.
 — The lady of Captain Clapperton, of a son, still born.
 31 At Patna, the lady of J. C. Dick, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 No date At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. H. A. Stewart, of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 12 At Canton, Captain Thomas Baker, aged 45 years.
 16 In Camp, on the march from Sangor, Thomas John, fourth son of Assistant Surgeon F. H. Brett.
 26 At Lucknow, Janet, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Adjutant William Blackwood, 59th N. I., aged 11 months.
 Dec. 1 At Dinapore, Mr. Henry Taylor, Bazar Serjeant.
 7 Captain James Masson, Commander of the *Lady Clifford*, aged 33 years.
 — Near Bethampore, Mrs. E. W. Herrold, the wife of Pensioner Sergeant Herrold, aged 30 years.
 8 At Nusseerabad, Elizabeth, wife of the Revd. W. Palmer.
 9 At Sulkeah, Mr. Allan Robertson, aged 39 years.
 11 At Moughyr, Anne Sarah, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Col. Henry Hall, aged 8 months and 6 days.
 12 Harriet, the wife of Mr. B. Macmahon, aged 34 years and 6 months.
 13 Joseph Pereira, Esq., aged 65 years, 7 months and 17 days.
 14 Susana, widow of the late Mr. Manuel Cardozo, aged 46 years.
 — At Futehghuth, Lieut. J. D. B. Ellis, of the Bengal Artillery.
 16 Major Edward Whitty, Paymaster, H. M. 26th Regt.
 20 At Chandernagore, Harriot Goodlad, relict of the late J. J. Goodlad, Esq., of Commercally, aged 53 years, most deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relations and friends.
 — At Chandernagore, F. Albert, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 56 years and 3 months.
 22 At Moughyr, the infant son of A. Lang, Esq. C. S., aged 15 days.
 23 William, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott Thomson, aged 15 months.
 — At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. Col. George Moore, commanding 50th N. I. aged 31 years.
 24 Thomas Colvin, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 36 years.
 25 At Radakissenpore, near Jungypore, Paulina Anneé, only daughter of E. Coignard, Esq. aged 13 months and 26 days.
 30 At Seepore, Master G. D. S. Chew, aged 15 years and 1 month.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

Arnou, W., of Lucknow.....
 Baker, T., of Canton.....
 Bayley, G. T., Civil Service.....
 Ekford, J., Surgeon.....
 Graham, T., of Great Britain.....
 Jackson, E., Capt. 68th N. I.....
 Kennedy, W., Lieut.-Col. 16th N. I.....
 Masson, J., Marine.....
 Murray, G. H., Lieut.-Col. 16th Lancers.....
 Namichund Lawchund, of Calcutta.....
 Pigott, G. E. G. F. (formerly A. E. Graham) of Great Britain.....
 Shakespear, W. M., Lieut. Artillery.....
 Skipton, G., Surgeon.....
 Trickett, W., of Lucknow.....
 Turner, John, of Hooghly Point.....

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

C. A. Cantor, Administrator, as constituted Attorney of the Executrix.
 W. H. Twentymann, H. A. Woollaston, and Mrs. A. M. Baker the Widow, Executors and Executrix.
 W. Ainslie, Administrator, with Will annexed, as constituted Attorney of the Executors in England.
 Mrs. F. Eckford the Widow, Executrix. Cantor and Co., Agents.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Ditto ditto ditto.
 Major C. P. Kennedy, Executor. Colvin and Co., Agents.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Major C. Careton, Administrator, with Will annexed, as constituted Attorney of the Executrices. Gunter and Hooper, Agents.
 Khosaulchund Govindjee, Executor.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator, (with Will annexed)
 C. A. Cantor, Administrator, as constituted Attorney of Lieut. J. D. Shakespear the next of kin.
 R. Morrell, Executor.
 W. Ainslie, Administrator, with will annexed as constituted Attorney of the Executrix.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, DEC. 28, 1835.

The nomination by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bombay, of Lieut. J. Hale, of the 22d Regt. Bombay N. I., to officiate as an Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee in Western Malwa and Guzerat, during the absence of Captain Outram, has been confirmed.

JANUARY 4

Mr. Surgeon Wilson, attached to the Residency at Indore, has obtained leave of absence for six months, from the 10th instant, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Captain C. G. Dixon, of the Artillery, to be Superintendent in Mhairwarrah, and to Command the Mhairwarrah Battalion, in succession to Lieut. Col. Hale, proceeded to Europe.

Captain W. H. Sleeman, General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st of March to the 1st December 1836.

Captain P. A. Reynolds, of the 88th Madras N. I., to officiate for Captain Sleeman during his absence, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Assistants to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee:

Lieut. C. E. Mills, of the Bengal Artillery, and Lieut. J. Sleeman 73d Bengal N. I.

Lieut. J. H. Smyth, of the Bengal Artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Gwalior, for employment in India's Reformed Contingent.

Captain A. Macarthur, of the 41st Regt. Madras N. I., to be Superintendent of a Division under the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, vice Hunter appointed to the Silladar Horse.

JANUARY 11.

The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to grant to Captain W. Warde, the 1st Assistant to the Resident at Nagpoor, three months leave of absence, from the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Captain N. Lewis, of the 63d Regt. Bengal N. I., to be an Assistant in the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee.

Cornet H. G. Chichey Plowden, of the 5th L. C., is placed under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

JANUARY 25.

Lieut. Col. Canfield, C. B., of the 9th L. C., to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General at Moorsheadabad.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, JAN. 13.

Mr. R. H. Tulloh, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to return to England in order to retire upon an Annuity of the year 1836.

Mr. G. R. B. Berney, of the Civil Service, embarked for Europe on board the Ship *Duke of Bedford*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 6th instant.

Mr. J. M. Hay having exceeded the period within which under the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in the native languages, has been ordered to return to England.

Assistant Surgeon John Baker is appointed to take charge of the Salt Agency of Bulloah and Chitingang for the few days which will elapse between the period of Mr. Blagrove's leaving his Station, and the officer appointed to act for him taking charge of the Agency.

Lieut. F. W. Birch, of the 41st Regt. N. I., is appointed to receive charge of the Calcutta Salt Chokies, with the same powers as those possessed by Captain Steel resigned.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, JAN. 20.

Mr. J. W. Sage is appointed to take charge of the remaining Filatures of the Radnagore Residency from Dr. Stuart on his vacating the office.

JANUARY 27.

Mr. C. Trower is appointed Civil Auditor in the room of Mr. R. H. Tulloh, to take effect from the 23d instant, the date of his departure for Europe.

Mr. G. F. McClintock is appointed 1st Assistant in the office of the Accountant General in the room of Mr. J. W. Alexander deceased.

Mr. H. R. Alexander is appointed 2d Assistant to the Accountant General and to the Sub Treasurer, in case his services should be required by this officer, vice Mr. McClintock promoted.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 5, 1836.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. R. Williams to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Behar, in the room of Mr. Cuthbert.

Mr. John Hawkins to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Shahabad.

Mr. R. Houston to officiate, until further orders, as Collector of Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnas, in the room of Mr. Hawkins.

Lieutenant F. W. Birch, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Police of the Town of Calcutta, to take effect from the 1st instant, vice Captain Steel, resigned.

Aga Ibrahim Ali Khan to be Deputy Collector in Zillah Satnah.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, Civil and Session Judge of Behar, for two months, from the 1st proximo, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Mr. F. Gouldsbury will officiate in those capacities in the room of Mr. Cuthbert, until relieved by Mr. R. Williams, or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, an extension of leave of absence from six weeks to two months, on private affairs, from the 9th ultimo.

Mr. R. Macan, Additional Judge of Burdwan, for a fortnight to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. H. Rickets, Officiating Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack Division, for fifteen days, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

Mr. H. Stainforth, Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, the leave for one month granted to him on the 24th November last, to have effect from the 14th ultimo.

Mr. J. G. E. Lawrell, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorsheadabad, for one month, from the 5th instant, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Officiating Commissioner, for one month.

The Honorable R. Forbes, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda, for 10 days, from the 6th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. William Bell, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division, to remain at the Presidency, until the 8th instant, on private affairs.

JANUARY 12.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. J. Lewis, to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division, vice Mr. J. A. Pringle.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills to be Magistrate and Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna.

The appointments of Messrs. Lewis, Mills, and Ogilvy will take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. J. A. Pringle for Europe.

Mr. R. J. Loughnan is authorized to exercise the full powers of a Collector in the District of Behar.

Mr. R. B. Garrett to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 17th or Dacca Division, with authority to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Faizpore.

Mr. J. S. Torrens, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack Division, with authority to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Balasore.

Mr. C. Steer has been invested with the full powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Zillah Bhagulpore.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. A. Grote, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuits of the 15th or Baulnah Division.

Mr. E. D. Rosario, to be Deputy Collector in the District of Monghyr.

Mr. J. Dunsmore, to be Sudder Ameer in Zillah Rungpore. The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. Robert Barlow, Civil and Session Judge of Rajesbuh, for one week, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22d ultimo, to enable him to rejoin his station.

Mr. John Hawkins, Officiating Collector of Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnahs, for one month, on private affairs, from the date of his delivering over charge of his office to Mr. Houston.

Mr. H. Stainforth, Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave of absence for the same period granted to him on private affairs on the 24th November last, which commenced on the 14th ultimo.

Mr. J. K. Ewart, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore, for two months, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 18th August last.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. H. S. Oldfield to officiate, until further orders, as Collector of Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, in the room of Mr. Houston.

Captain James G. Buins, of the 3d Regt. N. I., to be Superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar and Jynteah, in the room of Captain T. Fisher.

Mr. James Young to be Clerk of the Peace, in the room of Mr. W. H. Simault, resigned.

JANUARY 19.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. Charles Smith to Officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Sylhet.

Mr. J. C. Brown to Officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Behar.

Mr. R. Williams to Officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Cuttack.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. R. Golding, Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, from the 1st proximo.

Mr. H. B. Berresford, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Maldah, for one month, for the purpose of proceeding on the river, from the date on which he may be relieved at Maldah by the Honorable Mr. R. Forbes.

Mr. H. Ricketts, Officiating Commissioner of Revenue and Circuits of the 19th or Cuttack Division, has been directed to remain at the Presidency on public service, until further orders.

JANUARY 26.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. M. W. Carruthers to be Deputy Collector of Zillah Mymensingh.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. William Blunt, a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewan ny and Nizamut Adawlut, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. Thomas Wyatt, Civil and Session Judge of Dinagpore, for one month, on private affairs, from the 4th proximo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 2d November last.

Mr. R. H. Sturt, whose services have been recently placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal by the Government of Agra, has obtained leave for two months, on private affairs, from the 20th instant.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 6th JAN., 1836.

Mr. R. Saunders, Superintendent of Stamps, has obtained leave of absence for one month from this date, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. C. P. Young, the Officiating Second Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, is appointed to take charge of the Office of Superintendent of Stamps from Mr. Saunders.

Assistant Surgeon J. Corbet, appointed to the Office of 1st Assistant to the Opium Agent at Behar, in the room of Dr. Clark resigned.

Mr. G. R. S. Berney and the Hon'ble J. E. Elliot, of the Civil Service, have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, in the present season.

Mr. David Cunliffe has been permitted to proceed to Chuprah and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station.

JANUARY 30.

Mr. Charles Becker, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to return to England in order to retire on an Annuity from the 1st of May 1836, under Orders of the Court of Directors, dated the 27th May 1835, paragraph 5.

The Hon'ble J. E. Elliot, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Ship "Lord Hungerford," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 11th instant.

Mr. Cornelius Cardew, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Ship "Saint George," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 15th instant.

The Honorable the Governor is pleased to confirm the Appointments made on the 23d ultimo, consequent on the departure of the Honorable J. E. Elliot to Europe, viz.

Mr. Geo. John Siddons to be Post Master General.

Mr. Charles C. Hyde to be Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

Mr. Charles Mackenzie to be Commercial Resident at Baulnah.

JANUARY 27.

Mr. Robert Sanders, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to England on furlough in the present season.

Mr. G. W. Trill, a Civil Servant of the Agra Presidency, has been permitted to return to England in order to retire on an Annuity from the 1st of May 1836, under orders of the Court of Directors dated the 27th May, 1835, para. 5.

Mr. T. P. B. Blacome, a Civil Servant of the Agra Presidency has been permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for two years, under medical certificate.

Mr. A. J. M. Mill appointed Salt Agent in the Central Division of Cuttack, vice Mr. Lowia, the appointment to take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. J. A. Pringle for Europe.

Mr. John Campbell is appointed to Officiate as 1st Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, in the room of Mr. J. B. Thornhill, vice Mr. H. R. Alexander.

Messrs. J. A. Pringle, R. H. Tulloh and C. Becker of the Civil Service, embarked for Europe on board the Ship, "Windsor," which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 23d instant.

Dr. Alexander Halliday, Presidency Surgeon, is permitted to proceed to the Sand Heads, and to be absent on that account for a period not exceeding one month.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 12.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to permit Lieut. Col. T. A. Coubé, the Agent to the Governor-General at Moushedabad, to visit the Presidency from the 20th instant, preparatory to an application for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

JANUARY 18.

Lieut. Col. James Caulfield, C. B. of the 90th L. C., is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Lieut. Fraser, of the 1st Regt. L. C., and attached to the Revenue Survey, is appointed to Officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore.

Ensign T. G. St. George of the 17th N. I. is placed under the orders of the Resident at Gwalior.

FORT WILLIAM, ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, JAN. 13.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint the Revd. H. Parish, to Officiate at St. John's Cathedral during the absence of the Revd. Henry Fisher.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

ALLAHABAD, JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 28, 1835.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra has placed to the Junior assistants named below at the disposal of the Honorable the Governor of Bengal:

Messrs. J. T. Mellis, W. T. Trotter, R. Hampton, W. P. Goad, R. H. Snell, E. H. C. Monkton, E. Benall, C. Todd, R. R. Stort, and A. Forbes.

JANUARY 2, 1836.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra has, at the request of the Honorable the Governor of Bengal, placed the services of Mr. R. J. Louchman at the disposal of that Government, for Officiating employment.

GENERAL REGISTER.

JANUARY 7.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. T. B. C. Bayley, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Meerut, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to England.

Mr. A. Speirs, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 3d ultimo.

JANUARY 9.

The following Officers have obtained extension of leave of absence.

Mr. R. M. Bird, Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 5th ultimo.

Captain J. Bedford, Deputy Surveyor General, for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 3d October last.

JANUARY 14.

The leave of absence granted on the 4th Sept last, to Lieut. H. M. Lawrence, Revenue Surveyor in Goruckpore, from the 10th November to the 10th December 1835, on his private affairs, has been cancelled at his own request.

JANUARY 16.

Moulvie Mahomed Allee Nuckee Yawur is appointed to officiate as Additional Principal Sudder Ameen at Ghazepore; and Moulvie Gholam Mahomed to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen at Banda.

Mr. B. Taylor, Civil and Session Judge of Junnypore, has obtained leave of absence from his station for nine months, to visit the Hills, on medical certificate, from the 1st March next.

JANUARY 21.

Mr. A. W. Begbie, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Mynpoori, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on urgent private affairs, in addition to the time allowed for joining his station.

JANUARY 22.

The unexpired portion of the extension of leave granted to Mr. F. K. Davidson, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate

of Benares, on the 1st August last, is cancelled from the 12th instant, being the date on which he returned to Benares.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MILITARY, ALLAHABAD, 6TH JAN.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra has been pleased to grant to Lieut. F. P. Fulcher 67th Regt. N. I., and Aide de-Camp to the Governor, leave of absence, from the 11th of February to the 31st March, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22d ultimo.

JANUARY 15.

Ensign B. M. Barwell, of the 59 Regt. N. I., to officiate for Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, of the 67th Regt. N. I., as Aide de-Camp to the Governor from this date, until the return of Lieut. Fulcher to his duty, or until further Orders.

GENERAL DEPT., ECCLESIASTICAL, ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to grant to Revd. R. Ewing, District Chaplain of Futehghur, leave of absence to enable him to rejoin his station from the 31st December to the 20th instant, in extension of the leave granted him on the 21st November last.

JANUARY 27.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to grant to the Revd. F. A. Dawson, District Chaplain of Lucknow, leave of absence to enable him to rejoin his station, from the 28th instant to the 6th proximo, in extension of the leave granted him on the 12th ultimo.

APPOINTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Richard John Brassey to be assistant to the Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. C. Gordon, attached to the Umballa Agency, to be Extra Assistant to the Political Agent at Umballa.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 2, 1836.

No. 2 of 1836.—Assistant Surgeon William Peter Andrew, M. D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 4.

No. 3 of 1836.—The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Lieut. Richard Samuel Tickell, of the 72d Regt. N. I., to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut. John Gilmore, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Executive Engineer, Ranghri Division, Department of Public Works.

The following Appointment, made by the Governor General, is published in General Orders:

Cornet Charles Grant Becher, of the L. C., to officiate as adjutant of the Body Guard, during the absence of Lieut. Baker, on medical certificate.

Mr. John Plunkett is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 20th December, 1835.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Captain and Brevet Major Edward Alexander Campbell, of the 3d Regt. L. C., and Supernumerary 9d Lieut. John Tital, of the Corps of Engineers, on medical certificate.

Captain Charles Griffiths, of the 37th Regt. N. I., for one year, and Surgeon Ewen Macdonald, of the Medical Department, on account of private affairs.

Captain and Brevet Major David Dalrymple Anderson, of the 29th Regt. N. I., Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Captain Philip Jackson, of the Invalid Establishment, having been declared by the Medical Board incapable of serving in India, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of the Honorable Company, on the Half Pay of his rank, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable Court of Directors.

The service of Apothecary Barret and Assistant Apothecary Tresham, are placed at the disposal of the Honorable the Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed, the former to Suddya, and the latter to officiate as Apothecary to the Stations of Poora and Saug Ghenty in Assam.

No. 4 of 1836.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Captain James Steel, of the 41st Regt. N. I., Superintendent of the Calcutta Police, on medical certificate.

Ensign John William Colin Chalmers, of the 43d Regt. N. I., for one year without pay, on urgent private affairs.

Ensign Walter Caddel, of the 36th Regt. N. I., has been placed in the Political Department, under date the 28th ultimo, at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Assistant Surgeon James Anderson, M. D., Officiating at the Civil Station of Beerbhoom, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 29th ultimo, one month's leave of absence, from the 24th August last, on private affairs.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra was pleased, under date the 22d ultimo, to grant to Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, of the 67th Regt. N. I., and Aide de-Camp to the Governor, leave of absence from the 11th instant to the 11th February next, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th November last, to enable him to rejoin his situation.

GENERAL REGISTER.

No. 5 of 1836.—The transfer from the 1st Instant, of the undermentioned Native Commissioned Officer and Men of the Governor General's Body Guard to the Invalid Pension Establishment, is published in General Orders :

Subadar Gollam Ally Khan, encumbered rate of Pension.

Trooper Jewnn Khan, ordinary rate of Pension.

Laick Sing, ditto ditto.

Grasscutter Loutoo, ditto ditto.

The Officer Commanding the Body Guard is directed to set just all arrears due to the individuals abovementioned, to the date specified, and to pay them an Advance of six months Invalid Pay, for which he will forward a Bill to the Officiating Presidency Pay Master.

No. 6 of 1836.—Native Doctor Devidal Soankul, attached to the Political Agency at Muntipore, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the following arrangement is made for filling up the vacancy :

Native Doctor Buldeo Sing, at present temporarily attached to the Civil Station of Jessore, is appointed to that of Muntipore vice Devidal Soankul.

Native Doctor Gunness Sing to the Civil Station of Jessore, vice Buldeo Sing.

No. 7 of 1836.—Under circumstances brought to the notice of Government by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the operation of the General Order No. 7, of 1834, is suspended in the case of Captain O'Hanlon, of the 1st L. C., so long as His Excellency may deem it necessary that that officer should do duty with the 9th L. C.

No. 8 of 1836.—It having been brought to the notice of Government, that Subadar Joyundeen Sing, and Sepoys Danner Hukce and Hughten Thappa, of the Assam Light Infantry, have distinguished themselves by conspicuous bravery in the recent operations against the Singphos, and more particularly in the attack of the enemy's principal Stockade, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to promote the Subadar to the rank of Subadar Major and the Sepoys to that of Naick. The latter will be borne on the Rolls as Supernumeraries till vacancies occur, when they will be brought on the regular Establishment of the Corps.

No. 9 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to confirm the following officers in the Appointments in which they are at present officiating :

Captain George Douglas Stoddart, of the 18th Regt. L. C., as Pay Master at the Presidency and to the King's Troops.

Lieutenant Charles Campbell, of the 42d Regt. N. I., as Deputy Pay Master of the Cawnpore Circle of Payment.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 11.

No. 10 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments :

Infantry.—Major David Crichton to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 7th January, 1836, vice Lieutenant Colonel William Kennedy deceased.

60th Regt. N. I.—Captain Henry Norton to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Robert Dennis White to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign George Hutchings to be Lieut. from the 7th January, 1836, in succession to Major David Crichton promoted.

Lieutenant William Margeorge, of the 71st Regt. N. I., to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment, vice Lieut. R. G. McGregor, who has been appointed to the Audit Department.

The services of Captain James Glyncern Burns, of the 3d Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal for the purpose of being appointed Superintendent of Cachar in the room of Capt. Fisher.

The undermentioned officers of Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their respective names :—

Lieut. Richard James Holwell Birch, of the 17th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Frederick William Birch, of the 41st Regt. N. I., and Lieut. John Woodburn, of the 44th Regt. N. I., 17th January 1836.

The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :

Captain William Grant, of the 27th Regt. N. I., Captain John Martin, of the 41st Regt. N. I., Lieut. and Brevet Captain Frederick Coape Smyth, of the 46th Regt. N. I., via Van Diemen's

Land, Surgeon Thomas Stoddart, of the Medical Department, and Assistant Surgeon James Radalle, M. D., of the Medical Department, attached to the Civil Station of Azimgur, on medical certificate. Major Henry Lechmere Worrall, of the 1st Regt. L. C., Major Thomas Reynolds, of the Invalid Establishment, and Captain Henry Monke, of the 39th Regt. N. I., on account of private affairs.

Major Robert Frink, of the 27th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Captain John Augustus Scott, of the 1st Regt. L. C., is permitted to rejoin his Corps at Neemuch, via Bombay.

Captain James Johnson, of the Regt. of Artillery, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of the Hon'ble Company on the Pension of his rank from the date of sailing of the Ship on which he may embark for Europe.

No. 11 of 1836.—The services of the undermentioned Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Agia :

Assistant Surgeon Richard John Brassey, Officiating Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Allahabad, for the purpose of being continued in that appointment.

Laboratory Sergeant R. Birrell, attached to the Allahabad Magazine, for employment as Garrison Sergeant Major at Allahabad.

No. 12 of 1836.—The undermentioned Officer obtained, in the Political Department, under date the 4th Instant, leave of absence from his Station :

Captain W. H. Sleeman, General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, from the 1st of March to the 1st of December 1835.

The following Appointments were made in the Political Department, under date the 4th Instant :

Captain C. G. Dixon, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Superintendent in Maharrarah, and to Command the Maharrarah Battalion, in succession to Lieut. Col. Hall proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. C. E. Mills, of the Regt. of Artillery, and Lieut. J. Sleeman, of the 73d Regt. N. I., to be Assistants to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee.

Lieut. J. H. Smyth, of the Regt. of Artillery, was placed in the Political Department, under date the 4th Instant, at the disposal of the Resident at Gwalior, for employment in Sindhu's Reformed Contingent.

Assistant Surgeon J. Jackson, attached to the Civil Station of Ghazepore, obtained from the Government of Agia, under date the 26th ultimo, leave of absence to the 10th Instant, in extension of that granted to him on the 7th Oct. last, on his private affairs. The leave granted to Assistant Surgeon Jackson will have effect from the 7th instead of the 10th Oct. last.

No. 13 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments :

Infantry.—Major James Stuart to be Lieut. Col., from the 7th Jan. 1836, in succession to Lieut. Col. William Stirling retired on the Pension of his rank.

31th Regt. N. I.—Captain Robert Low to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Richard Angelo to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Patrick John Ching to be Lieut., from the 7th Jan. 1836, in succession to Major James Stuart promoted.

Lieut. Edward Buckle, of the Regiment of Artillery, Deputy Commissary, to be Commissary of Ordnance, vice Captain C. G. Dixon appointed Superintendent in Maharrarah and Commandant of the Maharrarah Battalion.

Lieut. William Oliver Young, of the Regt. of Artillery, to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, vice Lieut. E. Buckle.

Assistant Surgeon George Craigie, M. D., to be Assistant Marine Surgeon, vice Spens deceased.

Assistant Surgeon John Spence Logan, M. D. to be 2nd Assistant Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, vice Craigie.

Assistant Surgeon John Jackson, to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Howrah, vice Logan.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Vans Dunlop, M. D., to the Medical duties of the Civil station of Furreedpoore.

Lieut. Anchinty Tucker of the 9th Regt. L. C. is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The leave of absence obtained by Lieut. G. M. Sherer, Sub Assistant Stad Department, in General Orders No. 231, of the 26th Oct. last, is extended for a further period of fifteen days.

GENERAL REGISTER.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 18.

No. 15 of 1836.—Major Charles Pratt Kennedy, of the Regt. of Artillery, Political Agent at Snathoo, and Commandant of the Nusseer Battalion, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of the Honorable Company, on the Pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain Alexander Corse Scott, of the 70th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 18.

No. 16 of 1836.—The Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Assistant Surgeon Roger Foley, to the Medical duties of the Political Agency at Hatoowee, vice J. Corbet appointed Assistant Opium Agent in Behar.

Assistant Surgeon R. C. Macdonochie to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Sylhet.

The undermentioned Officers are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Cavalry.—Lieut. James Mackenzie, of the 8th Regt. L. C., 18th January, 1836.

Lieut. Henry Clouston, of the 14th Regt. L. C., and Lieut. William Benson, of the 4th Regt. L. C., 16th January, 1836.

Infantry.—Lieut. John Butler, of the 3d Regt. N. I., 13th January, 1836.

Lieut. Charles Chester, of the 23d Regt. N. I., Lieut. Oliver William Span of the 53d Regt. N. I., and Lieut. Robert McNair, of the 73d Regt. N. I., 13th Jan., 1836.

Lieut. Bulstrode Byrnes, of the 5th Regt. N. I., Lieut. James Maclean, of the 11th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Samuel Long, of the 30th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. Edward John Betts, of the 70th Regt. N. I., 16th Jan., 1836.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Lieut. Col. John Craigie of the 31st Regt. N. I., and Member of the Military Board, Major Edward John Honeywood of the 7th Regt. L. C., Superintendent of the Mysore Prisons and Aide de Camp to the Governor General of India, Captain John Mathias, of the 33d Regt. N. I., Captain James William Hickey Turner, of the Invalid Establishment, Lieut. William Little, of the 8d Regt. N. I., Lieut. William Martin, of the 52d Regt. N. I., and Surgeon John James Peterson, of the Medical Department, on account of private affairs.

Surgeon John Grant, Apothecary to the Honorable Company, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Lieut. R. C. Macleod, of Engineers, Acting Assistant Engineer Delhi Division, is permitted to rejoin the Corps on Sappers and Miners.

Bhairon Patnick, a Student of the late medical Institution, is admitted into the service as a native doctor, and appointed to the Civil Station of Akjab to supply a vacancy.

Sergeant William Edwards, of the Staff Department, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797 and General Orders dated 5th Feb. 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Simla.

No. 18 of 1836.—The following Appointments were made in the General and Political Departments under the dates specified:

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 6.

Assistant Surgeon J. Corbet to the office of Assistant to the Opium Agent at Behar, in the room of Dr. Clark resigned.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 11.

Captain N. Lewis, of the 63d Regt. N. I., to be an Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee.

Captain W. Warde, of the 5th Regt. L. C., 1st Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore, obtained in the Political Department under date the 11th instant, three months leave of absence, from the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Cornet H. G. Chichey Plowden, of the 5th L. C., was placed in the Political Department on the 11th instant, under the Orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra was pleased, under date the 6th instant, to grant to Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th

Regt. N. I. and Aide-de Camp to the Governor, leave of absence from the 11th Feb. to the 31st March, in extension to that granted him on the 22d ultimo.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate:

Captain John Platt, of the 23d Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Thomas Smith Price, of the 18h Regt. N. I.

Lieut. John Rathby Revett, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Van Dieman's Land on medical certificate and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The leave of absence, on account of private affairs obtained by Lieut. Col. George Thomas D'Agular, Regulating Officer of Invalid Thannas in the Districts of Bhagnapore and Firhool, in General Orders N. 195, of the 7th Sept. last, is extended for a period of one month.

The services of Assistant Apothecary Henry Shanks, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Agra, for employment under the Civil Assistant Surgeon at Allahabad.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 18.

No. 20 of 1836.—Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Governor General of India in Council has the satisfaction to announce, that Full Pension will be granted to the Commissioned Officers of the European Regiments stationed at Ghazepore, Dinapore and Hazareebaugh, from the 15th instant, the date of receipt of the Hon'ble Court's Despatch.

No. 20 (a) of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Gavin Young, of the 70th Regt. N. I., to be a Member of the Military Board from the date of the departure of Lieut. Colonel Craigie, for Europe.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 25.

No. 22 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

Infantry.—Major Hugh O'Donel to be Lieut. Col.

13th Regt. N. I.—Captain Edward Gwarkin to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Liphinstone Buere to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign George Fredrick Whitelocke to be Lieut. in succession to Lieut. Col. Abraham Hardy retired. Date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Regt. of Artillery.—Commensurary 2d Lieut. Erle Kyle Money is brought on the effective strength of the Regt., vice 2d Lieut. Henry Robert Cornish, resigned, 15th July, 1835.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Hez kash Clark to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon William Hamilton. M. D. resigned, with rank from the 15th Oct. 1835, vice Surgeon John Macdon, M. D.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Surgeons Charles Mackinnon, to rank from 9th June 1833, vice W. Hamilton, M. D. resigned; Benjamin Burnt, M. D., to rank from 23rd July 1833, vice J. Brown deceased; John Dalrymple, to rank from 30th July 1833, vice J. Watson, M. D. retired; Robert Francis Francis (deceased), to rank from 5th August 1833 vice J. Savage retired; Donald Butler, M. D., to rank from 28th August 1833, vice W. Glass, M. D. retired; James Duncan, to rank from 20th Sept. 1833 vice G. Waddell, M. D. deceased; William Edward Cate, A. B., to rank from 7th Oct. 1833, vice R. B. Francis deceased; Edmund Tomkins Harpur, to rank from 28th January 1831, vice H. B. Wilson, retired; Andrew Simpson, M. D., to rank from 1st Feb. 1834, vice C. Robinson retired; James Baker, to rank from 25th Feb. 1834, vice J. McDowell retired; Richard Nossiter Burnard, to rank from 24th April 1831, vice J. Evans retired; Gavin Turnbull, to rank from 16th Sept. 1834, vice J. Nicoll deceased; Alexander Kyd Anderson, to rank from 31st March 1835, vice J. G. Gerard deceased; Robert Grahame, to rank from 28th May 1835, vice J. Conliffe deceased; Thomas Forrest, to rank from 2d Sept. 1835, vice F. S. Mathews deceased; Morgan Powell, to rank from 5th Sept. 1835, vice J. Ramsford deceased; Donald Campbell, to rank from 3d Oct. 1835, vice G. Skipton deceased.

No. 23 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to place Assistant Surgeon Andrew Vans Dunlop, M. D. lately appointed to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Furreedpore, at the disposal of the Agra Government.

Assistant Surgeon Coll Macintyre is appointed to the medical Charge of the Civil Station of Furreedpore, vice Dunlop.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Assistant Surgeon John Hugh Warrie Waugh, now officiating for Assistant Surgeon Macintyre at Akyab, is confirmed in that Appointment.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Captain Francis Edward Manning, 16th Regt. N. I., on account of private affairs.

Lieut. Samuel Smith, of the 9th Regt. L. C., Lieut John Hancock Low, of the 29th Regt. N. I., Senior Assistant to the Governor General's Agent Sangor and Neibudda Territories, Lieut. Nicholas Palmer, of the 54th Regt. N. I. and Lieut Somerset James Grove, of the 68th Regt. N. I., on the medical certificate.

Brevet Captain Edward Cook Archbold, of the 8th Regt. L. C., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Honorable Company, from the date of sailing of the Ship on which he may embark for Europe.

No. 21 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to do duty with the Assam Light Infantry:

Lieut. James Weayss, of the 44th Regt. N. I.

Ensign Arthur Pines Playne, of the 7th Regt. N. I.

The Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 12th instant to permit Lieut. Col. F. A. Combe, the Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, to visit the Presidency, from the 20th instant, preparatory to an application for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

The following Arrangements were made in the Political Department under date the 18th instant:

Lieut. Fraser, of the 1st Regt. L. C., and attached to the Revenue Survey, appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Nacpoo.

Lieut. Col. James Caulfield, C. B., of the 9th Regt. L. C., placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Ensign T. G. St. George, of the 17th N. I., placed under the Orders of the Resident at Gwalior.

Captain J. Bedford, Deputy Surveyor General, has obtained from the Agra Government, on the 9th instant, leave of absence for fifteen days, in extension of that granted him under Orders of the 3d October last.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 29.

No. 26 of 1836.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain Edward John Betts, of the 70th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Singapore on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for eight months.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st January, 1836.

The suspension from rank, pay, and allowances for 12 months to which Major Henry Digby Cox, of the 25th regiment N. I., was sentenced by a general court martial, having expired on the 31st ultimo, he is directed to return to his duty.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain Collin Troup is appointed Adjutant to the 48th Regt. N. I., vice Lieut. and Brevet Captain F. C. Smith, who is permitted to resign the appointment.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain H. Garbett is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, vice Lieut. W. M. Shakespear deceased.

Captain T. D. P. Festing, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his allowances at the Presidency.

Sub-Conductors James H. W. d, John Ives, and George Patton, lately promoted, are directed to join and do duty in the Arsenal of Fort William.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to cancel the General Order of the 29th Sept. 1825 authorising Sub Conductors, on their first promotion, to join the nearest magazine or ordnance depot, and to direct, in accordance with the General Order of the 16th June 1819, that all newly appointed Sub Conductors of ordnance shall join the Arsenal of Fort William, and continue attached to that establishment for a period of at least six months, so that their qualifications may be ascertained, previously to their being sent on any detached duty.

Sergeant Adam Uie, of the Town Major's department, is transferred to the office of the Adjutant General of the army, and directed to join.

Bombardier Blanchett, of the Artillery invalids, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Agra.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

17th Regt. N. I.—Col. W. C. Faithfull, C. B., from 1st Dec. 1835 to — in extension, to await the arrival of his Regt. at Londianah.

4th Regt. L. C.—Lieut. G. C. S. Master, from 20th Dec. 1835 to 20th June, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

N. B. This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 24th July last.

4th Regt. L. C.—Lieut. G. W. Master, from 20th Dec. 1835, to 20th June, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

N. B. This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 24th July last.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d January.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

1st Regt. L. C.—Major H. L. Worrall, from 31st Dec. 1835 to 31st Jan., in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

40th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. DeFontain, from 20th Jan. to 20th March in extension, to visit Jessore and the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th January.

The following Cawnpore division orders issued by Brigadier General Robert Stephenson, C. B., under dates the 17th and 20th ultimo, are confirmed:

17th Dec. 1835. Appointing Assistant Steward Timothy O'Sullivan, doing duty with His Majesty's 18th foot, to act as Assistant Apothecary in the hospital of that Regt., during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Apothecary Charles Peimien.

20th Dec. 1835. Directing Assistant Surgeon John Stewart Sutherland, ordered to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore, to proceed to Futtelgurh, and assume medical charge of the left wing 3d Regt. N. I.

The Mhow Artillery division order of the 11th ultimo, by Col. H. Faithfull, appointing Sergeant Discoll, of the 1st company 2d battalion, to act as Bullock Sergeant to No. 7 or G. field battery, and Gunner Cryan, of the same company, as laboratory-man to the division, during the annual practice, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 21st ultimo, by Brigadier General M. White, directing Assistant Surgeon Thomas Smith, M. D., of the 8th Regt. E. C., to proceed to Azimgurh, and perform the medical duties, civil and military, at that post, in the room of Assistant Surgeon James Ednaile, M. D., proceeded to the Presidency, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Ensign J. S. D. Tulloh, of the 17th, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 62d Regt. N. I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th January.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

20th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. B. Reddie to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Maiden gone to Europe on furlough.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

9th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. G. P. Tognabend, 2d in Command 8th L. I., from 20th January to 20th March, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

70th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain A. C. Scott, from 31st December 1835 to 31st January, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th January.

The Cawnpore station order of the 1st November last, appointing Captain J. V. Forbes, of the 13th Regt. N. I., to act as Major of Brigade at the station, during the absence of Captain R. Wylie, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

38th Regt. N. I.—Captain E. S. Hawkins, from 28th December 1835 to 25th February, to remain at Benares on medical certificate.

25th Regt. N. I.—Assistant Surgeon H. M. Green, from 1st January to 1st February, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th January.

The following removals and postings are ordered :

Lieut.-Colonel J. Hunter, from the 17th to the 51st Regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Col. G. Harves from the 51st to the 17th Regt. N. I.

Unposted Ensign A. W. Onslow is directed to join and do duty with the 4th Regt. N. I. at Berhampore, instead of the 24th Regt., as notified in General Orders of the 29th ultimo

Unposted Ensign John Plunkett, lately admitted to the service, is appointed to do duty with the 4th Native Infantry at Berhampore.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

10th Regt. L. C.—Col. S. Reid, from 1st November 1835 to 1st June, in extension, to enable him to join his Regt. at Muttra.

2d Regt. I. C.—Captain F. Wheeler from 30th December 1835 to 24th February, to remain at Neemuch, on medical certificate, and to rejoin his Regt. at Meerut.

37th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. Hutton, from 31st December 1835, to 31st December, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

37th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. P. Collinson from 20th December 1835, to 29th April, to proceed to Meerut and Muttra, on medical certificate.

45th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Short, from 25th April to 25th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

54th Regt. N. I.—Captain A. J. Austruther, from 1st January to 31st December, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th January.

The detachment order by Lieut.-Colonel C. P. King, commanding at Jeypore, of the 20th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quartermaster A. Mackintosh, of the 52d Regt. N. I., to act as detachment staff, is confirmed.

Ensign C. Hagart, of the 52d Regt. N. I., is permitted to visit Simla, instead of the hills north of Deyrah Dhoon, as notified in General Orders of the 3d November last.

Lieut. C. Graham, of the 55th Regt. N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the college of Fort William, to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removal :

Cornet Edward Kyle Mooney, from the 7th to the 2d Regt. L. C., as junior of his rank.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

68th Regt. N. I.—Ensign R. Thompson, from 1st January to 1st January 1837, to visit the hills north of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

Infantry.—Unposted Ensign W. J. H. Charteris, doing duty with 65th Regt. N. I., from 28th December 1835 to 28th March, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th January.

The Futehgurh station order of the 11th ultimo, by Lieut Col. A. Dick, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Chughtian, M. D., of the 5th Regt. L. C., to deliver over medical charge of the left wing 8d N. I. on the 13th Dec., to civil Assistant Surgeon J. Goss, is confirmed.

The district order of the 23d ultimo, by Brigadier W. Burgh, commanding the Rajpootana field force, appointing Surgeon John Dairymple, of the 9th Regt. L. C., to the medical charge of the detachment of artillery at Jeypore, from the 24th Dec., is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 23d ultimo by Brigadier E. Cartwright, appointing Assistant Apothecary George Edward Poude, of his Majesty's 13th L. I., to act as Apothecary and Steward with the sick of the Regt. proceeding by water to Kurnaul, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 18th November last, directing Meer Nizahut Ali, Native Doctor, to proceed to Futehgurh and do duty as a supernumerary in the jail hospital at that station, vice Eliahe Buhali, Native Doctor, is confirmed.

The undermentioned individuals, acting Sergeants in the European regiment, are promoted to the rank of Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quartermaster Sergeants to the corps specified opposite to their names :

Edward Comyns, to the 14th Regt. N. I. at Shahjehanpore, vice Ford deceased.

Patrick Alpin, to the 16th Regt. N. I. at Delhi, vice Reilly appointed Sergeant Major in the 44th N. I.

Robert Young, to the 20th Regt. N. I. Delhi, vice Pearce deceased.

John Dalton, to the 21st Regiment N. I. at Kurnaul, vice Mooney deceased.

Charles Roslitter, to the 46th Regt. N. I. at Gurrawah, vice Richmond appointed Sergeant Major to the corps.

Joseph Unton, to the 7th Regt. N. I. at Almorah, vice Hyland deceased.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th January.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to permit Lieut. and Brevet Captain H. Clerk of the Regiment of artillery, to resign the station of acting Adjutant and Quartermaster to the Neemuch division of artillery.

The Regimental order by Major D. Williamson, of the 1st instant, appointing Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen to act as Interpreter and Quartermaster to the 41st Native Infantry, during the employment, on detached duty, of Lieut. F. W. Birch, is confirmed.

The division order by Major General J. W. Watson, C. B., of the 6th October last, directing all Interpreters with Regt. within the Presidency division, who have not passed their examination at the college of Fort William, to appear before the examiners of the college on the 15th of November 1835, is confirmed.

The Artillery Division Order by Lieut. Colonel G. F. Gowan, of the 24th ultimo, appointing 2d Lieutenant W. Paley to act as Adjutant to the Artillery at Neemuch, during the absence, on detached employment, of Lieutenant W. O. Young, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings :

Lieut. Colonel J. Craigie, (Member, Military Board) from the 69th to the 41st Regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Moore, (on furlough) from the 41st to the 16th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Colonel D. Crichton (new promotion) to the 69th Regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Col. J. Stuart (new promotion) to the 34th Regt. N. I.

The leave of absence, for three months, granted to Col. P. LeFevre, of the 15th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 6th October last, is to commence from the 8th ultimo, instead of the date therein mentioned.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. R. S. Tickell, of the 72d Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 31st October last, is cancelled from the 3th instant, at his request.

Unposted Ensign A. D. Caulfield is appointed to do duty with the 4th Regt. N. I. at Berhampore, instead of with the 56th, as directed by General Orders of the 24th ultimo.

Pensioned Sergeant Henry Robinson is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Allahabad, instead of at Futehgurh.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 13th January.

The district order of the 25th ultimo, by Brigadier W. Burgh, commanding the Rappannah field force, appointing Assistant Surgeon Mathew Levell, of the 9th Regt. L. C., to the medical charge of the Artillery detachment at Jeypore, from the 24th December, vice Surgeon J. Griffiths, is confirmed.

The Baudah station order of the 9th November 1835, by Major A. Carmey, directing Assistant Surgeon John Halkett Serrell, of the 53d Regt. N. I., to receive medical charge of the station, from the 8th of that month, from Assistant Surgeon James Hervey, of the 70th N. I., is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for two months, granted to Assistant Steward John William Franks, attached to His Majesty's 40th Regt. of foot, in General Orders of the 8th ultimo, is to be calculated from the 1st instant, instead of the date therein specified.

Supernumerary Magazine Sergeant Isaac Warde is transferred from the Cawnpore to the Agra magazine as Park Sergeant vice Patton promoted to Sub Conductor.

Supernumerary laboratory-man Gunner T. Mickle is transferred from the Agra to the Allahabad magazine, vice Gatehouse appointed overseer of gunsmiths in that establishment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th January.

The Benares Division order of the 31st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Barber, officiating Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Chunar, to proceed to Sahaspore Benares, and afford medical aid to the artillery detachment at that station, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Artillery Division Order of the 1st instant, directing Lieut. F. Gallikell to act as Adjutant, Staff Sergeant John Phillips, of the 4th Company 5th Battalion, as Sergeant Major and Quarter Master Sergeant, and Gunners George Green, of the 3d and Robert Privett, of the 4th Company 5th Battalion, as laboratory men to the Benares Division of Artillery, during the practice season, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

23d Regt. N. I.—Captain J. Platt, from 15th October 1833 to 15th April, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th January.

Colonel P. LeFevre's Regimental order of the 20th November last, appointing Ensign J. W. Carnegie to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 15th N. I., vice Ogilvy, is confirmed.

The following Appointment is made :

15th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. W. Carnegie, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, from the 5th ultimo, vice Ogilvy appointed Adjutant.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Green, of the 25th Regt. N. I., at present on leave at the Presidency, is appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of volunteers of His Majesty's service, proceeding to Bombay on the ship *Adelaide*.

Mr. Green will report himself immediately to the Brigade Major King's Troops, Fort William, and he will also indent for the necessary medical supplies for the use of the detachment during the voyage.

On being relieved from his charge at Bombay, Assistant Surgeon Green will proceed to Mhow, and do duty with the Artillery at that station, until further orders.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removal :

Ensign C. F. M. Mundy, from the 1st to the 34th Regt. N. I., as Junior of his rank.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

27th Regt. N. I.—Captain A. Gerrard, from 15th January to 15th February, in extension to the leave granted him in General Orders of the 9th July last.

1st Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. A. Fisher, from 1st January to 15th February, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th January.

The Neemuch station order of the 23rd ultimo, by Brigadier R. Hampton, directing Assistant Surgeon A. C. Duncan, M. D., medical store keeper, to receive medical charge of the 37th N. I. Co.—Assistant Surgeon E. T. Downes removed to 49th Regt., is confirmed.

The Dinapore station order of the 7th October last, appointing Lieut. J. R. Younger, Interpreter and Quarter Master 56th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a General Court Martial ordered to reassemble there, is confirmed.

Surgeon D. Reuton, of the 19th N. I., has the permission of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, after delivering over charge of the Superintending Surgeon's office at Benares, to await the arrival of his Regt. at that station.

Drum Major John Darting, of the 57th Regt. N. I., is promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the Bhagulpoore Hill Rangers, vice Antisell appointed Sergeant Major.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th January.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

41st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. James William Virtue Stephen to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Lieut. and Brevet Captain F. W. Blich appointed Superintendent of Police, Calcutta.

The following subordinate medical servants, lately attached to His Majesty's 38th Regt. of foot, are posted to the hospital of His Majesty's 9th Regt. :

Apothecary James Concannon, Steward George Robinson, Assistant Apothecary James Hefferan, Apprentice John Richard Buezell, Apprentice Francis Buchanan.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

5th Battalion Artillery—Col. C. Parker, from 25th January to 2d February, to remain at Agra, on private affairs.

6th Battalion Artillery—Lieut. Col. J. H. Powuey, (late Officiating Principal Commissary of Ordnance,) from 21st December 1835 to 21st March, to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of delivering over charge of the arsenal to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

48th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master H. Palmer, from 15th February to 15th May, to visit Nussera, bad, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th January.

Lieut. John Theophilus Lane is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Neemuch division of Artillery, vice Lieut. W. Young appointed to the ordnance commissariat department.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 11th December last, to Assistant Surgeon W. E. Wasen, of the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Watson is removed from 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, and posted to the 60th N. I.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

58th Regt. N. I.—Lieut., Interpreter and Quarter Master J. R. Younger, from the 25th January to 25th April, to visit Mullje, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th January.

The following Meerut Division orders, issued by Major General the Honorable John Ramsay, under date the 21st and 25th ultimo and the 2d instant, are confirmed :

21st December 1835.—Directing Apothecary Mathew Barrett and Hospital Steward Mathew Pereira, of His Majesty's 26th Regt of Foot, to proceed by water to Ghazepore in attendance on the sick and women of the corps.

25th December 1835.—Directing Assistant Surgeon David Russell, M. D. of the 10th Regt. L. G., to join and do duty with His Majesty's 13th L. I., on their march from Agra to Kunnah, whence he will return and rejoin his own corps ; and Assistant Surgeon Charles McCurdy, in medical charge of recovered men from London, to proceed from Allypore to Agra, and afford medical aid to the artillery at that station, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon William Gordon, M. D. or until further orders.

2d January 1836.—Directing Danish Alee and Gholam Alee, students from the late native medical institution, attached to the 60th, to join and do duty in the hospital of the 54th Regt. N. I. ; and appointing Assistant Apothecary John Taylor to act as Apothecary, and Assistant Apothecary Marcus Backerton as Steward to His Majesty's 26th Regt. of foot, on their march to Ghazepore, vice Barrett and Pereira ordered to accompany the sick.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Henderson (on furlough) is removed from the 41st to the 50th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon John Vaux Leese is removed from the 4th to the 41st Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

70th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Hennessey, from the 20th January to 31st January, in extension to the leave granted him in General Orders of the 17th October last.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st January.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

8th Regt. L. C.—Lieut. Thomas More to be Adjutant, vice Mackenzie gone to Europe on furlough.

Akbar Allor, native doctor, from the medical institution, doing duty under the orders of the Garrison Surgeon at Agra, is appointed to the corps of Shekawatte local horse.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant F. W. Burroughs, from 7th January to 7th July, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

36th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. F. C. Milner, from 15th March to 15th July, to visit Mount, on private affairs.

21st Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. C. Robertson, from 10th February to 10th August, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

Ordnance Department—Conductor Johannes Permain, Allahabad magazine, from 15th February to 15th August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22d January.

Quarter Master Sergeant William Acton, of the 50th, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 20th Regt. N. I. at Delhi, vice Concannon deceased, and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

54th Regt. N. I.—Captain W. Ewart, from 15th January to 15th June, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

72d Regt. N. I.—Captain J. F. May, from 16th January to 16th April, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d January.

The artillery detachment order of the first ultimo, by Captain W. Geddes, appointing Gunner William Danell, of the 2d troop 3d brigade horse artillery, to act as laboratory man to the artillery at Alhow, during the practice season, is confirmed.

Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas McEnery, of the 70th Regt. N. I., and bombardier F. Ashmore, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, are transferred to the department of the Town Major for the purpose of filling existing vacancies in the non-commissioned staff of the garrison of Fort William.

Bombardier Ashmore is promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and transferred to the Town Major's list.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th January.

Lieut. W. O. Young, of the Regt. of Artillery, lately appointed a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, is posted to the *Agreer* magazine.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

37th Regt. N. I.—Captain W. S. Prole, from 1st February to 11th June, in extension to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

70th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain P. J. Bells, from 10th January to 10th February, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, and apply for leave to proceed to sea, on account of his health.

Artillery—1st Lieut. G. H. McGregor, station staff, convalescent depot, Landour, from 1st February to 1st August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

43d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. G. Don, Adjutant Hill rangers, from 19th January to 12th March, to visit the Presidency, to answer a summons from the Supreme Court.

Lieut. G. Cantley, of the 8th Regt. L. C., (now doing duty at the convalescent depot at Landour) is appointed to act as a station staff at Landour, during the absence, on leave, of the 1st Lieut. G. H. McGregor, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th January.

The following Benares division orders by Brigadier General M. White, dated the 11th and 16th instant, are confirmed:

11th January. Directing Surgeon William Jackson, of the 8th Regt. L. C., to receive charge of the records, &c. of the Superintending Surgeon's office, from Surgeon David Renton.

16th January.—Directing Surgeon Thomas Forrest, of the 25th Regt. N. I., to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Mirzapore, from the date of Surgeon Andrew Wood's departure to join the 5th Battalion of Artillery.

The leave of absence for twelve months, granted to Captain C. G. Ross, Deputy Judge Advocate General, western division,

in General Orders of the 15th October last, is to be calculated from the 1st instant, instead of the date therein specified.

Assistant Steward John William Franks, now on leave at the Presidency, is directed to join and do duty in the general hospital.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th Local Horse—Major C. C. Smyth, from 25th April to 25th August, to visit the Hills north of Dehra, on private affairs.

2d Company 2d Battalion Artillery—Captain A. Abbot, from 1st February to 1st February 1837, to visit Almorah, on medical certificate.

1st Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery—Lieut. A. Hush, from 15th January to 15th January 1837, to visit Mussourie, on medical certificate.

1st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. L. S. Gifford, from 24th December 1835 to 30th January 1837, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

72d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. H. Rose, from 1st March to 20th June, to visit Lutichgah, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th January.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

48th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain F. Brace, from 24th January to 1st November, to visit Mussourie, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th January.

Lieut.-Col. Hugh O'Donel, lately promoted, is posted to the 13th Regt. N. I.

Captain G. H. Cox, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside in the north western hills, and draw his allowances from the Meerut pay office.

The following division orders issued under dates the 6th, 8th and 12th instant, by Major General the Honorable John Ramsay, Commanding the Meerut division, are confirmed.

6th January.—Appointing Lieut. R. Macdonell, of the 10th Regt. L. C., to the charge of the remount houses from the Hissar and Hameer studs allotted to the Madras army, as far as Naipore, where he will deliver them over to the officer Commanding the Nagpore field force.

8th January.—Directing Lieut. B. C. Bondillon, of the 2d Regt. L. C., to receive charge of the thirty-one remount houses from the Hissar stud for that corps, and to await the arrival of his Regt. at Meerut in course of relief.

12th January.—Directing Cornet G. Buist, of the 10th Regt. L. C., to receive charge of the remount houses from the Hissar stud from Lieut. H. Lawrie, of the 4d L. C., on his arrival at Muttra, and proceed with them to Neemuch and Uhow.

The Dinapore Division order of the 22d instant, by Brigadier G. Becher, directing Assistant Surgeon J. V. Leese, now of the 41st Regt. N. I., to proceed to Bhagalpore, and receive medical charge of that station from Assistant Surgeon A. B. Webster, M. D., who will rejoin the detachment of His Majesty's Troops proceeding in water to the upper provinces, under the command of Major E. L. Thomson, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Medical department—Assistant Surgeon W. B. Davies, late civil Assistant Surgeon at Gowahaty, from 16th January to 15th May, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Right wing European Regt.—Captain G. Warren, from 7th March to 7th May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps at Agia.

District staff—Captain C. Cheap, Major of Brigade, Malwah field force, from 20th January to 21st January 1837, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

1st Regt. L. C.—Cornet V. F. J. Turner, from 15th January to 15th January 1837, to visit Mussourie, on medical certificate.

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. P. Shortreed, from 10th March to 10th May, to visit Kurnal and Agra, on private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- Jan. 2 Barque *Gaillardon*, Bowman, from Macao 11th Nov., Singapore and Penang (no date), and Akyah 26th December.
- 3 Barque *Bright Planet*, Richardson, from China 19th and Singapore 26th Nov., and Penang 10th Dec.
- 4 Brig *Jessy*, Auld, from Penang 5th December.
- 5 Ship *Oriental*, Pigureau, from Bordeaux 4th Sept.
- Ship *Allalevie*, Clarke, from China 26th November and Singapore 12th December.
- 6 Ship *Trescott*, Lindsey, from Boston 25th August.
- Brig *Corcair*, Cooke, from Singapore 9th, and Penang 21st December.
- 7 Ship *Gironde*, Lagranger, from Bordeaux 19th Aug.
- 9 Barque *Sophia*, J. Rapson, from China 19th Nov., Singapore 2d and Penang 22d December.
- 11 American ship *William Gray*, W. Bartoll, from Boston 5th August.
- 12 Dutch brig *Tartar*, P. Rough, from the 8 Straits 25th December.
- 14 Ship *Sullyman*, A. McFarlan, from China, 27th November and Singapore 10th December.
- 16 French ship *Gabrielle*, C. Guezennec, from Bordeaux 6th September.
- French barque *L'Amelia*, Hurcade, from Bourbon 5th November.
- 18 French brig *La Lucie*, Garazon, from Bourbon.
- 21 Brig *Ceres*, J. M. Cubbin, from Moulmein 27th Dec.
- 26 American ship *India*, W. Snow, from New York 13th September.
- Ship *Mermid*, P. M. Stavers, from China 1st, Singapore 12th, and Penang 23d December.
- Ship *John Adam*, J. Roche, from Bombay 10th Dec.
- Barque *Montrose*, T. Wall, from Liverpool 22d Aug.
- 28 French ship *Frasquita*, P. Hervetrot, from Bourbon 9th November.
- 29 Ship *Forth*, J. H. Lamlers, from China 24th December and Singapore 4th January.
- Barque *Elizabeth*, J. Shepherd, from Singapore 17th and Penang 28th December.

DEPARTURES.

- Jan. 1 Ship *Hydroos*, Mahomed Ibrahim, for Juda.
- 2 Ship *Duke of Bedford*, W. A. Bowen, for London.
- Brig *Vestal*, Nacoda Syde, for Muscat.
- 8 Brig *Hindustan*, Mitchell, for Maldiva.
- 9 Arab ship *Mustapha*, for Bombay and Muscat.
- 10 Ship *Exmouth*, D. Warren, for London.
- 11 Ship *St George*, H. Thomson, for Bristol.
- Arab ships *Fattle Moharruck*, *Hamonshaw*, and *Abassy*, for Muscat.
- 19 Arab ship *Nassor*, for Mocha and Judda.
- Barque *Cona-jee Family*, R. Wallace, for China.
- Arab ship *Fattle Rohoman*, for Judda.
- 18 Brig *Elizabeth*, G. Baker, for Kyouk Phyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.
- Brig *Collingwood*, J. Hooley, for London.
- Arab ship *Melleh-i Bchar*, for Mocha and Judda.
- Arab ship *Somdanny*, Abbo Bauer, for Malabar Coast and Mocha.
- 22 Brig *London*, W. McClean, for Liverpool.
- 23 Ship *Alexander*, W. Ramsay, for Sydney.
- Ship *John Woodall*, Thomas Arnold, for Liverpool.
- American brig *George Gardner*, Smith, for Philadelphia.
- 24 American brig *Nabob*, G. W. Putnam, for Boston.
- 27 Barque *Resolution*, J. Sraeger, for Bombay.
- 29 Brig *Jessy*, J. Auld, for Moulmein.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Gaillardon from Singapore.—C. S. Stuart, Esq., Merchant. *From Akyah*.—Captain Marshall, 25th B. N. 1.; Mr. J. Anderson, Clerk, Marine Department.

Per Oriental.—Miss Robertson; Messrs. Dupeyron, Roquet, Durand, Robertson, Vallot and De Ro-riere.

Per Tartar, from Singapore.—Mrs. Rough and child; Miss Collins and Master Brown, children.

Per Sullyman, from Singapore.—Lieut. C. Mackenzie, Madras 48th N. 1., and Mr. C. Moses Armenian Merchant.

Per Mermid.—Miss Stavers, Miss Haselby and Mr. Hughes.

Per John Adam.—Mrs. Roche.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Petite Nancy.—Monsieur Dubois; Madam Dubois, and 3 children; Messrs. Boodeas and Duinae.

Per Exmouth for London.—Mrs. Col. Hopper; Miss Bird; Mrs. Shearer; Mrs. Chalmers and 5 children; Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Eckford and 5 children; Mrs. Warren and 3 children; Mrs. Spence and child; 2 Masters Batiir; Master Angelo; Col. Hopper and Bird; Captains Pyne and T. J. Warren; Lieut. Baker; — Bird and — Hopper, Esquires.

Per St. George for Bristol.—Mrs. Cardew and two children; Miss Stainforth and five children; Mrs. W. F. Clarke and two children; Mrs. Marshman and one child, Mrs. Rankin; Mrs. Blenkin and one child; Mrs. Stephenson and four children; Mrs. Patton and child; Mrs. Harjette and two children; Miss Williams; C. Cardew, Esq., C. S.; Major Worrall, B. C.; Captain Jackson, B. A.; Lieutenants Streng and Holder, H. M. 13th L. 1.; Lieut. Lock, 5th B. N.; Lieut. Trail, Engineers; Mr. Cockbay; Dr. Blenkin; Mr. Stephenson; Mr. Harjette; Mr. Patton; Miss Sophia Monkton; Miss Georgina Wheatley; Masters Frederick, Inglis and John M. Monkton; six European servants.

Per Ruby, for Singapore.—W. R. Lackeisteen, C. R. Lackeisteen and V. Castello, Esquires.

Per Windsor.—Mrs. Longueville Clark; Mrs. Grant; Mrs. De Brett; Mrs. Boyd; Mrs. Simson; Misses Kellet, Janet Boyd and Fanny Boyd; Charles Beecher, Esq., C. S.; J. A. Pringle, Esq., C. S.; R. H. Tulloh, Esq., C. S.; Dr. John Grant; Major E. Campbell, Bd. B. L. C.; George Boyd, W. Patrick, J. W. Sutherland R. Speirs and A. A. Mackey, Esquires. *Children*.—Misses T. L. Clarke, M. L. De Brett, A. Boyd, J. Boyd, A. Simson; Masters C. Boileau, R. Boileau, J. Crawford, J. H. Grant, D. Grant, H. De Brett, H. Simson and A. Simson.

Per Cornwall.—Mrs. Robt. Bird; Mrs. Geo. Bird; Mrs. Kennedy; Mrs. Steel; Mrs. Goodwin; Mrs. Sepping; Mrs. J. D. Smith, Mrs. Richy; Majors Kennedy, Reynolds and Anderson; Capt. Styll, Lomh, Goodwin, Humfray and Skynson; Lieuts Phipps and Crawford; A. Speirs, Esq., C. S.; J. D. Smith Esq; L. A. Richy, Esq.; 3 Misses Bird; Miss C. M. Sepping, 2. Misses Boulderstone; Misses Richy and Harrington; 3 Misses Steel; 4 Masters Bird; Masters H. Boulderstone, Goodwin and Harrington, 2 Masters Aalmer.

Per Euphates.—Mr. and Mrs. Moore and 4 children; Captain and Mrs. Griffin and 2 children; Mrs. Hutchinson and 2 children; 3 Masters Macleod and 2 Masters Stenade.

Per London for Liverpool.—H. T. Blandford, Esq., and Capt. P. Neville.

Per Duke of Buccleugh from Madras.—Mrs. Maxton; Mr. Warner; Mrs. Stoney; Mrs. Kerr; Mrs. Greenway; Miss Stone; Archdeacon Robinson; Colonel Morgan; Major Maxton; Captains Boileau and Seaton; Lieuts Mellish and Kennedy; Arch. Arbuthnot, Esq.; W. Neave, Esq; 8 children.

Per Broxbornebury.—Hon'ble Mrs. Lindsay; Mrs. Henry Lushington; Mrs. Col. Faithful; Mrs. Capt. Fell; Mrs. Bunnell; Mrs. W. Bell; Mrs. Low; Mrs. Campbell; Mr. Thos Kennedy;

GENERAL REGISTER.

Miss Holcatt; R. Saunders Esq. C. S.; G. W. Traill, Esq. C. S.; Capt. Blundell, H.M. 11th Dragoons; Capt. W. Grant, 27th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. Harper, H.M. 9th Regt.; J. Low Esq.; Misses Metcalfe, G. Metcalfe, Louisa Lushington, Sarah Lushington, Millett, H. Millett, W. A. Wilkinson, Mary Traill, Elizabeth Fairbairn, F.M. Robertson, A. G. Robertson, Jane Kennedy, C. Kennedy, S. Davidson, M.S. Robinson and E.J. Robinson; Masters Holland, F. W. Burroughs, D. Farrington, John Fell, J. Blair, Thos. Blair, A. Davidson, T. J. Blundell, C. J. G. Robertson and Henry Farrington; Mr. H. Low; Mr. Saunders, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. McPherson, J. Hewitt and Thos. Garbett servants; and three Native Ayahs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

1835		MARRIAGES.	Jan.	2	At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Ensign I. I. M. Morgan, 63d N. I. of a daughter.
Dec.	21	At Cawnpore, Mr. P. W. Powers, to Mrs. H. C. Melhuish		4	At Garden Reach, Mrs. C. Lefevre, of a daughter.
	30	Mr. N. Davies, to Mrs. L. Rooney		—	At Pitoragbur, the lady of Capt. G. Holmes, 7th N. I. of a son.
1836	—	At Chunar, Schoolmaster Serjeant S. G. Fenn, to Mrs. S. Hoadway		6	At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. Naylor, 8th N. I. of a son.
Jan.	1	At Delhi, Lieut. R. H. Sale, 20th N. I. to Miss Taylor		8	Mrs. Wale Byrn, of a son.
	—	At Chaudernagore, Mr. A. A. D'Assis, to Miss E. N. Blumet		—	At Barrackpore Mrs. J. C. Robertson, of a son.
	2	J. M. Manuck, Esq. to Miss H. M. Avietick		—	At Arrah, the lady of T. C. Sandys, Esq., of a daughter.
	4	Mr. J. Hamuendinger, to Miss C. F. D'Rozario		9	The lady of R. D. Mangles, Esq., of a son.
	—	J. Oman, Esq. to Miss J. H. Eweler		—	At Muttra, Mrs. J. Free, of a daughter.
	5	Mr. H. Williams to Miss M. Jones		10	At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Swinhoe, of a daughter.
	7	J. Gale, Esq. to Miss M. Stalkart		11	Mrs. R. Parmer, of a daughter.
	9	Lieut. W. H. Halford, 41st N. I. to Mrs. A. Gibbs		—	The lady of Lieut. R. B. McCrea, His Majesty's 41th Foot, of a son.
	—	At Mhow, H. C. Bagge, Esq. C. S. to Miss M. Bowen		—	At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. H. L. McChie, H. M.'s 31st Foot, of twin daughters.
	12	Rev. A. B. Lish, to Miss E. S. Marston		—	At Jubbulpore, the lady of Lieut. C. R. Brown, 60th N. I. of a son.
	14	W. P. Palmer, Esq. C. S. to Miss E. O. Thomas		12	The lady of G. Dougal, Esq., of a son.
	—	Lieut. F. Dashwood, Artillery to Miss J. Skyring		—	At Howrah, Mrs. Jas. Carter, of a son.
	16	Mr. S. Fisher, to Miss L. Peleira		13	Mrs. Jas. Wgod, of a daughter.
	17	Mr. J. Ryper, to Miss C. Dozey		—	The lady of G. Evans, Esq., of a daughter.
	18	At Allahabad, Rev. F. Dgwason, to Miss L. Lowther.		—	At Kurnaul, the wife of Conductor Steele, of a daughter.
	22	At Berhampore, Mr. G. Hanscap, to Miss A. M. S. Jenkinson		14	At Ghazeeapore, Mrs. M. A. Threpland, of a son.
	—	Mr. E. Williams, to Miss C. H. Bowler		—	At Neemtulloh Factory, Mrs. T. B. Rice, of a son.
	23	At Kurnaul, Ensign R. Hill, 4th N. I. to Miss C. Sale		15	At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Mylne, 11th L. D. of a daughter.
	25	J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq. C. S. to Miss M. E. McLeod		16	At Mirzapore, the lady of W. H. Woodcock, Esq., of a son.
	—	J. S. Chisholm, Esq. to Miss J. S. Dobson		—	At Allahabad, Mrs. J. Babonau, of a son.
	—	At Monghyr, Mr. M. Chardon, to Miss H. Moore.		—	At Delhi, the wife of Rev. J. T. Thompson, of a daughter.
	—	Mr. F. Desbrousais, to Miss C. Delanogerredo.		17	Mrs. J. Hullock, of a daughter.
	26	E. W. Johnson, Esq., to Miss F. Egerton.		—	At Chunar, the wife of Conductor J. Green, of a daughter.
	—	Cornet J. M. Loughnan, 10th L. C., to Mrs. M. Robertson.		—	At Hauper, the lady of Capt. J. Hoggan, 53d N. I. of a daughter.
	28	At Gwalior, Major O. Jacob, to Miss S. Carapiet.		18	The lady of Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N. I. of a daughter.
	29	Sub-Conductor G. Granger, to Miss M. Macdonald.		19	Mrs. H. F. King, of a daughter.
1835		BIRTHS.		—	Mrs. A. W. Stone, of a daughter.
Nov.	21	At Powee, in Azimghur, Mrs. Gould, of a daughter.		20	At Nujuffgur near Cawnpore, the lady of W. Vincent, Esq., of a daughter.
Dec.	9	At Fultyghur, Mrs. M. S. Hennessy, of a daughter.		21	Mrs. J. Stark, of a daughter.
	23	In Camp near Jessore, the lady of Capt. T. P. Ellis, 52d N. I. of a son.		—	At Kidderpore, Mrs. R. Mortimer, of a daughter.
	25	At Chandernagore, the lady of W. G. Woodhouse, Esq., of a son.		—	At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Carter H. M.'s 16th Foot, of a son.
	28	At Myunpoorie, the lady of Capt. G. N. Prole, of a daughter.		22	At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. Cumberlege, 41st N. I. of a daughter.
	30	At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. H. T. Rabau, 47th N. I. of a daughter.			
No date.		At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Flatman, of a daughter.			
1836					
Jan.	1	At Mozufferpore, the lady of G. Gough, Esq., of a son.			
	—	At Bandel Mrs. M. Godinho, of a son.			
	—	At Musoorie, Mrs. Mackinnon, of a daughter.			

GENERAL REGISTER.

Jan. 73 At Elambazar, Mrs. J. Erskine, of a son.
 24 The lady of Lieut. J. E. Codd, H. M.'s 44th Foot, of a daughter.
 25 At Coanipore, the lady of Major G. Hutchinson, Engineers, of a son.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. H. J. Wood, Artillery, of a son.
 25 At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Chester, of a son.
 26 Mrs. H. C. Watts, of a son.
 — At Dinapore, Mrs. F. Smith, of a son.
 27 Mrs. G. Gill, of a daughter.
 29 Mrs. J. Hyphet, of a daughter.
 — At Semulbarey Factory, Miss G. Walker, of a son.
 — At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. R. F. McVitie, 49th N. I. of a son.
 — At Dinapore, the lady of Surgeon J. Johnstone, 67th N. I. of a son.
 30 Mrs. Wetherill, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. H. Anderson, of a son.
 — At Ghazerpore, the lady of R. W. Barlow, Esq., C. S., of a son.
 31 Mrs. M. & Owen, of a son

DEATHS.

1835
 Nov. 23 At Powle, Azimghur, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs. Gould.
 Dec. 11 At Midnapore, Isabella, daughter of Mr. C. Holmger, Junior, aged 4 years.
 21 At Kurnaul Capt. Greene, H. M. 31st foot.
 22 Mr. G. Williams, aged 26 years.
 24 At Chunar Mrs. E. Fenn, wife of School Master Sergeant Fenn.
 25 Mrs. E. L. Cornelius, aged 33 years.
 29 At Allahabad, the wife of Sergeant H. Robison.
 31 The infant son of Mr. A. Macaskill.
 — At Benares, the infant son of Rev. W. Buyers, aged 9 months.

1836
 Jan. 3 Mr. T. Hancock, aged 32 years.
 4 At Delhi, the infant son of Mr. J. Champion.
 5 Asst. Surg. T. Spens, aged 33 years.
 7 Lieut.-Col. W. Kennedy, aged 40 years.
 — Master W. H. Swaine, aged 12 years.

— Mrs. A. M. Brooks, aged 46 years.
 — Mrs. M. Evans, aged 60 years.
 — Mrs. M. Turnbull, aged 24 years.
 8 At Delhi, Sergt. Major J. Concannon, 21st N. I. aged 37 years.
 9 Mr. T. J. Conran, aged 34 years
 10 Mr. A. Robinson, aged 17 years
 — Master A. E. Motet, aged 6 years.
 12 Near Chuprah, J. McLachlan, Esq., aged 33 years.
 13 The infant daughter of Mr. Capstick, aged 2 months.
 — At Baugundee, the eldest daughter of G. Temple, Esq.
 14 Mr. J. Voss, aged 43 years.
 15 The infant son of Mr. D. Mercado, aged 7 months.
 — The infant daughter of Mr. C. J. D'Verille, aged 1 year and 5 months.
 — At Dacca, Mrs. D. M. F. Beglar, aged 50 years.
 16 Mr. W. Kent, of the *Broxbournebury*.
 — At Delhi, the lady of Capt. G. Farmer, 21st N. I.
 17 Mr. C. J. Jones, aged 40 years.
 18 Mr. C. Wilson, aged 17 years.
 19 The infant son of Mr. J. Weaver, aged 1 month.
 21 John Palmer, Esq., aged 69 years.
 22 Mr. F. Fozmanca, aged 76 years.
 23 J. W. Alexander, Esq., C. S., aged 81 years.
 24 Mrs. E. Williams, aged 46 years.
 — At Berhampore, the infant daughter of Mr. J. M. D'Verille, aged 4 years.
 26 Mr. R. L. D'Oliveira, aged 63 years.
 — At Cuttuck, the infant son of E. Repton, Esq., C. S. aged 13 months.
 — At Dinapore, the infant daughter of T. Sandys, Esq., C. S. aged 19 days
 27 At Meerut, Her Highness, the Begum Sumroo, aged 69 years.
 — At Meerut, the infant son of Rev. J. C. Proby.
 29 The infant son of Mr. R. Locken, aged 1 year and 9 months.
 30 At Cawnpore, the lady of Asst. Surgeon D. Menzies H. M.'s 16th Foot.
 — The infant son of J. Becher, Esq.
 — Mrs. E. McEneaney, aged 26 years.
 31 At Dacca, Mr. J. D. Elias, aged 36 years.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

Alexander, J. W., *Civil Service*.....
 Awdry, J., *Lieut. 85th N. I.*.....
 Bang Kristine, *Spinster*.....
 Brunet, G. D. L., *Assistant Indigo Planter*.....
 Colvin, T., *Indigo Planter*
 D'Assis, L. C., *Indigo Planter*.....
 Dyalchund Burman, *of Calcutta*.....
 Kissenmohun Sinloy, *of Chapprah*.....
 Lunaden, M., *formerly of Calcutta*.....
 Payne, John, *of Calcutta*.....
 — — — — —, A. T. *of Dacca*.....

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Registrar, Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Ditto ditto ditto
 J. Maclean, as constituted Attorney, of the Royal Court of Administrations, at Copenhagen and of the Executrix, at Ditto.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Ditto ditto ditto.
 W. H. Lay, and J. Brandet, Executors.
 Annibith Behee, the Widow, Executrix, and Dhunckhuu, Shull and Munneeloll Khetrey Executors.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 C. Lyall, Executor.
 T. E. M. Turton, Executor.
 G. A. T. Stephanuse, Executor.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 1, 1886.

Captain Vallancy, of the 36th Regiment Madras N. I., to be an Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operation for the Suppression of Thuggee.

FEBRUARY 9.

The Right Honorable Henry Ellis, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Persia, having reached Teheran, Sir John Campbell, Kt. resigned his functions as Envoy on the 4th of November last.

Lieutenant Colonel Fraser delivered over charge of the Mysore Residency to Captain J. D. Stokes, of the 4th Regiment Madras N. I., and Civil charge of the District of Coorg to Lieutenant Colonel Cudbon, on the 18th January last.

Ensign Jackson of the 45th Regiment N. I. is placed under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

FEBRUARY 15.

Colonel E. J. Robinson, of the 7th Light Cavalry, to be an Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the suppression of Thuggee.

The provisional leave of absence for one month granted to Major Morrison, Resident in the Persian Gulf, by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed.

The leave of absence for six months, from the 10th of January last, granted to Mr. Surgeon Wilson, of the Madras Establishment, attached to the Indore Residency, has been cancelled at his own request.

Lieutenant C. F. Tower has obtained leave of absence from the 1st March to the 1st May next, to enable him to proceed to Hyderabad, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1th December last.

Lieutenant Fraser, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore, vice Major Wardle resigned.

FEBRUARY 22.

Captain J. Briggs, 4th Assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th Jan. last.

Lieutenant G. B. Mitchell, of the 9th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and Lieutenant I. C. Lumsden, of the 58th Regiment B. N. I., are placed under the orders of the Resident at Cawnpore.

Ensign H. Howorth, of the 39th Regiment B. N. I., is placed under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

FEBRUARY 23.

Colonel Caulfield, C.B., 9th Regiment Light Cavalry to be Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, vice Major Honeywood resigned—from the date of the departure of this officer for Europe.

Captain James Higginson, 58th Regiment N. I., to be Agent to the Governor-General at Moonsiedabad, vice Lieutenant Colonel Cobbe resigned—from the date of the departure of this officer for Europe.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FEB. 3D.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Secretary to Government in the General and Financial Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Sand Heads, and to be absent on that account for a fortnight.

Mr. H. Torrens, Acting Deputy Secretary, to officiate as Secretary during Mr. Prinsep's absence. Mr. Torrens will accept Bills of Exchange and sign the Promissory Notes and other obligations of the Government with the full authority of the Secretary.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow is appointed Deputy Opium Agent at Shahabad.

Mr. W. Luke is appointed Deputy Opium Agent at Saran.

The above appointments to take effect from the 2d instant.

Mr. R. Houstoun is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt Opium, and Superintendent of Stamps,—to take effect from this date.

FEBRUARY 24.

The Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to attach to the Bengal Presidency, Messrs. J. M. Hay, R. B. W. Ramsay, and W. C. S. Cunningham, Writers, reported qualified for the Public Service.

Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to England on furlough.

Mr. T. B. C. Bayley, a Civil Servant of the Agra Presidency, has been permitted to proceed to England on furlough, under medical certificate.

Mr. J. M. Hay having passed an examination on the 15th instant, and being reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in the Native Languages, the order issued on the 18th ultimo, for that gentleman's return to England, is cancelled.

Mr. F. J. Halliday is appointed Salt Agent of the Northern Division of Cuttack in the room of Mr. H. Ricketts—the appointment to take effect from the date of Mr. J. Master's departure for Europe.

Mr. T. Howden, Salt Agent of the 21 Purnannahs and Jessore, is permitted to be absent from his office for a period of one month, to enable him to proceed to the Sand Heads for the benefit of his health—to take effect from the date of delivering over charge of his office.

Mr. C. F. Young is appointed to officiate as Salt Agent during Mr. Howden's absence.

Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., Senior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board, resumed charge of his duties on the 22d instant.

The leave of absence granted under the Orders of Government dated the 27th ultimo, to Dr. Alexander Halliday, Presidency Surgeon, for one month, and of which Dr. Halliday availed himself on the 1st instant, is cancelled from the 20th instant the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, FEB. 3D.

Captain N. Forbes is appointed Mint Master and Superintendent of Mint Machinery, to take effect from the date on which Mr. H. Saunders embarked for Europe.

Mr. C. Stuart, Officiating Resident of the Radnagore Residency, has obtained leave of absence for a period of one month from the 8th instant, on account of private affairs.

Mr. J. W. Sage is appointed to take charge of the Residency from Mr. Stuart.

FEBRUARY 17.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. John ~~Forbes~~ Opium Agent of Benares, on the 9th December last, is extended to the 21st ultimo.

Mr. Charles Heid is appointed Superintendent of Western Salt Chokis under Act IX. of 1835, and attached to the office of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. J. W. Sage appointed to take charge of the Records and remaining Works of the late Radnagore Commercial Residency from the date of Mr. Stuart's departure.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 2, 1886.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell to be Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Backergunge, to take effect from the 15th ultimo, the date of the departure of Mr. C. Gaudet for Europe.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Shahabad.

Mr. W. Luke to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Saran in the room of Mr. Brownlow.

Mr. W. P. Goad to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Bhagulpoore Division.

Mr. C. B. Quinting to be Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Behar.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. James Pattle, Senior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, for fifteen days, to proceed to the Sand Heads, with license to extend the period to a month.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the Provisions of Clause First, Section XI. Regulation X. 1831, to vest in C. W. Smith, the Junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue with authority to exercise, generally, all the duties and powers which are vested in the Board collectively, during the absence of Mr. Pattle.

Mr. E. R. Baiwell, Civil and Session Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs, for one month, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th December last.

Mr. Charles Tucker, Commissioner of Revenue of the 11th or Patna Division, for one month, on private affairs, Mr. C. J. Morris has been authorized to officiate as Commissioner of the Patna Division during the absence of Mr. Tucker.

Mr. J. Curtis, Civil and Session Judge of Burdwan, for one week, on private affairs.

Mr. H. J. Middleton, Civil and Session Judge of Moorsheadabad, from the 15th proximo, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, preparatory to his applying to retire upon an Annuity of the year 1836. Mr. G. P. Leicester will conduct the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge of Moorsheadabad, in addition to his own.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, Civil and Session Judge of Sarun, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. D. McFarlan, Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, for one week, on private affairs.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Civil and Session Judge of Cuttack, to remain at the Presidency for a few days on leave on private affairs.

Mr. C. B. Trevor, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddeah, for one month, on Medical Certificate.

Captain A. Hodges, Revenue Surveyor of Bulloah, for fifteen days, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his station at Nasooly.

Mr. T. Chapman, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Purneah, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to his making application for leave to proceed to Sea, on Medical Certificate.

Mr. J. K. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Buckergunge, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 15th December last.

FEBRUARY 9.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. Henry Ricketts to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack Division, in the room of Mr. J. Master.

Mr. F. J. Halliday to be Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of Cuttack.

Mr. James Grant to be Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Dacca.

Mr. T. C. Scott to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, but to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack.

Mr. W. A. Law to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell to be Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. T. Bruce to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bulloah, in the room of Mr. Halliday.

The above Appointments to take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. J. Master for Europe.

Mr. J. C. Brown to be Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Behar, in the room of Mr. S. T. Cuthbert.

Mr. R. William to be Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Cuttack.

Mr. R. Torrens to be Magistrate and Collector of Moorsheadabad.

The Honorable R. Forbes to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Maldah.

Mr. W. Taylor to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. R. E. Repton to be Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack.

The foregoing Appointments to take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. Cuthbert for Europe.

Mr. E. M. Gordon to be Civil and Session Judge of Moorsheadabad, in the room of Mr. H. J. Middleton.

Mr. J. F. G. Cooke to be Magistrate and Collector of Nud-

The above Appointments to take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. Middleton for Europe.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Beerbhoom, in the room of Mr. Wigram Money.

Mr. E. Bell to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 18th or Jessore Division.

Mr. R. H. Snell to be ditto ditto under ditto ditto.

Mr. J. T. Mellis to be ditto ditto under the Commissioner of the 14th or Moorsheadabad Division.

Mr. W. T. Trotter to be ditto ditto under the Commissioner of the 15th or Bhargulpore Division.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to be ditto ditto, under ditto ditto.

Mr. C. Todd to be ditto ditto under the Commissioner of the 13th or Banteah Division.

Mr. R. Hampton to be ditto ditto, under ditto ditto.

Mr. R. R. Sturt to be an Assistant to the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division.

Mr. A. Forbes to be ditto ditto under the Commissioner of the 19th or Cuttack Division.

Mr. E. D. Rosario, the present Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Merguyr, is transferred to the corresponding appointment in Zillah Tihoo, vice Khajeh Aleeu Oolla resigned.

Meer Ali Ashraf to be Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Midnapore.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. J. Master, Officiating Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, from the 16th instant to the date of the sailing of the ship in which he may take his passage for Europe.

Mr. R. Barlow, Civil and Session of Judge Rajeshahy, to the 26th ultimo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. J. R. Vos, Police Surgeon, for one month, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 6th August last.

Mr. K. Mackinnon, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Tihoo, from the 1st to the 15th of March next on private affairs.

Mr. H. R. Bond, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Ferozepore, to visit the Presidency, on account of ill health.

Mr. R. Rankine, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Sarun, for fifteen days, to visit Tihoo, on private affairs.

Mr. J. Lamb, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Maldah, for five days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th December last.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. J. Middleton, Civil and Session Judge of Moorsheadabad, to take effect from the 15th current, instead of the 15th proximo.

FEBRUARY 16.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. E. Deedes to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorsheadabad, during the absence of Mr. J. G. B. Lawell, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Thomas Simpson, of the 57th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General under Regulation XIII. of 1833.

Meer Dad Ali to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Collector in Zillah Burdwan under Regulation IX. of 1833.

Moheschunder Banerjee, the present Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Jessore, is transferred to the corresponding appointment in Zillah Nuddeah.

Mr. Robert Thomas William Betts to be Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Jessore vice Moheschunder Banerjee.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. H. Stainforth, Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, for twenty days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th ultimo, on medical certificate.

Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorsheadabad, for one month, from the 4th current, preparatory to his making application to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. J. H. Patton, Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs and Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, for four days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th ultimo, on private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. C. Burry, Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahy, for eighteen months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th September last.

Mr. F. E. Read, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, for two months, on medical certificate. Mr. W. P. Goad will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that district until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Mytton, Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, for five days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 3d November last.

Mr. A. Grote, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahy, for six months, to enable him to proceed to the Straits of Malacca, on medical certificate.

Munlahee Gholam Sobhan, a Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Jessore, for a fortnight, to proceed to Calcutta.

Shooja Oodeen Ali Khan, the principal Sudder Ameen of Zillah Sarun, is transferred to the corresponding Appointment in Zillah Jessore.

FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. H. B. Berensford, to be Deputy Collector in Zillah Purneah and in Midnah.

Mr. G. P. Leycester, has been authorized to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. C. S. Cunningham, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack Division.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. W. R. Jennings, Collector of Patna, for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of that for a month granted to him by the Commissioner of the Division, on medical certificate.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Bherbhoom, for four days, from the 28th instant, to enable him to join his Station.

Mr. T. Wyatt, Civil and Session Judge of Dinapore, for seven days, from the 4th proximo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 26th ultimo, on private affairs.

Mr. C. Grant, Commissioner of the Sunderbuns, for eighteen months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate.

The Orders of the 2d instant, granting leave of absence to Mr. J. Curtis, Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Bardwan, for one week, on private affairs, have been cancelled.

The Orders of the 9th instant, granting leave of absence to Mr. R. Rankine, Assistant Surgeon of the Civil Station of Satun, for fifteen days, to visit Typhoid, on private affairs have been cancelled.

FEBRUARY 26.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. C. R. Barwell, to be a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut.

Mr. Wigram Money, to be Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828, for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly, to be Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. Stainforth, to be Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Midnapore.

The foregoing Appointments to take effect on the 1st proximo, from which date Mr. W. Blunt has resigned his seat in the Sudder Courts.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 3

The leave granted under the Orders of Government of 23d December last, to Mr. Edward Deedes to proceed to Europe on furlough in the present season, has been cancelled at his own request.

The Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. S. G. Palmer, the First Assistant in the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to be Deputy Secretary to that Board and Superintendent of Stamps.

Mr. H. Palmer, the Second Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to be Collector of Calcutta Stamps and Superintendent of the Sulkea Salt Chokies.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 10.

The appointment of the Revd. E. White to officiate as District Chaplain at Barrackpore, is to take effect from the date on which he may join his Station.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

ALLAHABAD, JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPT., 3D FEB. 1880.

Mr. F. Stainforth, Officiating Deputy Collector of South Moradabad, has obtained two months' leave of absence, on private affairs, from this date.

FEBRUARY 6.

The Honorable the Governor is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. E. H. Morland, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. J. A. Craigie, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the 4th or Allahabad Division.

FEBRUARY 8.

The Honorable the Governor is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe, to be Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of the Delhi Territory.

Mr. G. W. Bacon, to be Civil and Session Judge of Seharanpore.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, to be Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of the Delhi Territory.

Mr. S. Fraser, to be Civil and Session Judge of Bundelcund.

Mr. C. Fraser, to officiate as ditto ditto at Cawnpore.

FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. J. E. Bacon, Civil Assistant Surgeon of the North Division of Moradabad, has obtained leave of absence from his Station, from the 1st instant to the 1st February 1881, on medical certificate.

FEBRUARY 12.

Mr. A. Cumming, Magistrate and Collector of Futtchpore, has obtained leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 3d December last.

FEBRUARY 15.

Mr. J. Carter, Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence from his Station, for ten months, on medical certificate, from the 1st proximo.

The Honorable the Governor is pleased to place the Services of Mr. H. C. Halkett, at the disposal of the Honorable the Governor of Bengal.

FEBRUARY 17.

The Honorable the Governor is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. W. B. Jackson, to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Jaunpore.

Mr. G. Lindsay, ditto as Additional Judge at Gazeepore.

ALLAHABAD, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MILITARY, FEB. 3D.

Assistant Surgeon Richard John Brassey, Assistant to the Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st March to the 15th April next, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for permission to visit Penang, on urgent private affairs.

Captain J. M. Hepinstall, of the 81st Regiment N. I., to be Deputy Post Master at Meerut, vice Major Campbell resigned. This appointment to take effect from the 18th ultimo.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to place Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Reid at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon A. Vans Dunlop, to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Azimgaoh.

FEBRUARY 10.

Major Charles Pratt Kennedy, late Political Agent at Sahatoo, and Commandant of the Nusseree Battalion, who retires from the service of the Honorable Company, embarked for Europe on board the ship *Cornwall*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. A. J. Cragie, of the Civil Service, attached to this Presidency, reported his arrival on the 3d instant.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Green, to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Ghazepore, in succession to Assistant Surgeon Jackson, M. D.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to place Surgeon Thomas Drever, M. D., late in the service of Her Highness Begum Sumtse deceased, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. A. Spiers, of the Civil Service, embarked for Europe on board the ship *Cornwall*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 17th ultimo.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Lieutenant J. H. Low, 39th Regiment N. I., and Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in the Sagar and Nerbuda Territories, embarked for European board the ship *Brockenbury*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 3d instant.

ALLAHABAD, POLITICAL AND GENL. DEPT., FEB. 12.

Mr. Bushby, is permitted to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, and to be absent for a month on that account, from the 15th instant.

Mr. R. H. Scott, will conduct the duties of the office of Secretary to the Government of Agra, in the Political and General Departments during Mr. Bushby's absence, or until further orders.

APPOINTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Richard John Brassey to be Assistant to the Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. C. Gordon attached to the Umballa Agency, to be Extra Assistant to the Political Agent at Umballa.

GENERAL DEPT., ECCLESIASTICAL, ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to grant to the Revd. F. A. Dawson, District Chaplain of Lucknow, leave of absence to enable him to rejoin his Station, from the 28th instant to the 6th proximo, in extension of the leave granted him on the 12th ultimo.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 19.

Garrison Orders by the Honorable the Governor of the Fort of Allahabad, January 19.

The Honorable the Governor is pleased to appoint Laboratory Sergeant R. Berrell, attached to the Allahabad Magazine to the situation of Garrison Sergeant Major in the room of John Ives, promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 1, 1836.

No. 27 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Regiment of Artillery.—Captain Charles Hamilton Bell to be Major, 1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain Charles McMorine to be Captain and 2d Lieut. George Lewis Cooper to be 1st Lieut., from the 17th January, 1836, in succession to Major Charles Pratt Kennedy, retired on the Pension of his rank.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Grant to be Captain, and 2d Lieutenant Thomas Edwards to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 17th January, 1836, in succession to Captain James Johnson retired on the Pension of his rank.

Superannuated 2d Lieutenants William Maxwell and Henry Marcell Conran are brought on the effective strength of the Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Captain Bradshaw Yorke Reilly, of the Corps of Engineers, Lieutenant Gilbert Coventry Shreyshank Master, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry and Lieutenant Gilbert William Master, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, on account of private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon James Hervey, of the Medical Department, on Medical Certificate.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant John Calvin, of Engineers, Superintendent of Canals in the Delhi Territories, in General Orders No. 240, of the 9th November, 1835, on account of private affairs, is extended to the 20th March next.

No. 28 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Captain Philip Costland Anderson, of the 6th Regt. N. I., is transferred from the Moorwarrah Local Battalion, as 2d in Command to the Assam Sepoys Corps.

Lieutenant Peter Abbott, of the 72d Regt. N. I., Adjutant Moorwarrah Local Battalion, to succeed Captain Anderson, as 2d in Command of that Corps.

The following Appointments were made in the Political Department, under date the 25th ultimo:

Lieutenant Colonel James Chiffeld, C. B. of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad.

Lieutenant George Augustus Mee, of the 68th Regt. N. I., to accompany the Gorkha Corps which escorted the Nepalese Envoy to Calcutta, on its return to Candamdhoo.

Surgeon Alexander Halliday, Presidency Surgeon, has been permitted, in the General Department, under date the 27th ultimo, to proceed to the Sand Heads, and to be absent on that account for a period not exceeding one month.

Ensign Henry Montague Cagwell, of the 59th Regt. N. I., was appointed by the Agra Government on the 15th ultimo, to officiate for Lieutenant F. P. Fulcher, of the 67th Regt. N. I., as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor from the above date, until the return of the latter Officer to his duty, or until further orders.

The leave of absence granted by the Agra Government on the 4th September last, to Lieutenant H. M. Lawrence, Revenue Surveyor in Gorakhpore, from the 10th November to the 10th December 1835, on his private affairs, has been cancelled at the request of that Officer.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 8.

No. 31 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of Rank:

Infantry. Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Kt., to be Colonel, from the 6th August, 1835, vice Colonel (Lieutenant General) George Prole deceased.

Major William Henry Hewitt to be Lieut. Col.

40th Regiment Native Infantry.—Capt. Matthew Alexander Eubony to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Samuel Long to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign George Frederick Rizzo to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Col. Sir Jeremiah Bryant promoted; date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

48th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. H. B. Wheler, Major R. A. Thomas, Capt. T. Fisher, and Lieut. H. Palmer, to rank from 6th Aug. 1835, vice Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Bryant, Kt. promoted.

69th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. D. Crichton, Major H. Norton, Capt. R. D. White, and Lieut. G. Hutchings ditto, 13th Aug. 1835, ditto Lieut. Col. R. C. Fairbairn deceased.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. J. Stuart, Major R. Low, Capt. R. Angelo, and Lieut. P. J. Chene, ditto, 7th Jan. 1836, ditto, Lieut. Col. W. Kennedy deceased.

13th Regt. Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. H. O'Donel, Major F. Gwarkin, Capt. J. E. Briere, and Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke, ditto, 7th Jan. 1836, ditto, Lieut. Col. W. Stirling retired.

No. 32 of 1836.—The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Right Wing European Regiment.—Lieutenant Charles Jordan to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign John William Bennett to be Lieutenant, from the 10th December, 1835, in succession to Captain David Ruddle deceased.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter:

Artillery.—Messrs. Charles Alexander Green, and Edward Kaye, date of arrival at Fort William, 3d February, 1836.

Infantry.—Messrs. Henry Curry James, and Edward William Hicks, ditto ditto.

Assistant Surgeon William Bogie, M. D., of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; date of arrival at Fort William, 3d February 1836.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Captain John Assey Faithhead, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant Ralph Smith, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry and Lieutenant George Turner, of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry on medical certificate.

Captain Francis Rowcroft, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, on account of private affairs.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years,

Captain John Henry Simmonds, of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, and Secretary to the Clothing Board.

Surgeon James Hutchinson, of the Medical Department, and Secretary to the Medical Board.

The resignation of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Cook Archbold, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry published in General Orders No. 23, of the 25th ultimo, is to have effect from the 1st instant.

Native Doctor Lachman Geer is appointed to the Civil Station of Kishanganj or Nuddeah, in the room of Native Doctor Ram Roop discharged.

No. 34 of 1836.—The following Appointments published in General Orders No. 23, of the 1st instant, are cancelled.

Captain P. C. Anderson, as 2nd in Command of the Assam Sepoily Corps, and Lieutenant P. Abbott, Adjutant of the Mhairwarrah Local Battalion, to succeed Captain Anderson as 2d in Command of that Corps.

Lieutenant Hugh Augustus Boscarew, of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Clothing Board during the absence of Captain J. H. Simmonds, who has obtained leave to the Cape of Good Hope on Medical certificate, or until further orders.

The leave of absence obtained by Captain W. Sage, Executive Officer 5th Division Department of Public Works, in General Orders No. 23, of the 1st December last, is extended from the 15th instant to the 15th proximo.

No. 37 of 1836.—The appointment of Assistant Surgeon A. B. Webster, M. D., to officiate at the Civil Station of Bhagalpore published in General Orders No. 24, of the 10th November last, is hereby cancelled.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 15

No. 39 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank :

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Colonel George Murray to be Lieutenant, from the 1st February, 1836, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Cook Archbold resigned.

Superannuary Colonel Arthur Wellington Chirchley Flounden brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry.

20th Regiment Native Infantry. Captain William Charles Denby to be Major, and Lieutenant Thomas Geat (deceased) to be Captain of a Company, from the 20th May, 1831, in succession to Major William Price retired.

Lieutenant John Halkett Craige to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign James Knox Spence to be Lieutenant, from the 11th October, 1831, in succession to Captain Thomas Geat deceased.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel Morgan to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon George Gavan, M. D., retired, with rank from the 10th October 1835, vice Surgeon John Allan, M. D., deceased.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Charles Ratray, to rank from 20th May, 1831, vice Lieutenant, T. Gout (deceased) promoted.

Medical Department.—Surgeons Gavin Turnbull to rank from 20th April, 1831, vice Surgeon G. Gavan, M. D., retired, Alexander Kid Lindsay, to rank from 10th September, 1831, vice Surgeon J. Nicol deceased; Robert Graham, to rank from 31st March 1835, vice Surgeon J. G. Gerard deceased; Thomas Forrest, to rank from 28th May, 1835, vice Surgeon J. Conley deceased; Morgan Powell, to rank from 2d September, 1835, vice Surgeon F. S. Matthews deceased; Donald Campbell, to rank from 5th September, 1835, vice Surgeon J. Eckford deceased; and Hezekiah Clark, to rank from 3d October, 1835, vice Surgeon G. Skipton deceased.

The undermentioned Officers is promoted to the rank of Captain, by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Robert Percival Pennington, 14th February, 1836.

Lieutenant Colonel John Gibbs, of the Invalid Establishment, is appointed Commandant of the Fortress of Buxar, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel W. C. I. Bird, to have effect from the 1st ultimo, the date of the latter Officer's retirement from the service.

The following temporary Appointment is made by the Hon'ble the Governor-General :

Lieutenant William John Baptist Knyvet, of the 88th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia, during the period Lieutenant Boscarew shall officiate as Secretary to the Clothing Board.

The services of the undermentioned Officer are placed at the disposal of the Azia Government :

Lieutenant William Henry Robson Roland, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Mr. Robert White Wrightson is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Comptroller of Directors as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 14th February 1836.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :

Major Alexander Harshburgh, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain Windsor Parker, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, and a Brigade Major on the Establishment, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant James Stephen Davies, of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry, on account of private affairs.

The Furlough to Europe granted to Captain James William Hickey Turner of the Invalid Establishment, in General Orders No. 10, of the 12th ultimo, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Captain John Frederick May, of the 72d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, via China, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Captain Robert Samuel Phillips, of the 67th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 40 of 1836.—Assistant Surgeon Harman Read Bond, attached to the Civil Station of Ferozepore, was permitted in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 9th instant, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

The following Appointments were made by the Government of Agra, under the date specified :

27th January, 1836.—Assistant Surgeon Archibald Campbell Gordon, attached to the Umballa Agency, to be Extra Assistant to the Political Agent at Umballa.

3d February, 1836.—Captain John Marshall Heptinstall, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Post Master at Meerut, vice Major Campbell retired. This appointment to have effect from the 18th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon Richard John Brassey, Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Allahabad, obtained from the Agra Government, under date the 3d instant, leave of absence from the 1st March to the 15th April next, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for permission to visit Penang, on urgent private affairs.

No. 41 of 1836.—The Services of Lieutenant Thomas Simpson, of the 57th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to officiate as a Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General on the South Western Frontier.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date specified opposite to his name :

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant William Wice, 11th February, 1836.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Reid, attached to the Civil Station of Bulandshuhur, having resigned that appointment, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 22.

No. 44 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments :

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Alexander Kerr Agnew to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Robert Mathison to be Lieutenant, from the 15th February, 1836, in succession to Captain Thomas Blyth deceased.

67th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant John William Hicks to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Robert Price to be Lieutenant, from the 15th February, 1836, in succession to Captain Robert Samuel Phillips, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Surgeon James Ranken, M. D., to officiate as Secretary to the Medical Board, during the absence on leave to the Cape of Good Hope, of Surgeon James Hutchinson, or until further Orders.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Christopher Hunter to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Gowalpara.

Mr. George Uday Law having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulation, is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors in their Letter No. 82, dated the 8th September, 1835. Mr. Law is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Lieutenant Richard Lowthian Ross Charteries, of the 65th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Edward Duple Townshend, of the 9th Regiment N. I., 2d in Command of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, on account of private affairs.

Captain Richard Courtenay Johnson of the 54th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Van Dieman's Land, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The leave of absence obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel George Thomas D'Aguilar regulating officer of Invalid Thannas in the districts of Bhawalpore and Tihoot, in General Orders No. 18, of the 18th ultimo, is further extended for one month, on medical certificate.

Captain Alexander Gerard, of the 27th Regiment N. I., at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of the Honorable Company on the Pension of his rank, from the 15th instant.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence obtained by Assistant Surgeon John Spence Logan, M. D., 2d Assistant Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, in General Orders No. 250 dated the 20th November last, is cancelled from the 18th instant.

The following Transfer and Appointment in the Department of Public Works, published in General Orders No. 109, dated the 27th April last, are cancelled:

Lieutenant W. H. Graham, Executive Engineer at Mhow, to be Executive Engineer at Balasore.

No. 45 of 1836.—The Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain Francis Wheeler, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry to the situation of Brigade Major at Meerut, vacant by the return to Europe of Brevet Major E. A. Campbell.

The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Honorable the Governor of Agra:

Colonel Horatio Thomas Tapp, Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel George Edward Gowan, of the Regiment of Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon William Gordon, M. D., of the medical department.

Surgeon Thomas Dwyer, M. D., late in the Service of Her Highness Begum Sombhe, deceased, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Alexander Cobbe, of the 17th Regiment N. I., Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

The following Promotion is made in the Subordinate Branch of the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Sergeant William Deane, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Sub Conductor, vice James Hudson, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed to the charge of the Governor-General's Park at Barrackpore.

No. 46 of 1836.—The following Appointments were made in the Departments specified:

Political Department, February, 15.

Lieutenant George John Fraser, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore, vice Major Warde resigned.

Cornet Edward Innes Robinson, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry to be an Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee.

Judicial and Revenue Department, February 16.

Lieutenant Thomas Simpson, of the 55th Regiment N. I., to officiate as a Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General under Regulation XIII. of 1835.

Ensign Henry Colvin Jackson, of the 45th Regiment N. I., was placed, in the Political Department, on the 9th instant, under the Orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Lieutenant Charles Farquhar Trower, of the 33d Regiment N. I., obtained, in the Political Department, under date the 15th instant, leave of absence from the 1st March to the 1st of May next, to enable him to proceed to Hyderabad, in extension of that granted to him on the 13th December last.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 16th instant:

Captain Alexander Hodges, Revenue Surveyor of Bulloah, for fifteen days, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Station at Noacolly.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Chapman, M. D., attached to the Civil Station of Purneah, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to his making application for leave to proceed to Sea, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Knyfion Spencer, attached to the Civil Station of Backergunge, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of that granted to him on the 15th December last.

Assistant Surgeon John Fergusson Bacon, attached to the North Division of the Civil Station of Moradabad, obtained from the Agra Government, under date the 9th instant, leave of absence from his station, from the 1st instant to the 1st February 1836, on medical certificate.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 25.

No. 47 of 1836.—Lieutenant Robert Wright, of the 26th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 26.

No. 48 of 1836.—Major William John Gardner, of the 14th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on account of his private affairs.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 29.

No. 49 of 1836.—The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

27th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Lewis William Gibson to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Henry Laling to be Lieutenant, from the 15th February 1836, in succession to Captain Alexander Gerard retired.

31st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Henry Joseph Guyon to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign George Newbolt to be Lieutenant, from the 15th February 1836, in succession to Captain Edward Nelson Townsend deceased.

72d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant St. George Daniel Showers to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Richard John Graham to be Lieutenant, from the 23d February 1836, in succession to Captain John Frederick May deceased.

Regiment of Artillery.—Superannuated 2d Lieutenant Alexander William Hawkins is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice 2d Lieutenant Frederick Wall deceased, 17th September 1835.

His Honor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Surgeon James Ranken, M. D., to officiate as a Presidency Surgeon, vice Surgeon Simon Nicolson who resigns that situation.

Assistant Surgeon John Colpoys Smith to the temporary Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Purneah, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon T. Chapman, M. D.

Lieutenant Edward Robins Lyons, of the 37th Regiment N. I., to be Second in Command of the Sylhet Light Infantry, vice Lieutenant Townshend who has obtained furlough to Europe.

Captain Andrew Charlton, of the 7th Regiment N. I., Second in Command of the Assam Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

No. 50 of 1836.—The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles William Hamilton to be Colonel, from the 16th November 1835, vice Colonel Thomas Duer Broughton deceased.

Major Hugh Caldwell to be Lieutenant Colonel, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles William Hamilton promoted, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter with reference to the retirement from the service of Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Hardy.

49th Regiment N. I.—Captain Robert Collins Macdonald to be Major, Lieutenant Frederick Charles Ewall to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign John Theodore Wilcox to be Lieutenant, ditto ditto.

GENERAL REGISTER.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

34th N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Stuart, Major R. Law, Captain R. Angelo, and Lieutenant P. J. Chien, to rank from 16th November 1835, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. W. Hamilton promoted.

13th N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel H. O' Donel, Major E. Owar kin, Captain J. E. Buere, and Lieutenant G. F. Whitelocke, to rank from 7th January 1836, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel W. Kennedy, deceased.

40th N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Hewitt, Major M. A. Bunbury, Captain S. Long, and Lieutenant G. F. Ritsp, to rank from 7th January 1836, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel W. Stirling retired.

N. B.—The rank of Captain, by Brevet, assigned to Lieutenant (now Captain) Samuel Long, of the 40th Regiment N. I., in General Orders No. 16, of the 18th ultimo, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Colonel George Hawes, of the 17th Regiment N. I., is permitted to retire from the service of the E. I. Company, on the Pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the ship, which he may embark for Europe.

Surgeon James Nathaniel Rind, of the Invalid Establishment, and Superintendent of the Government Lithographic Press, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant James Brind, of the Regiment of Artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Agra, with a view to his being appointed to the Revenue Survey Department.

No 52 of 1836.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

10th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Watkin Wingfield to be Capt. of a Troop, and Colonel John Michael Loughnan to be Lieut., from the 17th February, 1836, in succession to Capt. George Leigh Piffard deceased.

Supernumerary Colonel Alfred Harris is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry.

The following Appointments are made by the Hon'ble the Governor-General on his Personal Staff:

Brevet Colonel and Lieut Col James Caulfield, C. B., of the 19th Regt. Light Cavalry, to be an Aide-de-Camp from the 21st instant.

Lieut. William Matthews Smyth, of the Corps of Engineers to be an Aide-de-Camp from the 12th Jan. last.

Capt. William Ewart, of the 54th Regt. N. I., is permitted to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

No. 53 of 1836.—The following appointments were made in the Political Department, under date the 23d instant:

Colonel James Canfield, C. B. of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Superintendent of the Mysore Prancer, vice Major Honeywood resigned—from the date of departure of this Officer for Europe.

Captain James Higginson, of the 58th Regiment N. I., to be Agent to the Governor General at Moorsheadabad, vice Lieutenant Colonel Cobbe resigned—from the date of departure of this Officer for Europe.

The undermentioned Officers were placed in the Political Department on the 22d instant, under the Orders of the Residents specified opposite to their names:

Lieutenant George Bruce Michell, of the 9th Regiment N. I. and Lieutenant John Charles Lumsdaine, of the 58th Regiment N. I. Resident at Gwalior.

Ensign Humphrey Howorth of the 30th Regiment N. I. Resident at Hyderabad.

Assistant-Surgeon William Abbott Green was appointed by the Agra Government under date the 10th instant, to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ghazepore, in succession to Assistant Surgeon Jackson, M. D.

The leave of absence granted in the General Department under the Orders of Government, dated the 27th ultimo, to Surgeon Alexander Halliday, Presidency Surgeon, for one month, and of which Dr. Halliday availed himself on the 1st instant, has been cancelled from the 30th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d February, 1836.

The district order, of the 18th ultimo, by Brigadier W. Burgh commanding the Rajpootannah field force, directing Assistant Surgeon Archibald Mackean to proceed to Insalpoore, and relieve Assistant Surgeon John Magrath from the medical charge of the 22d regiment N. I. is confirmed.

Surgeon Andrew Wood, of the 5th battalion of artillery, is directed to join and assume medical charge of the left wing of the battalion at Sultanpoore, Benares, and accompany it to Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

26th regiment N. I.—Captain G. H. Johnston, from 15th March to 31st March, in extension, to await the arrival of his regiment at Meerut.

42d regiment N. I.—Ensign D. Ganssen, from 1st March to 31st May, to visit the Terrai, in the neighbourhood of Bareilly, on private affairs.

7th regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant T. D. Colyear, from 30th April to 30th October, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

11th regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. Cunberland, from 15th March to 15th September, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

15th regiment N. I.—Lieutenant T. Smith, from 25th February to 25th December, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah Doon, on medical certificate.

32d regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel L. R. Stacy, from 20th March to 29th April, to visit Hurdwar, on private affairs.

26th regiment N. I.—Ensign C. W. Duffin, from 31st January to 15th April, in extension, to remain at Mhow, and unable to him to rejoin.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th February.

The engineer order of the 1st instant, directing 2d Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Rigby to resume the duties of his office, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to order the following removals and postings of medical officers:

Surgeon William Edward Carte, A. B. (in medical charge of the 1st local horse) from the 70th to the 40th regiment N. I.

Surgeon James Atkinson, from the 48d to the 70th regiment N. I. at Barrackpore.

Surgeon James Duncan, (on furlough) from the 15th to the 5th regiment N. I.

Surgeon Donald Campbell, new promotion, to the 15th regiment N. I. at Cawnpore.

Surgeon Thomas Stoddart, (on furlough) from the 22d to the 33d regiment N. I.

Surgeon Ezekiah Clark, new promotion, to the 22d regiment N. I. at Insalpoore.

Assistant Surgeon Keith Macalister Scott, now doing duty with the 31st regiment N. I., is appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 43th regiment of foot, and directed forthwith to join at Fort William.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. C. Archbold, from 31st December 1835 to 31st January, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

1st regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quartermaster G. Reid, from 28th December 1835 to 18th March, to re-join at the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th February.

The following station and regimental orders, issued at Bishnauth on the 1st and 3d ultimo, are confirmed:

1st January.—Permitted Lieutenant (now Captain) A. Charlton, 2d in command of the Assam L. I., to proceed towards Calcutta, for the recovery of his health.

3d January.—Appointing Lieutenant J. Millar, of the 26th Regiment N. I., attached to the Assam L. I., to act as second in command, during the absence of Captain and 2d in command A. Charlton.

Ensign George Jenkins, of the 20th regiment N. I. is, at his own request, removed to the 21st regiment N. I. as junior of his rank.

The Medical Board having brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the youth named George Lavalette, who was appointed an Hospital Apprentice in General Orders of the 28th July last, is not the individual who was recommended for the situation by Superintending Surgeon Todd, he is to be paid up and discharged the service, from this date.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

50th regiment N. I.—Captain R. C. Johnson, from 30th January to 29th March, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

11th regiment N. I.—Ensign E. C. Pennington, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit Meerut and the Presidency, on private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

58th Regiment N. 1.—Lieutenant S. D. Agar, from 1st February to 1st April, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th February.

The Dinapore station order of the 29th ultimo, by Brigadier George Beecher, directing Surgeon James Johnstone, M. D., of the 87th Regiment N. 1., to afford medical aid to a detachment of His Majesty's troops arrived at the station, and Apprentice Henry McMullen to remain at Dinapore, and act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward to the detachment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Robert McNair, of the 73d Regiment N. 1., (now acting Interpreter and quarter master to the 34th Regiment N. 1.) is appointed Interpreter and quarter master to his own corps, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

2d Battalion Artillery.—Lieutenant G. J. Cookson, from 15th May to 15th November, to visit Simla on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th February.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:
Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, Commanding Artillery, Meywar, from 25th January to 25th January 1887, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

58th Regiment N. 1.—Lieutenant G. Turner, from 25th January to 29th February, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

3d Regiment N. 1.—Lieutenant C. O'Brien Adjutant, Nusserie Detachment, from 15th February to 15th May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin the Battalion at Subathon.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th February.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to order the following removals and posting in the medical department:

Surgeon D. Renton, from the 18th to the 57th Regiment N. 1. Surgeon A. K. Lindsay, from the latter to the former corps.

Mr. Lindsay will proceed forth with to Chunar, and officiate as Garrison Surgeon at that station, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Handside, M. D. is appointed to perform the medical duties at Simla, vice Dallas deceased, and directed to join.

The leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted in General Orders of the 15th October last, to Ensign T. F. Patterson, of the 2d Regiment N. 1. is commuted to leave from the 20th December 1835 to the 15th March, on the same account to remain at Almora.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 13th February.

Ensign Edward Wyne Bristow, of the 71st Regiment N. 1. is, at his own request, removed to the 1st Regiment N. 1.

Pensioned Corporal E. Duffield, late of the veteran Company, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Monghyr, instead of at the Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

67th Regiment N. 1.—Major W. Grant, from 3d February to 3d June, to visit the Presidency on medical certificate.

4th Regiment N. 1.—Ensign Rowley Hill, from 1st March to 1st May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th February.

The Dinapore division order of the 14th ultimo appointing Ensign M. T. Blake, of the 56th Regiment N. 1., to act as Adjutant to the corps of hill rangers, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant W. G. Don, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 30th ultimo, appointing supernumerary Native Doctor Meer Shah, (1st) doing duty with the 15th Regiment N. 1., to the 8d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, in the room of Hajoorie deceased is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 1st instant, by Brigadier General B. Stevenson, C. B. nominating Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. T. Rahau, of the 47th Regiment N. 1., to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a native general court martial ordered to assemble at Lucknow is confirmed.

The detachment order of the 26th ultimo, by 2d Lieutenant Frank Turner, appointing Gunner Robert Beatty to act as Sergeant, and Gunner John Still as Corporal, to the detachment of recruits for the 1st and 3d Brigades of Horse Artillery, is confirmed.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removal and postings.

Colonel Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Knight, lately promoted, (on furlough) is posted to the 14th Regiment N. 1.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Hunter Little, (on furlough) from the 49th to the 19th Regiment N. 1.

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Hewitt, lately promoted, to the 40th Regiment N. 1.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removal and appointment:

Assistant Surgeon Mathew Lovell, from the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry to the medical charge of the 3d local horse.

Assistant Surgeon James Barber, now officiating Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Chunar, is confirmed in that appointment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th February.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

Major R. B. Fulton, (on staff employ) from the 5th to the 3d battalion.

Major C. H. Bell, new promotion, to the 5th battalion.

Captain W. Bell, (on staff employ) from the 3d company, 1st battalion to the 1st troop 2d brigade.

Captain G. Twemlow, (on staff employ) from the 3d company 5th battalion to the 3d company 1st battalion.

Captain G. S. Lawrence from the 1st company 5th battalion to the 2d company 3d battalion.

Captain C. McMoilne, new promotion, to the 1st company 5th battalion, but to remain at Muttra in command of the 3d troop 3d Brigade till Captain Farrington rejoins.

Captain C. Grant, new promotion, to the 3d company 5th battalion.

First-Lieutenants J. R. Revell, from the 1st company 2d battalion to the 3d company 5th battalion; F. Dashiwood, (on staff employ) from the 4th troop 1st brigade to the 4th troop 3d brigade; G. H. Swinley, from the 4th company 6th battalion to the 4th troop 1st brigade; F. B. Boileau from the 1st troop 2d brigade to the 3d troop 2d brigade; F. Galskell, from the 3d company 5th battalion to the 4th company 3d battalion, and to remain at Benares till the arrival of the 4th company 3d battalion; A. Humphreys, (on furlough) from the 3d troop 2d brigade to the 4th company 6th battalion; Z. M. Mallock, from the 2d company to the 3d company 7th battalion; A. Broome, from the 4th company 3d battalion to the 1st troop 1st brigade; A. Huish, from the 4th troop 3d brigade to the 4th troop 1st brigade; G. L. Cooper, new promotion, to the 8d troop 2d brigade; T. Edwards, new promotion (on furlough) to the company 2d battalion.

2d Lieutenants J. Innes, (on furlough) from the 1st company 4th battalion to the 4th troop 1st brigade; E. G. Austin from the 1st company 1st battalion to the 1st troop 2d brigade; M. Mackenzie, from the 4th troop 1st brigade to the 4th troop 3d brigade; T. J. W. Hungerford, (on furlough) from the 3d troop 3d brigade to the 7th company 7th battalion; J. Abercrombie, from the 3d company 7th battalion to the 3d troop 3d brigade; J. H. Smyth, brought on the strength, (on staff employ) to the 2d company 7th battalion; E. K. Mouney, brought on the strength, to the 1st company 1st battalion; W. Maxwell, brought on the strength, to the 4th company 3d battalion; and H. M. Couran, brought on the strength to the 1st company 4th battalion.

Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant A. W. Hawkins will join and do duty with the 4th troop 3d brigade at Meerut.

The Kurnaul station order of the 2d instant, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Le Mesurier, of the 61st Regiment N. 1. to officiate as station staff, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. Liptrot, of the 30th Regiment N. 1., is appointed Adjutant to the Kemaon local battalion, vice Lieutenant C. Campbell appointed Deputy Pay Master of the Cawnpore circle.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Infantry.—Unposted Ensign H. C. James, doing duty with the 58th Regiment N. 1. from 12th February to 12th May, to visit Bangalore, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

61st Regiment N. 1.—Captain W. Forbes, from 15th April, to 15th October, to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs.

15th Regiment N. 1.—Lieutenant P. S. Chinn, from 15th March to 15th July, to visit Gwalior and Bareilly, on private affairs.

2d Regiment N. 1.—Ensign S. W. R. Talloch, from 15th March to the 15th May, to visit Mhow, on private affairs.

Ordnance commissariat department.—Conductor H. Fensley, from 20th January to 30th November, to visit Mussorie, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th February.

The detachment order by Brevet Colonel E. Wyatt, commanding at Sheikawati, of the 27th ultimo, appointing Ensign J. D. McPherson, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 22d Regiment N. I., to act as detachment staff, is confirmed.

The detachment order by Major R. E. Chambers, commanding at Jeypore, of the 29th ultimo, appointing Surgeon J. Gilfrith, of the 52d Regiment N. I., to the medical charge of the Artillery detachment under Captain J. Rawlins, is confirmed.

Captain W. Hoggan, of the 63d Regiment N. I., at present doing duty with the Ramguth Light Infantry Battalion, is directed to join his Regiment.

Conductor George Forrest is removed from the Agra to the Ajmere magazine, and Conductor Gerold Irvine from the Agra to the Delhi magazine, to fill existing vacancies, and directed to join forthwith.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 18th February.

Assistant Steward John William Franks, at present at the General Hospital, is directed to proceed forthwith to rejoin the hospital of His Majesty's 19th Foot at Hazareebagh.

Gunner John Taylor, employed in the model department at Dum Dum, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant, vice Peasbail deceased.

Sergeant William Dodd, of the 1st Company 4th Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed a Laboratory man in the Arsenal of Fort William, vice Sergeant Thomas Beckett transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Subordinate medical department—Apothecary D. McDonald, attached to the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, from 1st February to 1st December, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th February.

The following Sergeants, of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to staff situations as follows:

Sergeant Thomas Smith, of the 4th company 5th battalion, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 15th regiment N. I. at Cawnpore, vice Lockhart transferred to his regiment.

Drill Sergeant Thomas Newbold, of the 1st battalion, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 70th regiment N. I. at Barrackpore, vice McEnery transferred to the staff of the Garrison of Fort William.

Sergeant John Fitzmaurice, of the 3d company 1st battalion, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 35th regiment N. I. at Chattragang, vice Higgins deceased.

Sergeant Thomas Keys, of the 4th company 1st battalion, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 9th regiment N. I. at Barrackpore, vice Baxter appointed Sergeant Major to the 32d N. I.

Sergeant Charles Palpheryman, of the 2d company 1st Battalion, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 16th Regiment N. I. at Cuttack, vice May, appointed Sergeant Major to the Ranghli Battalion.

Sergeant William Andrews, of the 2d company 2d Battalion, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 56th Regiment N. I. at Neemuch, vice Acton appointed Sergeant Major to the 20th N. I.

Sergeant James Williamson, of the 4th company 2d Battalion, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 57th Regiment N. I. at Secrole, Benares, vice Revitt, transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

66th Regiment N. I.—Major R. Delamater, from 3d March to 1st May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th February.

The following Cawnpore division orders of the 3d, 4th, 5th and 7th instants, are confirmed:

3d February.—Appointing Apothecary Donald McDonald, of the 2d brigade horse artillery, (proceeding to the hills, on leave of absence) to the medical charge of a detachment proceeding to the Landon depot under the command of Lieutenant W. Wilmer, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers; and superannuated Hospital Steward James Bain, doing duty with the detachment of the 3d battalion of artillery, to act as Apothecary in the hospital of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, vice Apothecary D. McDonald.

4th February.—Appointing Surgeon C. S. Curling, of the 1st battalion artillery, to take medical charge of the 3d and 4th companies of the 3d battalion proceeding to Dinapore and Benares; and Assistant Apothecaries William Brookes and Thomas Nulty to proceed, the former with the 3d company to Dinapore as Assistant Apothecary and Steward, the latter with the 4th company to Benares, in the same capacity.

5th February.—Directing Assistant Surgeon John Stewart Sutherland to relieve Assistant Surgeon Campbell McKinnon, M. D. of the 2d brigade horse artillery, from the medical charge of the 71st regiment N. I.

7th February.—Directings unposted Ensign George Gardner Bowring to do duty with the left wing of the 53d regiment N. I. at Bandah, until the arrival of the 29th regiment N. I. at that station, with which he was appointed to do duty in General Orders of the 31st October last.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant George Hutchins, of the 69th N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d regiment N. I.

Apothecary James Davoren and Steward Francis Fanton are removed from the 3d to the 1st battalion of artillery at Dum Dum, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

37th Regiment N. I.—Ensign W. W. Steer, from 29th January to 29th January, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

13th regiment N. I.—Assistant Surgeon C. Finch, M. D. from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah and the Presidency, in conformity to making application for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22d February.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landon during the ensuing season:

Captain B. P. Browne, His Majesty's 11th light dragoons.

Captain G. Mylins, His Majesty's 16th regiment of foot.

Captain J. Leeson, 2d regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant A. Hunt, 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery.

Lieutenant G. Cantley, 5th regiment light cavalry, officiating station staff, Landon.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d February.

The following individuals are appointed Hospital Apprentice, to fill existing vacancies in the subordinate medical departments and directed to report themselves to the nearest superintending Surgeon, who will include them in their next monthly returns; and with a view to their instruction in the new medical college, His Excellency the Commander in Chief direct that superintending Surgeons will embrace the first favorable opportunity for sending the newly appointed Apprentices to the Presidency. Such of them as do not report themselves within two months from the date, will be struck off.

J. Fletcher—William Graham—David Brannon Thorpe—William Westholme—William Blith—Edward Williams—Richard W. Choe—Edward Smith—Charles Baker—J. H. Permin—Alexander Gregg—William Roberts.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

8th regiment light cavalry—Captain C. H. White, from 20th February to 20th February 1877, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

14th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant N. Vicary, from 25th February to 25th March, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th February.

Major Isaac Pereira, of the regiment of Artillery, is appointed to command the artillery division at Neemuch, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Gower, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Agra Government.

Captain J. W. H. Turner, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to proceed to Meent, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon William Rabbit, on being relieved from his present charge, will proceed to Kussseabad, and join the 13th regiment in five infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Colonel Colpus Smith, arrived at the Presidency with the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, is directed to do duty with the artillery at Dum Dum.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of warrant officers of the ordnance commissariat department:

Conductor Raimbly Murphy, from the arsenal of Fort William to the Singapore magazine.

Conductor John Smith, from the Singapore to the Penang magazine.

Sub Conductor P. Canfield, from the Penang magazine to the arsenal of Fort William.

Quarter Master Sergeant William Neil Todd, of the 67th regt. N. I., is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, vice Byrnes deceased.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

60th Regt. N. 1.—Captain E. J. Watson, commandant Arracan local battalion, from 5th March to—, in extension, to enable him to join his corps at Arracan by the first opportunity.

Left wing European regiment.—Captain C. Willson, from 1st April to 31st July, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 26th February

With the sanction of Government, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the troops in Shikharawatt shall join the head quarters of the field forces to which they respectively belong. Brigadier W. Burgh, commanding in Rajpootanah, is accordingly required to issue the necessary orders for the 8d local horse proceeding to Nsemuch, and the 22d N I to Nusseerabad.

The ordnance and ordnance stores now at Islampore, are to be deposited in the Almere magazine, and the artillery details attached will rejoin their respective companies.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Charles Graham, of the 55th regiment N I, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 58th regiment N I, during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master George Augustus Mee.

Unposted Ensign George Uduy Law, lately admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 50th regiment N I at Dacca, and directed to join.

Hudson Dichey, Native Doctor, formerly vaccinator at Bhargulpore, is appointed to do duty with the 46th regiment N I, in the room of Balncee Panshaud deceased, and directed to join.

Native Doctor David Sookol, recently employed in Manipore, and Ramnauth Tewary, lately attached to the pilgrim hospital at Poorie, are directed to proceed to Cawnpore and do duty under the Superintending Surgeon of that division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

25th Regiment N 1.—Ensign J. Clarke, from 1st January to 8th February, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

38th Regiment N 1.—Captain E. S. Hawkins, from 28th February to 31st March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th February.

The Benares division order of the 12th instant, directing Surgeon David Renton, of the 57th Regt. N. 1., to receive charge of the records of the Superintending Surgeon's office from Surgeon William Jackson, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

8th Regt. N. 1.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Christopher Henry Naylor to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Price.

Conductor F. Mann is removed from the depôt at Mhow to the magazine at Allahabad.

The transfer of Sergeant Isaac Ward, from the Cawnpore to the Agra magazine, published in General Orders of the 13th January last, is cancelled, and he is re-appointed to the Cawnpore magazine as laboratory man.

Superannuery Cooper Sergeant David Johnston is transferred from the Cawnpore to the Agra magazine as Park Sergeant vice Ward.

Koorbann Alee and Sunkur Singh, students from the late native medical institution, are removed from the 7th battalion of artillery at Dum Dum, and directed to join and do duty in the hospital of the 31st regiment N I at Barrackpore.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- Feb. 1 Ship *Zenobia*, J. F. Owen, from London 9th September and Portsmouth 8d October.
- Barque *Emily Jane*, W. Boothby, from China 22d December and Singapore 2d January.
- Brig *William Salthouse*, J. Sulpe, from Liverpool 6th September.
- H. M.'s barque *Raleigh*, Captain Quin, from Madras 19th January.
- 2 Ship *William Harris*, Henry Terry, from London 27th March and Sydney 25th October.
- Ship *Roberts*, H. Wake, from England 27th August and Madras 20th January.
- Ship *Daventry*, W. Pinder, from Bombay 15th November.
- Barque *Fanny*, James Sheriff, from Penang 18th January.
- Barque *Haidee*, J. Randle, from Singapore 4th and Malacca 9th January.
- Schooner *Elizabeth*, H. Spooner, from Singapore 25th and Malacca 28th December, and Penang 7th January.
- 3 American ship *Louvre*, A. H. Brown, from Boston 22d September.
- French ship *Salaries*, Williams, from Mauritius 15th December.
- 4 Ship *Carnatic*, D. Proodfog, from Lintin 5th November and Rangoon 19th January.
- 5 French ship *Messenger of India*, F. D. Verspeike, from Bourbon 27th November.
- French brig *Sirius*, Hugues, from Bourbon 22d December.
- Barque *Mary*, B. Simpson, from Sydney 10th October.
- 6 Barque *Virginia*, J. Smith, from Singapore (no date), and Penang 6th January.
- 7 French barque *Joseph Victor*, Le Gaur, from Bourbon 21st December, and Madras 22d January.
- Ship *Denison*, H. T. Poole, from Liverpool 18th August and Cape of Good Hope 11th November.

- 8 Ship *Vestal*, Thos. Taylor, from Port Jackson 20th October.
- 10 Brig *Cecilia*, P. Roy, from Madras 27th January and Vizagapatnam 4th February.
- 12 French brig *Fineffe*, Ducros, from Bourbon 15th, and Mauritius 21st December.
- 13 French ship *Telaire*, St. Quantin, from Nantes 16th July, St. Dennis 28th November, and Mauritius 12th December.
- Barque *Sumatra*, F. W. Hermann, from Batavia 20th December and Malacca 18th January.
- 14 Brig *Luchmy*, from Moulmein, (no date).
- 16 Brig *Joana*, J. Drumiston from Greenock 20th August.
- Ship *Drongan*, Jo Mackenzie, from Cochin 31st December and Colombo 5th January.
- American ship *Georgia*, J. M. Sanders, from Boston 26th October.
- H. C. Pilot brig *Hatgrass*, Thos. Clark, from Bombay 21st December.
- 17 Barque *Vergale*, John Willie, from Rangoon 23th January, and Moulmein 6th February.
- 18 Schooner *Margaret*, W. C. Spain, from Rangoon 20th January, Madras 8th and Coringa 18th February.
- 22 The French ship *L'Eged*, from Nantes 25th July and Bourbon 27th December. January, and Moulmein 6th February.
- 26 Ship *Indian Oak*, E. Worthington, from Mauritius 8th November and Rangoon 15th February.
- 27 Ship *Mary Dugdale*, C. Worthington, from Liverpool 15th September.
- 28 Ship *Larkins*, C. Ingram, from London 11th November.
- Ship *Coromandel*, Thos. Boyes, from London 8th September, Plymouth 7th October, Cape of Good Hope 19th December, and Madras 19th February.
- Barque *Cashmore Merchant*, R. Edwards, from Bombay 31st December and Cochin 30th January.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DEPARTURES.

- Feb. 1 Barque *Swallow*, W. Adam, for Bombay via Madras.
 8 Ship *Nerbudda*, F. Patrick, for Bombay.
 — Ship *Ernaad*, T. Hill, for the Gulph.
 — Ship *Lady Clifford*, J. M. Steward, for the Straits and China.
 — Ship *Duke of Northumberland*, W. L. Pope, for London via St. Helena.
 — American ship *Octarava*, J. Fairfoul, for Philadelphia.
 6 Ship *Allalevie*, A. R. Clarke, for Bombay.
 — Brig *Corsair*, E. Cooke, for Singapore.
 — French barque *Salamandre*, J. Debia, for Bordeaux.
 — American ship *Hope*, J. Fleming, for Madras and New York.
 ● American ship *Washington*, H. T. C. Taylor, for Philadelphia.
 — Brig *Highland Chief*, J. Taylor, for Colombo.
 13 Ship *Isabella*, D. Brown, for London.
 — Barque *Hero*, W. W. Hughes, for Singapore and China.
 19 Barque *Sophia*, J. Rapson, for the Straits and China.
 20 Ship *Cavendish Bentick*, E. D. O. Eales, for Persian Gulph.
 — French barque *Joseph Victor*, B. Le Cour, for Bourbon.
 21 French Barque *La Amella*, F. Hurcade, for Bourbon.
 — Ship *Sultmany*, A. McFarlane, for China.
 — Barque *Bright Planet*, T. W. Tugate, for Penang and Singapore.
 — Brig *William Salthouse*, John Snipe, for Liverpool.
 25 Barque *Emily*, G. Kilby, for London.
 26 Barque *Gatllardon*, J. J. R. Bowman, for Singapore and China.
 — French ship *Indien*, A. T. Truquett, for Havre de Grace.
 27 Barque *William Harris*, H. Terry, for Sydney.
 — Barque *Virginia*, J. Huflock, for Bombay.
 — Barque *Elizabeth*, J. Shepherd, for Masulipatam and Madras.
 — French ship *Lucillus*, C. Durauteau, for Bordeaux.
 29 French ship *Salazar*, A. Williams, for the Mauritius and Bourbon.
 — French ship *Frasquita*, P. Heivictson, for Nantes.
 — Barque *Montrose*, Thos. Wall, for London.
 — Barque *Mary*, B. Simpson, for Sydney.
 — Brig *Anna*, J. Kling, for Penang.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Zenobia from London.—Mrs. McFarlane; Mrs. Harper; Mrs. Bogle; Mrs. Beattie; Lieutenant-Colonel McCas-
 ill, H. M.'s 9th Regiment; Dr. William Bogle, Assistant Sur-
 geon; Charles Gover, and Alexander Beattie, Esqs; Merchant
 A. Kay; Mr. Green; Mr. Hick; and Mr. James, Cadets; Mas-
 ter McFarlane.—*Steerage Passengers.*—Mrs. Gosling and in-
 fant.
Per William Harris from Sydney.—H. F. Sheldon, Esq.;
 Mr. H. Rose.
Per Roberts, from London.—Mrs. Meik; Mrs. Gilmore;
 Mr. T. C. Loch, Writer, B. C. S.; Mr. Wrighton, Assistant
 Surgeon; Mr. Gilmore, Free Merchant. *Steerage Passen-*
gers.—Mrs. Ball; Mrs. Munro; Mrs. Silver and 2 children;
 Mr. S. Clehorn, Pilot service. *From Madras.*—Captain Pole,
 H. M. 63d Regiment; Mr. Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, B. S.;
 Ensign G. H. Eckford, M. N. I.
Per Fanny from Malacca.—Mrs. Barclay; Miss Vos;
 Revd. Mr. Barclay, Missionary; Doctor Vos; W. Scott, Esq.,
 Harbour Master of Malacca. *From Penang.*—Master Salmon.

Per Haidee from Singapore.—Mrs. Darrah and 2 children
 Revd. F. J. Darrah, Madras Presidency.

Per Elizabeth.—Mr. Hall, Mariner.

Per Louvre, for Calcutta.—Reverend Amos Sutton, lady
 and child, Reverend Eli Noyes and lady, Reverend S. S. Day
 and lady, Reverend J. Phillips and lady, and Mrs. E. S. Tom-
 lin, Missionaries. *For Amherst, Burmah.*—Reverend Lovel-
 ing and lady, Reverend Jas. M. Haswell and lady, and
 Ellisha L. Abbott, Missionaries; Miss Eleanor Macomber; Re-
 verend Howard Malcolm, Deputation American Baptist, Board
 of Missions; Mr. Harwood, Machinist. *For Singapore.*—Re-
 verend J. L. Shuch and lady, Reverend A. Reed and lady, and
 Reverend R. D. Davenport and lady, Missionaries; Mr.
 Joseph H. Weed, Supercargo.

Per Mary.—John Northwood, Esq., Supercargo; E. K.
 Elliot, Esq., 43d Regiment N. I.

Per Cecilia from Madras.—Captain, Mrs. and Miss Farrant,
 H. M. 9th Regiment.

Per Telair from Mauritius.—Lieutenant S. B. D. Ander-
 son, H. M. 49th Regiment, and G. R. Gordon, Esq., Merchant.

Per Virginia.—C. Galustann, Esq., Merchant, from Rangoon.

Per Drogan from Colombo.—Mrs. Hall, Major Hall, H.
 M. 3d Regiment, Lieutenant, Field H. M. 9th Regiment.

Per Indian Oak from Mauritius.—George Lay, Esq.

Per Mary Dagdale, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Worthington;
 Capt. Gould Hawk; Messrs. Smith, Reid, Williams and Mar-
 tin; Master C. F. Worthington.

Per Larkins.—Honorable Mrs. Erskine, Honorable T. C.
 Erskine, B. C. S.; Captains Wise, 29th Regiment B. N. I., and
 Freeth, 55th ditto; F. S. Head, Esq., Writer; Mr. Harman,
 Mr. Stevens, Mr. Maling and 3 Steerage Passengers.

Per Coromandel, from London.—Mrs. Heming and
 daughter; Mrs. Scarlett; Misses Grenulle and Barrett; Messrs.
 Heming, H. M. 26th Regiment, J. B. Ross; Messrs. Forest,
 Hillebrand, Stein and Bailie, Cadets. *From the Cape of Good*
Hope.—Mrs. Garstin, C. Garstin Esq., B. C. S. *From Madras.*
 —Miss Don, 2 Miss Montgomerie; Mr. Lewin, Madras C.
 S.; Mr. Hamlin, Assistant Surgeon; Padre Antony, and an
 Armenian Priest and 2 sons.

Per Cashmere Merchant.—J. F. Cullen, Esq., Assistant
 Surgeon.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Lady Clifford.—D. McIntire, Esq.

Per Swallow for Madras.—T. B. Scott, Esq.; Lieutenant
 Clarke, 10th Lancers; Monsieur Derazio; 1 Ayah and 6 na-
 tives.

Per Duke of Northumberland for London.—Mrs. Cum-
 mings; Mrs. C. Walker; Mrs. Holmes; Mrs. Daunt; Mrs. Plat;
 Mrs. Goad; Mrs. Chalmers; Mrs. Pope; Rev. Professor
 Holmes; Major Ferrie, 27th Regiment N. I.; Dr. Daunt, H.
 M. 41th Regiment; Captains Manning and Plat, B. N. I.; Dr.
 Stodart, B. E.; Lieutenants Smith and Tucker, 9th Cavalry;
 J. W. C. Chalmers, Esq., 43d B. N. I.;—Parish, Esq.; 2
 Misses Cummings; 2 ditto Brown; 2 ditto Pattle; 2 ditto
 Davies; 2 ditto Daunt; 1 Master Davies; 2 ditto Manning.

Captains Venon, Warmer, Rally and Rodgers; Lieutenant
 Little; Reverend Mr. Anderson;—Robson, Esq.; Misses
 Robson and Watkins; Mrs. Silver; Mrs. Brown; Mr. Graham
 J. F. Sanders, Esq.

Per Bright Planet for Malacca.—Misses D'Win, Cook,
 and Devine; Masters Cook and D'Win; and J. W. D'Win,
 Esq.

Per Sultmany, for Singapore.—A. Grote and W. Hickey
 Equitres.

Per Emily for London.—Captains H. Mouke, 39th Regi-
 ment N. I.; E. C. Atchbold Sibb L. C.; Lieutenant R. Wright,
 20th N. I.; Misses Sicker and Fisher; Masters Fisher and
 Lloyd; Andrew Peterson, Esq. Mrs. Moore, servant. Steerage
 passenger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES.

- 1880
Jan. 29 At Nasratabad, Captain N. Jones, 57th N. I. to Miss Biggs
Feb. 1 Mr. W. Masters, to Miss C. L. Crow
— C. Mackinnon, Esq. to Miss H. Stodd
3 J. Colquhoun, Esq. to Miss L. R. Sutherland
4 J. H. H. Patton, Esq. G. S. to Miss M. L. Chapman
— At Chinsurah, Rev. J. G. Lincke, to Miss C. E. Betts
6 Mr. M. DeSilva to Mrs. M. P. Goodwin
— At Dacca, Mr. A. H. Arrialhoon, to Miss C. C. S. Agassce
12 Mr. P. Enmer, to Miss G. E. Croup
13 Mr. G. Thomas, to Miss A. Casey
— Mrs. G. Reston, to Miss R. M. D'Cruz
— Mr. N. J. Jebb, to Miss E. Butelha
15 D. Brown, Esq. to Miss M. A. Hall
— At Howrah, J. Hbery, Esq. to Miss H. Thomas
— Mr. J. Cantello, Junior, to Miss R. P. Corneliens
16 Mr. C. M. Wickens, to Miss H. Herman
— Mr. J. M. Ward, to Miss C. E. McLeod
— At Meerut, H. T. Owen, Esq. C. S. to Miss C. N. Graham
18 P. G. E. Taylor, Esq. C. S. Esq. to Miss S. A. Spaw
20 J. A. Azaque, Esq. to Miss S. Malchus
— W. B. Tylef, Esq. to Miss C. Rose
— Chinsurah, W. Hollau, Esq. to Miss L. H. Fillard
22 At Allahabad, A. W. Begbie, Esq. C. S. to Miss M. Watt
25 At Delhi, Lieutenant T. Hutton, 37th N. I. to Miss G. F. Browne
27 Mr. W. C. Spain, to Miss M. Florence
29 Lieutenant St. J. A. Mount, Bart. Engineers, to Miss L. C. Montgomery
— Mr. E. M. Clark, to Miss M. Daunt

BIRTHS.

- 1885
Dec. 18 At the Cape, the lady of G. F. Brown, Esq. C. S. of a daughter
1886
Feb. 1 Miss C. J. Sutherland, of a daughter
— At Cassiope Factory, Kishnugui, Mrs. G. Rogers, of a son
2 At Chattra, in Sylhet, Mrs. H. Inglis, of a son
4 The lady of I. W. Macleod, Esq. of a son
5 At Sulkeah, the lady of J. MacKenzie, Esq. of a daughter
— At Agra, the wife of Mr. Apothecary H. Watson, of a daughter
— Mrs. A. Baptist, Junior, of a son
— At Sultanpore Oude, the lady of Lieutenant Troup, of a son
6 At Mynpoatie, Mrs. G. F. Smith, of a son
7 The lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq. B. C. S. of a son
8 Mrs. J. Previtt, of a son
9 At Agra, the lady of Doctor Vennour, of a daughter
— At Allahabad, the lady of H. B. Harrington, Esq. C. S. of a son
10 Miss R. Locken, of a daughter
13 Miss W. Bonnard, of a son
— Mr. R. P. Watson, of a daughter
15 Miss J. A. Lommer, of a son
16 At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieutenant Richardson, Artillery, of a daughter

- The lady of W. Moran, Esq. of a son
17 The lady of J. P. Grant, Esq. C. S. of a son
18 Mrs. J. Shireore, of a daughter
— Mrs. J. Swiney, of a son
19 At Dacca, the lady of W. A. Peacock, Esq. of a daughter
20 Mrs. G. Clarke, of a son
21 Mrs. A. J. Jacob, of a daughter
22 At Kidderpore, Mrs. M. Todd, of a son
23 Mrs. J. P. Namey, of a daughter
24 Mrs. Jas Black, of a daughter
25 At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieutenant Edmonds, H. M's 6th Foot of a daughter
— At Butool, the lady of M. C. Ommoney, Esq. C. S. of a daughter
27 At Allahabad the lady of G. F. Harvey, Esq. C. S. of twin daughters, one still born
— At Jabpore, the wife of Serjeant T. White, of a daughter
28 At Allpore, the lady of A. Rogers, Esq. of a son.
29 Near Cawnpore, the lady of Pay Master, H. Catew, H. M's 13th Foot, of a son.

DEATHS.

1885.
Dec. 30 At Allahabad, the lady of F. Stainforth, Esq. C. S. aged 27 years.
1886.
Feb. 1 Mrs. E. Bowbear, aged 28 years
— At Meerut, the lady of Captain Mylne, 11th L. D.
— At Dinapore, the lady of Captain G. C. Marshall, H. M's 31st foot, aged 21 years.
2 Mr. J. Reid, Assistant to Burn and Co.
4 Mrs. A. Carlow, aged 55 years.
5 Miss E. C. Johnston, aged 22 years.
— At Etawah, the son of J. P. Gubbins, Esq., C. S. aged 34 years.
— At Agra, Mr. L. Rickaby
— At Burchour, Tinsot, Mr. K. Higgins, aged 58 years.
7 At Muttra, Captain G. L. Trafford, 10th L. C.
9 At Furlighat, the son of Mr. I. Lambart, aged 1 year.
10 At Delhi, Mr. Hetzler.
— Mrs. F. Gonsalves, aged 58 years.
— Mrs. E. DaCruz, aged 27 years.
11 The son of Mr. J. Pinner, aged 1 year.
12 At Meerut, Mary Susanah, daughter of Rev. J. Whiting, aged 4 years.
13 At Agra, the infant daughter of Dr. Vennour.
15 At Barrackpore, Captain T. Birkitt, 6th N. I.
— At Allahabad, Captain E. N. Townsend, 31st N. I.
16 The infant son of Mr. M. D'Cruz, aged 2 months
17 At Allahabad, Mr. H. Barnfield, aged 23 years.
18 Mr. J. D. Price, aged 23 years.
21 Mr. J. K. H. A. Clermont, aged 19 years
22 Captain J. F. May, 72d N. I. aged 30 years
24 At Barrackpore, Alexander, son of Major Eckford, 6th N. I. aged 8 years
25 At Bandel, F. Ferrao, Esq.
26 The infant son of Sergeant F. McKuerney, aged 4 years
— Mr. C. D. Pavla, aged 48 years
27 Mrs. F. Hypher, aged 23 years
29 Mrs. B. Pereira, aged 29 years

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

- Barber, John, of Moulmein
Dallas, J. H., Assistant-Surgeon
Ellias, J. D., of Dacca
Goodwin, F. L., Lieutenant, Artillery
Greenway, J. A., of Allahabad
Havell, J., of Digah
Higgins, K., Indigo Planter
Isaac, M., of Calcutta
McLachlan, John, Indigo Planter
Perry, James, of Patna
Reid, James, of Calcutta
Rickaby, L., of Agra
Taramoney Raut, of Calcutta

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

- Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator
Ditto ditto ditto
P. J. Paul, Executor
Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
Mrs. R. A. Greenway, the Widow, Executrix.
Mrs. M. Havell, the Widow, Executrix Colvin and Co. Agents.
A. Colvin, Executor.
S. H. Isaac, Executor.
Registrar, Supreme Court, Administrator.
Mrs. M. Perry, the Widow, Administratrix. McLeod and Fagan Agents.
Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
Ditto ditto ditto
Ganumohun Ghose, Executor.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 14, 1836.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Mottly, attached to the Rajpootana Agency, has obtained six months' leave of absence from the 1st of April next, to visit the hills, on private affairs.

Captain T. A. Duke, of the Left Wing Madras European Regiment, to Command the Escort of the Resident at Nagpore, and to be Superintendent of Bazzars.

Captain Macarthur, of the 41st Regiment N. I., nominated Superintendent of a division in Mysore, assumed charge of his duties on the 17th February last.

MARCH 15.

Colonel D. McLeod, nominated to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, received charge of that office from Colonel Caulfield, C. B., on the 9th instant.

MARCH 21.

Captain Reynolds, appointed to officiate as General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, received charge of the office from Captain Stearns on the 1st instant.

Surgeon A. N. Magrath, of the Madras Army, to be Surgeon of the Mysore Residency, in succession to Mr. Assistant Surgeon Bell proceeded to Europe.

MARCH 28.

Lieutenant J. M. Higginson, of the 58th Regiment N. I., who has been permitted to resign the office of Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor of Agra, with a view to his being employed on His Honor's personal Staff.

The Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Baronet, G. C. B., to be Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, to be ordinarily stationed at Agra.

In his capacity of Lieutenant Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe will exercise all the powers and duties, and within the same limits, as were assigned to him as Governor of Agra under the orders of the Governor General in Council dated the 14th and 22d of November 1831; and the Secretaries to the Government of Agra will be Secretaries to the Lieutenant Governor in their respective Departments.

In modification of the orders of the last mentioned date, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that from the date on which Sir Charles Metcalfe may assume the duties of Lieutenant Governor, the Agent to the Governor General for the states of Rajpootana, and the Resident at Gwalior, shall correspond with, and receive their instructions in the first instance from the Lieutenant Governor.

The rank and complimentary honors of the Lieutenant Governor within the sphere of his superintendence, are to be the same as those of the late Governor.

On being relieved by Sir Charles Metcalfe at Allahabad, the Honorable Mr. Ross will be pleased to return to the Presidency, for the purpose of resuming his seat in the Supreme Council.

MARCH 29.

Colonel Caulfield, C. B., Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes, received charge of the office from Lieutenant Higginson on the 15th instant.

The Honorable W. B. L. Melville to be Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 30.

Mr. W. Kennedy is appointed Superintendent of Salt Chokies at Chittagong under Act IX of 1835, in modification of the appointment of that office, as Superintendent of Chittagong Salt Chokies under date the 15th April last.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, MARCH 1ST, 1836.

The Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

The Honorable J. C. Esikine to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 18th or Jessore Division.

Mr. H. C. Halkett to be an Assistant under ditto ditto of the 14th of Moorshedabad Division.

Mr. J. M. Hay to be an Assistant under ditto ditto of the 15th or Dacca Division.

Mr. R. B. W. Ramany to be an Assistant under ditto ditto of the 19th or Cuttack Division.

The Honorable J. C. Esikine to officiate as Commissioner in the Sonnerbunna during the absence of Mr. C. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. H. U. Yule has been authorised to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Pubna.

Captain N. Lewis Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, has been authorized to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate in Zillahs Bhagulpore, Malda, Rajshahy, Moorshedabad, Bejbloom, and Burdwan.

Mahomed Rahmat Khan to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Collector in Zillah B-har under Regulation IX of 1833, in the room of Mirza Aka Newab.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. E. R. Barclay, Civil and Session Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs, for one month, from the 1st to the 31st instant, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 2d ultimo.

Mr. J. C. Brown, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Behar, for a few days to remain in Calcutta, on medical certificate.

Mr. J. S. Torrens, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack Division, for a fortnight on medical certificate.

MARCH 8.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. F. Skelwith to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Moorshedabad Division, but will continue to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Zillah Burdwan.

Mr. J. H. Young to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 18th or Jessore Division.

Moulavee Fuzzulool Haq to be Principal Sudder Ameer in Zillah Samn, vice Shonja Oudeen Ali Khan removed to Jessore.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. J. C. Brown, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Zillah B-har, for one month, for the purpose of proceeding to the sand heads, on medical certificate.

Mr. E. Deeds, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad for seven days, in addition to the time allowed to join his station.

MARCH 10.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. Charles Garton to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge in Zillah Jessore.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

MARCH 12.

Mr. J. P. Voss, Police Surgeon, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th ultimo.

MARCH 15.

Mr. H. J. Mathison Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad, until the sailing of the ship *Coromandel*, on which he has taken his passage for Europe, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th ultimo.

MARCH 21.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. H. S. Oldfield to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. Stahlworth to officiate, until further orders, as Collector of Calcutta and the 21 Pergunnahs in the room of Mr. Oldfield.

MARCH 22.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the Provisions of Act VII. of 1835, to transfer from the Commissioner of Circuit for the Division of Jessore, to the Session Judge of Jessore, the whole of the duties connected with Criminal Justice appertaining to that District.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. A. Cumming, Magistrate and Collector of Fettehpore for eighteen months, for the purpose of proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, subject to the approval of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the Western Provinces.

Mr. C. Garstin, officiating Additional Judge of Jessore, for one week, in extension of the time allowed to join his station.

Mr. G. Loch, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, from the 13th November to the 18th December last, on private affairs.

Mr. J. K. Spencer, the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Station of Backergunge, for twenty days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 16th ultimo, on private affairs.

MARCH 20.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Koy Parasunath Bose, the Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Backergunge, is appointed to a corresponding temporary situation at Burdwan, in order that he may be employed in that District under Act No. V. of 1836, in the enforcement of unexecuted Decrees.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. E. R. Barwell, Civil and Session Judge of the 24 Pergunahs, for one month, from the 1st to the 30th proximo, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st instant.

Mr. J. H. Young, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, for two months, on private affairs, in addition to the time allowed for joining his station.

Mr. R. B. W. Ramsay, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 9th or Cuttack Division, for six days, on medical certificate, in extension of the period of twenty days allowed to remain at the Presidency on the 1st instant on his appointment.

Mr. T. K. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Backergunge, for ten days on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23d instant.

Moulaves Abdoussamad Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Midnapore, for fifteen days, from the 3d proximo.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 20.

Mr. W. Bracken, 2d Deputy Collector of Government Customs, Calcutta, is permitted to be absent from his Office for a period of one month, on private affairs, from the 7th instant.

Honorable John C. Kirkine, of the Civil Service, reported his return from England on the 7th ultimo, and is assigned to the Bengal Presidency.

Mr. F. S. Head reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment on the 1st instant.

Assistant Surgeon J. Baker was appointed on the 6th January last, to be Superintendent of Bulliooth Salt Chokies under Act IX. of 1836.

MARCH 9

Mr. F. S. Head has been permitted to proceed to Pooree and prosecute his study of the Oriental Languages at that station.

Mr. Henry J. Middleton, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to return to England in order to retire upon an Anniversary of the year 1836.

Mr. C. Garstin, of the Civil Service, reported his return from sea on the 1st instant.

Messrs. J. Master, J. G. B. Lawrell and T. B. C. Baley, of the Civil Service, embarked for Europe on board the ship *Zenobia*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 6th instant.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock, a Civil Servant, employed in the Western Provinces, is permitted to proceed to sea, and to be absent for twelve months, for the recovery of his health.

MARCH 18.

Mr. W. H. Babington, Member of the Committee for revising the Customs and Post Office Regulations of the four Pridgenahs, has obtained leave of absence for twelve days, on private affairs.

Mr. S. F. Cuthbert, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the ship *Robert*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 14th instant.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock of the Civil Service, embarked on board the ship *Drangam*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 13th instant.

MARCH 23.

Mr. T. M. Woodcock, of the Civil Service, reported his return from Fettehpore on the 14th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. C. G. Bingley, Salt Agent of Saltmah and Chitingung, on the 26th December last, is extended for a fortnight.

MARCH 29

Mr. F. Campbell is appointed Superintendent of Salt Chokies at Midnapore under Act IX. of 1836.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 14.

Mr. J. N. Daniell, Senior Member of the Honorable Company's Financial Agency at Canton, having proceeded to England, on furlough, on the 13th January last, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. F. C. Smith to be Senior Member of the Honorable Company's Financial Agency at Canton.

Mr. John Jackson to be Second Member of ditto.

Mr. J. H. Astell to be Third Member of ditto and to officiate as second Member during Mr. Jackson's absence.

Mr. H. M. Clarke to officiate as Third Member and Secretary to the Honorable Company's Financial Agency at Canton, vice Mr. Astell.

The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Daniell's departure for England, viz 13th January last.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 6.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur upon Moulave Ghulam Soubhan, the Cazeer and Consul of the Presidency Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

LAW DEPARTMENT, MARCH 14

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Swinhoe to officiate as Attorney to the Honorable Company, vice Mr. A. Paulin deceased.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, MARCH 3.

The Honorable the Governor is pleased to appoint Moulaves Kadir Bakh to be Deputy Collector in the district of Hoshangabad, Sangor and Nerbudda Territories.

MARCH 3.

Mr. R. Alexander, Assistant to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, has obtained two months' leave of absence, on private affairs.

MARCH 5

The Honorable the Governor is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Lieutenant W. H. R. Boland, of the 7th Regiment N. I., to be an Assistant to the Commissioner in the Sangor and Nerbuddah Territories.

Lieutenant A. Wheatley, of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry to be ditto ditto.

MARCH 7.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore, has obtained leave of absence from his station, from the 15th March to the 15th of November next, to proceed to the hills, on medical certificate; Mr. Clarke has been authorized to make over charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector to Mr. F. P. Butler, who will officiate in those capacities during his absence.

Lieutenant C. E. Mills, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, is vested with the powers of Joint Magistrate in the several Districts comprised in the 1st or Meerut Division, and in the Dehlee Territory, as well as in those under the Political Agent at Amballah.

Lieutenant J. Sleeman, Assistant to ditto ditto with ditto ditto in the several Districts comprised in the 5th or Benares Division.

ALLAHABAD JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPT. FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. C. J. Gault, Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence for four months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him on the 4th November last.

FEBRUARY 29.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. R. Nave, Magistrate and Collector of Huziarah, for six months, on his private affairs.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Ghazipur, for two months, on medical certificate.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Stainton to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Ghazipur.

GENERAL REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. E. J. Smith, Civil and Session Judge of Moradabad, has obtained leave of absence from his station from the 15th of March to the 1st of October next, to proceed to the hills, on medical certificate.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. Outhart to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Moradabad, during Mr. Smith's absence.

FEBRUARY 26.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Moulaye Ghossein Husain to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen at Ferozpoor.

FEBRUARY 29.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. B. W. Jackson re-appointed to officiate as Additional Judge at Ghazipur.

Mr. W. H. Benson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Junpore.

Mr. G. Lindsay ditto as Additional Judge of Gornickpoor.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

The Honorable the Governor of Agra has been pleased to place the services of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Donald Campbell, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon R. J. Brasse, having been permitted at his own request, to resign the Appointment of Assistant Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad, Assistant Surgeon A. Beattie, Surgeon to the Honorable the Governor, will officiate in that situation till further orders.

2d. Assistant Surgeon W. Gordon, M. D., to the medical duties of the Civil station of Aligarh.

3d. Assistant Surgeon R. J. Brasse ditto ditto of Junpore.

The above appointments is not to affect the leave of absence granted to Mr. Brasse, under date the 3d ultimo.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 2.

Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Tapp, 1st Regiment N. I., to be Political Agent at Substation and Commandant of the Nasseece Battalion, vice Major C. P. Kennedy resigned.

MARCH 3.

Lieutenant William Henry Robson Boland, of the 7th Regiment N. I., to be Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories.

Lieutenant Arthur Whitley, 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories.

Lieutenant Whitley will continue to act in his present Appointment of Town and Fort Major, and Aid de Camp to the Governor, until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Cowan, of the Artillery, to be Commissioner of Kumaon.

BY THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

MARCH 12.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. P. Mason to be an assistant under the Commissioner of the 3d or Bazeilly Division.

Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Allypore, has obtained leave of absence from his Station for eight months, from the 25th instant, to proceed to the Hills, on medical certificate.

ALLAHABAD, JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPT., MARCH 9.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. C. M. Caldecott to be Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly. Mr. Caldecott will continue in his present Office of Magistrate of Cawnpore, until further orders.

Mr. W. J. Conolly to be Magistrate and Collector of Saharnpore. Mr. Conolly has been desired to make over charge of the Office of Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, to Mr. S. G. Smith, who will officiate in those capacities until further orders.

Mr. F. Lons to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. W. Hunter ditto ditto of Shahjehanpore.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL DEPT., ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Western Provinces has been pleased to permit Mr. G. A. Bushby, Secretary in the Political and General Departments, to be absent for fourteen days, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him on the 13th ultimo.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor for the Western Provinces has been pleased to grant Mr. C. Garstin, Principal Assistant to the Agent and Commissioner in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories, an extension of leave of absence for three months from the 1st proximo, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 4th MARCH, 1836.

No. 53 of 1836.—The full wing Appointments made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India are published in General Orders.

Ensign the Hon'ble W. Godolphin Osborne, of His Majesty's 26th Regiment, to be Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

Aides de Camp to the Governor-General.

Captain J. Byrne, His Majesty's 31st Regiment.

Lieutenant R. G. J. Champneys, 33d Bengal Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George M. MacGregor, Bengal Artillery.

Ensign the Hon'ble W. Godolphin Osborne, His Majesty's 26th Regiment.

No. 54 of 1836.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of their Commission for future adjustment:

Messrs. George Baillie and William Christie Forrest, date of arrival at Fort William 20th February, 1836.

Messrs. William Keble Millerson and Henry Stein, ditto 1st March 1836.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Captain James Goughbaw, of the Invalid Establishment, date of arrival at Fort William 28th Feb. 1836.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Wise, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 29th ditto.

Lieutenant William Freeth, of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 1st March, 1836.

Major William Warde, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of his rank from 1st instant.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 14.

No. 60 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain Thomas Mathew Taylor, to be Major. Lieutenant Isaac Kennaway to be Captain of a troop, and Cornet Arthur Hall to be Lieutenant, from the 1st March, 1836, in succession to Major William Wade retired.

Superannuated Cornet Frederick Wiltshire Steer Chapman, is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry.

10th Regt Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Dietrich George Alexander Frederick Henry Meilish, to be Captain of a troop, from the 17th February, 1836, vice Captain George Leigh Trafford deceased.

N. B. This cancels the promotion of Lieutenant William Wingfield, published in General Orders No. 52, of the 20th ultimo.

Cornet George Buis to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant B. G. A. F. H. Meilish promoted; date of rank to be adjusted hereafter, with reference to the retirement from the service of Lieutenant William Wingfield.

Superannuated Cornet Edward Walter Chicheley Plowden, is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry and as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment: the Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of their Commission for future adjustment:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Infantry.—Messrs. Stephen Beaumont, Thomas Baldwin, H. Bolton, John Inglis, Maurice William Tylor and Charles Gordon, date of arrival at Fort William, 5th March, 1836.

Mr. George Salvador Mackenzie, ditto 5th ditto.

Medical Department.—Alexander Stewart, M. D., ditto 7th March, 1836.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Major William Charles Ortel, of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 5th March 1836.

Captain William Andrew Ludlow, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 7th ditto.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Bartleman, of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 5th ditto.

Lieutenant William Augustus Byler, of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry; Surgeon Charles Francis Francis, and Assistant Surgeon Richard Shaw, of the Medical Department, date of arrival at Fort William, 5th March, 1836.

Lieutenant James Galscott of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Kumbhoj, on account of private affairs.

Lieutenant Nathaniel Vicary, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon James Taylor, attached to the Civil Station at Dacca, in General Order No. 175, of the 18th September, 1834, is extended for a period of six months from the 1st proximo.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Harman Read Bond, officiating at the Civil Station of Fort edmore, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Sergeant Major Thomas Bates, of the Garrison Staff at Delhi, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension, sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Delhi.

No 61 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns and Assistant Surgeons, from the dates stated opposite to their respective names:

Artillery.—2d Lieutenant Edward Kaye, and Charles Alexander Green, 3d February, 1836.

Cavalry.—Cornet William Fraser Tylor, 27th October, 1835.

Infantry.—Ensigns Robert Kenny, 5th June 1835; George Augustus Brett 12th July ditto; Maurice William Tylor, 14th ditto ditto; Henry Strachey, 20th ditto ditto; Colin Robertson Larkins, 20th ditto ditto; Edward William Hicks, John Cheap Brooke, and Henry Curry James 27th ditto ditto; John Inglis 24th ditto ditto; William Henry Larkins, 13th Aug. ditto; Robert Moss Franklin, 10th ditto ditto; Charles Gordon, 21st ditto ditto; William Charles Forrest, 20th ditto ditto; Henry Stein, 8th Sept. ditto; George Salvador Mackenzie, 5th ditto ditto; Fletcher Shuttleworth, 11th ditto ditto; Archibald Campbell, 20th ditto ditto; William Reade Hilterson, and Alexander Deacon Cornfield, 21st ditto ditto; George Ballie, 24th ditto ditto; Stephen Beaumont, 29th ditto ditto; John Plunket, 5th October ditto; Henry Frederick Dunsford, 10th ditto ditto; John Dick Lander 20th ditto ditto; Charles Alexander Jackson, 2d Nov. ditto; William Johnstone Hop Charles, 5th ditto ditto; Hugh John Houston, 9th ditto ditto; Thomas Connell, 13th ditto ditto; Charles Field, 2d Dec. ditto; George Gardner Bowling, 15th ditto ditto; Edward Dutton, 18th ditto ditto; Arthur Walton Onslow, 7th Jan. 1836; Archibald Hugh Kennedy, 7th ditto ditto; George Edus Law, 18th ditto ditto; Thomas Baldwin Hamilton, 5th Feb. ditto.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeons William Brydon, 5th July 1833; Robert White Wilson, 22d Aug. ditto; and Alexander Stewart, M. D., 21st Sept. ditto.

No. 63 of 1836.—Lieutenant Thomas Lynght, of the Left Wing European Regiment was placed in the Political Department on the 29th ultimo, under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

The following Appointments were made by the Hon'ble the Governor of Agra under the dates appended:

1st March, 1836.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Beattie, Surgeon to the Hon'ble the Governor, to officiate as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Allahabad till further orders, vice Assistant Surgeon H. J. Brassey who has been permitted, at his own request, to resign that appointment.

Assistant Surgeon William Gordon, M. D., to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Mirzapore.

Assistant Surgeon R. J. Brassey to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Jaunpore.

The above appointments are not to affect the leave of absence granted to Mr. Brassey under date the 3d ultimo.

2d March, 1836.

Lieutenant Colonel Horatio Thomas Tapp, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Political Agent at Subathoo, and

Commandant of the Nusseeran Battalion, vice Major G. P. Kennedy, resigned.

No. 64 of 1836.—Lieutenant Colonel William Gordon MacKenzie, of the Left Wing European Regiment, is permitted to proceed in the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The extension of leave obtained by Captain W. Sage, Executive Officer 5th Division Department of Public Works, in General Order No. 55 of the 5th ultimo, is further extended from the 15th instant to the 15th May next.

The leave of absence obtained by Capt. James Colley Tudor, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, in General Order No. 231, of the 25th October last, is extended to the 29th ultimo to enable him to rejoin his Station.

The services of Assistant Apothecary Michael Maher, a supernumerary attached to His Majesty's 44th Regiment at the presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal for the purpose of being appointed to officiate as Apothecary, and assume Medical charge of the different Gauges of Convicts employed on the Public Roads in the vicinity of Burdwan.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 31.

No. 65 of 1836.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Adjustment of Rank:

10th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. M. Loughnan to rank from 6th June, 1835, vice Lieut. W. Wingfield retired; and Lieut. G. Bulet, ditto, 17th Feb 1836, vice Lieut. D. G. A. F. H. Mellish promoted.

46th Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. H. M. Weiler, Major R. A. Thomas, Capt. T. Fisher, and Lieut. H. Palmer, to rank from 30th June 1835, vice Lieut. Col. A. Hardy retired.

60th Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. D. Crichton, Major H. Norton, Capt. R. D. White, and Lieut. G. Hutchings, to rank from 6th Aug. 1835, vice Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Sir J. Blyant, Knight, promoted.

31st Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. J. Stuart, Major R. Low, Capt. R. Angulo, and Lieut. P. J. Chlene, to rank from 15th Aug. 1835, vice Lieut. Col. R. C. Faithfull, deceased.

13th Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. H. O'Donnell, Major E. Gwatkin, Capt. J. E. Finere, and Lieut. G. F. Whiteclocke, to rank from 15th Nov. 1835, vice Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. W. Hamilton, promoted.

40th Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Hewitt, Major M. A. Bunbury, Capt. S. Long, and Lieut. G. F. Riton, to rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut. Col. W. Kennedy, deceased.

40th Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. H. Caldwell, Major R. C. Macdonald, Captain F. C. Elwall, and Lieut. J. T. Wilcox, to rank from 7th Jan., 1836, vice Lieut. Col. W. Strirling retired.

No 62 of 1836.—Lieutenant John Minshall Drake, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Kumbhoj, on account of his private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Chapman, M. D., attached to the Civil Station of Purneah, is permitted to proceed to Singapore, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

The leave of absence obtained by Lieutenant Colonel G. T. D'Agulha, regulating Officer of Invalid Thomas in the Districts of Bhagulpore and Tiboot, in General Orders No. 54, of the 22d ultimo, is further extended for a period of one month, on Medical Certificate.

The leave of absence obtained by Captain N. Jones, Deputy Pay Master at Rajpootana, in General Orders No. 235, of the 2d November last, is extended for five days, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

The undermentioned Non Commissioned Officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders, dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their Stipends at the places specified opposite to their names:

Quarter Master Sergeant John Cornie, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, Calcutta.

Sergeant John Shaw, of the Department of Public Works, Kumbhoj.

Ali Mahomed Khan, one of the Pupils belonging to the late Native Medical Institution, is admitted to the Service as a Native Doctor, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 70 of 1836.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Surgeon Alexander Kyd Lindsey to be Garrison Surgeon of Chunar, vice Surgeon James Clark.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Mottley, attached to the Rajpootana Agency, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 14th instant, leave of absence for six months, from the 1st April next, to visit his wife, on private affairs.

The following Appointments were made by the Hon'ble the Governor of Agra, under date the 5th instant:

Lieutenant Colonel George Edward Gowan, of the Artillery, to be Commissioner of Kumbhoj.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Lieutenant William Henry Robson Bolland, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Agent to the Governor and to the Commissioner in the Nagar and Nerbudda Territories.

Lieutenant Arthur Wheatley, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be ditto ditto ditto.

Captain Henry Carter, of the 73d Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 8th March 1836.

FORT WILLIAM, 29th March, 1836.

No. 71 of 1835. — The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon John Davidson to be Surgeon, from the 12th March 1836, vice Surgeon John Henderson deceased.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the date expressed opposite to his name:

Lieutenant William Vauls Ramany, of the 62d Regiment Native Infantry, 21st March, 1836.

Captain Thomas Edward Augustus Napleton, of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors: date of arrival at Fort William, 29th March 1836.

Lieutenant George Reid, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant Thomas Bacon, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe for one year, without pay on account of urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Mager King, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The leave of absence obtained by Captain Henry Davison, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, in General Orders No. 210, dated the 28th September last is cancelled from the 1st ultimo.

The services of Captain Roger Williamson Wilson, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Western Provinces, for appointment to the Command of the Palace Guard at Delhi, vacated by the promotion of Captain Denby to a Regimental Majority.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Knysfon Spencer, attached to the Civil Station of Backergunge, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 21st instant, leave of absence for twenty days, in extension of that granted to him on the 16th ultimo, on private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st March, 1836.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removal and postings:

Colonel John Alexander Paul Macgregor, (Military Auditor General) from the 61st to the 24th Regiment N. I.

Colonel Charles William Hamilton, lately promoted, to the 61st Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Caldwell, on (furlough) lately promoted, to the 61st Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

70th Regiment N. I.—Ensign J. Hennessy, from 31st January to 8th February, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon H. Roe, from 31st January to 31st March, in extension, to remain at Tipperah, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d March.

The Nussarabad district order of the 1st December last, appointing Captain S. L. Thornton, of the 18th Regiment N. I., to act as Major of Brigade, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

7th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Joseph Leverton Nevill to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant William Henry Robson Bolland, placed at the disposal of the Agra Government.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

5th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master G. D. Davies, from 16th February to 10th June, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. N. B. His certificate leave granted to him, in General Orders of the 29th December last.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d March.

The Regimental order of the 11th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel J. Duns, appointing Lieutenant J. A. Kirby to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 54th Regiment N. I., during the absence on leave of Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master G. D. Davies, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 20th January last, by Lieutenant General M. White, directing Apothecary Valentine William Hurley, of the Benares pension establishment, to act as Assistant Apothecary to the Artillery division, as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed.

Conductor William Clarke, of the Allahabad magazine, is appointed permanent Conductor in that establishment, in the room of Conductor Johannes Permain deceased.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Lyall, now at the arsenal, is posted to the Cawnpore magazine, in the room of Quinan reduced by the sentence of a general court martial.

Bombardier N. Wiggley, of the Town Major's department, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

With the sanction of Government, Sergeant John Brown, of the pension establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pension at Chitgaung.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th March.

The 31st division order of the 13th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Alexander, of the 1st Troop 2d Brigade Heavy Artillery, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General at a general court martial directed to assemble at Kunal, for the trial of Gunner Fahy, of the 8d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, is confirmed.

The Nussarabad station order of the 16th ultimo, directing 1st Lieutenant E. Christie, of the 2d Troop 2d Brigade Heavy Artillery, to receive charge of the remount horses for Mhow from Cornet G. Buis, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, and proceed with them to that station, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

57th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Henry Cotton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant John William Hicks promoted.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Charles Wyndham, of the 35th Regiment N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 7th Light Cavalry.

Sergeant W. Douglas, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, to fill an existing vacancy in the non-commissioned staff of the garrison of Fort William.

With the sanction of Government, Sergeant Henry Brandon, of the pension establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pension at Delhi, instead of at Meerut.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

15th Regiment N. I.—Colonel P. LeFevre, from 8th March to 8th June, in extension to remain at the presidency and apply for furlough.

District Staff.—Captain H. Hay, Major of Brigade, Rohitcund, from 1st March to 30th December in extension, to remain in the hills, and to enable him to rejoin.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th March.

The following Benares division orders issued by Brigadier General M. White, under dates the 16th ultimo, are confirmed:

10th February.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon Alexander Binny Webster, M.D. of the 48th Regiment N. I., to the medical charge of a party of sick, convalescents, women, children, &c. belonging to the detachment of His Majesty's Troops under the command of Major E. T. Tronson, and ordered to proceed by water to Cawnpore and the upper provinces.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

7th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. H. R. Boland, from 20th February to 20th March, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th March.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

Lieutenant Colonel William Gordon Mackenzie, from the 18th Regiment N. I., to the left wing European Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Macgregor, from the Left Wing European Regiment of the 15th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon C. Garbett is removed from the 29th to the 66th Regiment N. I., and will on leave in medical charge of the Military and Civil establishments at Seonee.

Sub-Conductor William Dear, lately promoted, is appointed to the arsenal of Fort William.

Assistant Steward John Hennessy is appointed to the 5th Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

5th Battalion Artillery.—Major C. H. Bell, from 1st March to 15th October, to remain at Saugor, on private affairs.

Mulvanwarah Local Battalion, Captain P. C. Anderson.—2d in command, from 8th March to 8th December, to visit the hills north of Deyrah Doon, on medical certificate.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornet J. D. Moffat, from 20th April to 30th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah Doon, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th March.

The undermentioned officers, recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to join:

Ensign G. Battie, with the 5th Regiment N. I. at Berham-pore.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Ensign H. Stein, with the 4th Regiment N. I. at Berham pore

Ensign W. E. Witherdon, with the 34th Regiment N. I. at Midnapore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence 6th Regiment Light Cavalry—Captain R. L. Ananthur, from 10th March to 10th September, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th March

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant G. H. Rose, of the 7th Regiment N. I., in General Orders of the 27th January last, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 10th Regiment N. I.—Brevet Colonel G. W. Brooke from 20th January to 30th April, in extension, to remain at Pata gura, on medical certificate.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry—Major J. W. Roberdeau, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Massorie, on private affairs.

17th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant P. Shortland, from 10th March to 10th July, to visit Kurnaul and Agra, on private affairs—N. B. This cancels the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 20th January last.

31st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. Dyson, from 1st April to 30th September, to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th March

The regimental order of the 2d instant, issued by Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Yates, directing Captain J. W. Hicks to act as Adjutant to the 67th Regiment N. I., until further orders, is confirmed.

The Regimental order of the 9th ultimo, by Captain F. Coventry, appointing Cornet J. A. D. Ferguson (doing duty) to act as Adjutant to the 6th Light Cavalry, during the indisposition of Lieutenant and Adjutant Brit, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

20th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant T. Martin to be Adjutant, vice Craigie promoted.

The leave of absence, for two months, obtained in General Orders of the 6th February last, by Lieutenant S. D. Agra, of the 55th Regiment N. I., is to commence from the 20th of that month and terminate on the 20th proximo, instead of the dates therein stated.

2d Lieutenant A. W. Hawkins (lately brought on the strength of the Regiment) is posted to the 4th troop 3rd Brigade horse artillery.

Pensioned native doctor Ranknoole, of the Benares circle, and late of the 36th Regiment N. I., is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and receive his stipend at the Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence: 1st Regiment Light Cavalry Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Campbell, from 5th March to 15th March, to remain in Calcutta on medical certificate.

Infantry—Unposted Ensign G. U. Law, appointed to do duty with the 50th Regiment, from 22d March to 22d April, to enable him to join his corps at Dacca, via Bassein.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry Assistant Surgeon E. J. Newell, in medical charge of a detachment 1st Battalion Artillery, from 9th March to 6th April, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 13th March

Lieutenant Colonel J. Holbrow's detachment order of the 20th ultimo, appointing Brevet Captain and Adjutant J. Woodburn, of the 44th Regiment N. I., to act as staff to a detachment of 100 men of the 44th Regiment N. I. a squadron of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, a detachment of horse Artillery, and 2 companies of the 60th Regiment N. I., under orders for service in the district of Jiboshi, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence: 4th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) and Adjutant G. E. Ishbot, from 26th April to 26th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 18th March.

The Regimental order by Brevet Colonel H. Paul, dated the 20th ultimo, directing Captain J. H. Craigie to continue acting as Adjutant to the 20th N. I., is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Paul's Regimental order of the 2d instant, directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. C. Reeves to act as Adjutant to the 9th N. I., is confirmed.

The Battalion order by Captain F. G. Lister, dated the 9th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant M. R. Lyons, of the 37th Regiment N. I. (doing duty) to act as 2d in command to the 5th Light Infantry, during the absence, on leave of Lieutenant E. De P. Yumashood, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

9th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. C. Reeves to be Adjutant, vice Mitchell appointed to a staff situation.

The leave of absence, for three months, granted to Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master J. H. Vernon, of the 50th Regiment N. I., in General Orders of the 18th January last, is to commence on the 1st instant, and terminate on the 1st June next, instead of the dates therein specified.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence: 10th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Colonel C. P. King, from 10th March to 31st March, in extension to remain at the Presidency.

The Dinapore division order of the 7th instant, directing Surgeon G. King, of the 88th Regiment N. I., to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 3d company 2d Battalion Artillery at Dinapore is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Cornet E. K. Money, from 20th January to 31st March, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate, and to enable him to join his corps.

4th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. Wilcox, from 20th March to 30th May, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

63d Regiment N. I.—Ensign the Honorable R. B. P. Bng, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

Infantry—Ensign W. H. Charteris, (attached to the 55th Regiment N. I.) from 26th March to —, to remain at the Presidency, until the departure of the first steamer for the upper provinces.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th March.

The How station order of the 2d ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Malcolm McNeill Bland of the 68th Regiment N. I., to the medical charge of a detachment, consisting of a brigade of guns from the Horse Artillery, a squadron of the 6th Light Cavalry, and 2 companies of the 60th N. I., proceeding on service under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J. Holbrow, of the 44th Regiment, and Surgeon Benjamin Bell, of the 60th, to that of the five companies 68th N. I. remaining in cantonments, is confirmed.

Arracan district orders of the 4th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon F. Harri, of the 40th Regiment N. I. to afford medical aid to the troops and establishments at Aktyb and Assistant Surgeon J. W. Wagh, on his arrival at Kyonk Phyon, to assume medical charge of the troops at that post, are confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 11th instant, appointing Hospital Apprentice Robert Norris to the hospital of His Majesty's 9th Regiment at Chinsurah, and Apprentice David Fleming to the detachment of the 4th Battalion Artillery at Dum Dum, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers, recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join:

Ensign W. C. Forrest, with the 10th Regiment N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign G. Mansford, with the 24th Regiment N. I. at Midnapore.

Ensign T. B. Hamilton, with the 4th Regiment N. I. at Berham-pore.

Ensign J. Inglis, with the 41st Regiment N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign M. W. Tytler, with the 42d Regiment N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign C. Gordon, with the 50th Regiment N. I. at Dacca.

Ensign G. Mackenzie, with the 41st Regiment N. I. at Barrackpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

16th Regiment N. I.—Captain H. M. Graves, from 15th March to 15th June, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

2d Brigade Horse Artillery—Lieutenant J. Anderson, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit the hill provinces west of the Jumna, on private affairs.

Medical Department—Surgeon T. Dwyer, from 22d February to 22d August, to remain at Sindannah, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th March.

Captain W. J. Macville's Artillery division order of the 8th instant, appointing 2d Lieutenant H. A. Carleton to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the detachment of the 6th Battalion Artillery, proceeding to Cawnpore, is confirmed.

Captain R. S. Phillips, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside in the vicinity of Patna and draw his allowances from the Benares pay office.

Captain R. P. Field, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his allowances at the Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th Battalion Artillery—Brevet Captain J. L. Mowat, Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 20th March to 31st December, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

7th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant T. Fraser, from 10th March to 10th January 1887, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

1st Regiment N. I.—Ensign H. McMahon, from 17th March to 31st December, to visit Boudghahab, on medical certificate.

17th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Hawes, from 15th March to —, in extension to remain at the Presidency, until his embarkation for Europe.

GENERAL REGISTER.

40th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A. DeFountain, from 20th March to —, in extension, to enable him to join his corps at Arrack by the first opportunity.
72d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. W. Marshall, from 25th March to 25th September, to visit Dinapore, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th March.

The Native Doctor, Shukh Enar Hussain, attached to the 3d troop 2d Brigade horse artillery, having been reported to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as of "dissipated habits, indolent and slovenly, and of no use" in the position in which he is placed, he is to be paid up and discharged the service on the receipt of this order at Meera.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to point the attention of the Natives employed in such situations to this case.

The Cawnpore division orders by Brigadier General R. Stevenson, C. B., of the 11th ultimo, directing the sick and convalescents of the 2d and 4th companies of the 2d battalion of artillery, (unable to march) to proceed to Dinapore and Benares by water, under charge of a non commissioned officer, and ordering Assistant Steward Jasper Bachman to proceed in medical charge of them, are confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following removals and postings of medical officers:

Surgeon William Pitt Muston, (on furlough) to the 26th Regiment N. I.

Surgeon T. Dwyer, M. D., (unattached) to the 25th Regiment N. I. at Lucknow.

Surgeon C. B. Francis, from the 11th to the 42d Regiment N. I. at Barrackpore.

Assistant Surgeon B. Shaw, from the 1st to the 5th Regiment N. I. at Benares.

Assistant Surgeon W. Bogle, M. D., from the 10th to the 6th Regiment N. I. at Benares.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Griffiths (on furlough) to the 19th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon William Peter Andrew, M. D. (on furlough) to the 45th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon A. Kell, M. D., (unattached) to the 6th Regiment light cavalry at Nussershabad.

Assistant Surgeon James Edsall, M. D., (on furlough) to the 46th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon A. Reid (unattached) to the 4th Regiment light cavalry at Kinnaird.

Assistant Surgeon David William Nash (on furlough) to the 24th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon H. R. Bond (unattached) to the artillery at Dum Dum.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

16th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant D. F. Evans from 15th March to 15th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. H. Burnett, of the 16th N. I. is appointed to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant D. F. Evans.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st March.

The 3d instant division orders by Brigadier General A. Duncan, of the 2d instant, directing Colonel R. F. Knox, of the 4th light cavalry, on temporary leave at Meerut, to take charge of 32 remount horses and a party of artillery recruits at that station and proceed with them towards Kinnaird and Loodianah, is confirmed.

The Kinnaird station order by Colonel C. W. Hamilton, of the 2d instant, directing Colonel R. F. Jackson, with a party of dismounted troopers of the 4th light cavalry, to proceed to Hisar, and take charge of remount horses for the 1st light cavalry at Neemuch, is confirmed.

The district order by Brigadier W. Burgh commanding the Rajpootana field force, of the 2d instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon S. Winbolt, of the 6th Regiment N. I., to the medical charge of the detachment 9th light cavalry at Nussershabad vice Lovell, is confirmed.

The Benares division order by Brigadier General M. White of the 3th and 6th instant, appointing Assistant Apothecary Marcus Hackett to officiate as Apothecary and Assistant Steward to the 2d and 4th companies 5th battalion artillery, under orders of march from Benares to Cawnpore, is confirmed.

Lieutenant William MacGeorge, who was appointed a Deputy Judge Advocate General in Government General Orders of the 11th January last is posted to the Sanger division from that date, but will continue to do duty at Cawnpore, during the absence on leave, of Captain C. Rogers, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d Regiment light cavalry—Major G. J. Shadwell, from 26th March to 26th May, to visit Betsapore, on urgent private affairs.

Left Wing European Regiment—Captain J. A. Thompson, from 25th March to 25th March 1857, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Mountain battalion—Assistant Surgeon D. McQ. Gray, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit Simla and the hills in its vicinity, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d March.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
13th Regiment N. I.—Captain L. Saur, from 15th May to 15th November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

1st Regiment N. I.—Major J. Bell, from 18th March to 18th January 1857, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.
50th Regiment N. I.—Surgeon J. Barker, from 26th January to 26th February, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23d March.

The Meerut division order of the 1st January last, directing Captain R. T. Minner, of the 26th Regiment N. I. to act as Major of Brigade at Meerut, on the departure of Captain R. D. White, of the 50th N. I., with his Regiment is confirmed.

Captain W. Payne's detachment order of the 31st January last, appointing Lieutenant W. C. Campbell, of the 26th Regiment N. I., to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the corps, during its employment at Alidabad, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. R. Christopher, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the detachments of convalescents, proceeding from Meerut to Lucknow, is confirmed.

The Agia station order of the 11th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Kelly, of the 2d company 4th Battalion Artillery, to act as Bullock Sergeant, vice Harrison ordered to rejoin his Battalion, is confirmed.

The Hany station order of the 29th ultimo, appointing Ensign C. Scott, of the 27th Regiment N. I., to act as station staff at Hany, is confirmed.

The Regimental order of the 2d instant, appointing Lieutenant J. C. Plowden to act as Adjutant to the 17th N. I. during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant E. W. Burroughs, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

6th Battalion Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel R. Powney, (late officiating principal commissary of ordnance), from 21st March to 26th April, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

Left Wing European Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Mackenzie, from 19th January to 14th March, to remain at the Presidency.

4th Regiment N. I.—Ensign R. W. Bird, from 15th January to 22d January, in extension, to enable him to join his corps.

Infantry—Unposted Ensign C. Gordon, from 25th March to 25th May, to visit Dacca, on private affairs.

Cavalry—Unposted Colonel Henry Brougham, doing duty with the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, from 16th March to 16th August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Cavalry—Unposted Colonel W. D. S. Hanny, doing duty with the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, from 1st April to 1st November, to visit Munroo, on medical certificate.

25th Regiment N. I.—Colonel T. Newton, from 6th April to 6th June, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 24th March.

The Presidency division order of the 17th instant, appointing Assistant Apothecary James George Scott to act as Steward, and Assistant Apothecary William Torgan as Apothecary, to the 1st battalion artillery, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement, until the arrival of Apothecary James Davoren and Steward Francis Fantom who stand posted to the battalion.

The Cawnpore division order of the 9th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Brydon to relieve Surgeon W. Biele from the medical charge of Major Frounser's detachment of His Majesty's troops proceeding to Meerut, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 9th instant, appointing Steward James Bain to act as Apothecary in the hospital of the 2d brigade horse artillery, on the departure of Apothecary J. Davoren, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 16th ultimo, to Lieutenant P. S. Chinn, of the 51st Regiment N. I., is cancelled at his request.

Assistant Apothecary Francis O'Sullivan, who came to the Presidency with a party of invalids from Meerut, is directed to return to that station, and to duty under the orders of the Superintendent Surgeon.

Hospital apprentice Edward Smith, now at the General hospital, is directed to return and join the artillery at Nussershabad.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Medical department—Surgeon J. Clarke, M. D., from 15th February to 15th February 1857, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Subordinate medical department—Assistant Apothecary William George Carrison, from 15th April to 15th June, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 26th March.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. T. Tapp, from the 1st to the 13th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Prosser, from the 16th to the 1st Regiment N. I.

The leave of absence for six months, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, granted to Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Interpreter and Quarter Master, P. Wade, of the 12th Regiment N. I., in General Orders of the 29th November last, is to commence from the 26th April, and to terminate on the 6th October next, instead of the date therein specified.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Assistant Surgeon Hayman Read Bond, who was appointed to do duty with the artillery at Dum-Dum, in General Orders of the 19th instant, is directed to proceed to Benares, and to place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of that circle.

Ensign John Balfour Connolly is removed from the 43d to the 20th Regiment N. I. at Delhi.

1st Lieutenant A. Fitzgerald is removed from the 4th troop 3d brigade to the 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery.

Corporal James Batts, of the 1st company 3d battalion artillery, is appointed to act as a laborer in the arsenal of Fort William, as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

21st Regiment N. I. — Lieutenant Colonel J. Hunter, from 24th February to 2d April, in extension, to enable him to join his corps.

23d Regiment N. I. — Lieutenant W. E. Andrews, from 1st April to 30th September, to visit Comilla, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th March.

Gun Corporal John Koycho, of the Rangpur Light battery is removed to the Regiment of artillery at his own request, in the rank he held at the time of transfer to his present corps.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

1st company 4th battalion artillery — 2d Lieutenant C. Boulton from 30th April to 30th July, to visit Sultanpore, Benares, on private affairs.

62d Regiment N. I. — Lieutenant K. W. Elmalie, from 16th April to 16th August, to visit Umballah and Simla, on private affairs.

70th Regiment N. I. — Lieutenant D. T. Caddy, from 15th March to 15th March 1837, in extension, to remain in the hills and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

18th Regiment N. I. — Lieutenant J. C. C. Gray, from 15th April to 15th Oct. to visit the Presidency and Jessore, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 20th March.

The Regimental order of the 20th January last, appointing Lieutenant H. Hildes to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 7th light cavalry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Assistant Surgeon Robert White Wrightson, now at the General Hospital, is directed to proceed to Arracan, and do duty with the 40th Regiment N. I.

The leave of absence granted to unposted Ensign G. U. Law, attached to the 50th Regiment N. I. in General Orders of the 15th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

6th Regiment light cavalry — Captain R. Allen, from 1st March to 24th February 1837, to visit the hill provinces in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate.

16th Regiment N. I. — Lieut A. Baldersten, from 25th Feb. to 31st Oct., in extension, to remain in the hills, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Adam Thomson, of the European Regiment is directed to proceed to Dehra, and to afford medical aid to the Simons' battalion, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon D. McQ. Gray, M.D.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 30th March.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, of the Regiment of artillery, in General Orders of the 9th ultimo, is cancelled from the 23d ultimo, the date on which he was placed at the disposal of the Agent Government.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

23d Regiment N. I. — Lieutenant and Quarter Master C. Chester, from 20th March to 20th January, 1837, to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate.

Left wing European Regiment — Ensign H. B. Walker, from 15th April to 1st August to visit Patilghat, on private affairs.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- March 1 Dutch brig *Norfolk*, J. B. Perry, from Padang, (no date).
- His M.'s ship *Hyacinth*, Captain Blackwood, (particulars not mentioned.)
- 3 His M.'s ship *Jupiter*, Monarchie Captain Gray, from Spithead 3d and Madras 15th October, Rio de Janeiro 16th November, and Cape of Good Hope 14th December.
- Brig *Sterling*, W. J. Scally, from Liverpool 8th October.
- Barque *Dona Carmelita*, C. Edwards, from Bombay 29th December and Point de Galle 15th January.
- French barque *Consolation*, Demoly, from Nantz 9th October and Bourbon 15th January.
- 4 Ship *Aldernia*, H. Gillies, from Falmouth 3d and Madras 25th October, Cape 27th December, and Madras 24th February.
- Barque *Discovery*, W. Hayes, from Bombay 18th January.
- 4 Ship *Argyle*, A. McDonald, from London 12th October, Portsmouth 1st November and Madras 25th February.
- Ship *Tapley*, Tapley, from Liverpool (no date), Mauritius 15th January, and Madras 23d February.
- Schooner *Altaran*, C. H. Smith, from Moulmein 15th February.
- Barque *Isabella Robertson*, J. Hudson, from China 28th January and Singapore 10th February.
- 6 Barque *Jupiter*, W. M. Galbraith, from Greenwich 7th October.
- Brig *Arethusa*, J. Canning, from Bombay 28th December.
- Barque *Isadora*, Gen. R. Hodson, from Madras 27th February.
- 7 His M.'s ship *Andromache*, Captain H. D. Chads, from Madras 29th February.
- Ship *Catherine*, Edward Rose, from London, (no date) Gravesend 23th October, and Cape 3d January.
- American ship *Concord*, J. P. Thomson, from Boston 16th October.
- 11 H. C. Steamer *Diana*, W. Lindquist, from Chittagong.
- 12 American ship *Eclipse*, A. Perry, from Salem 15th November.

- 15 Schooner *John Hepburne*, A. Lambell, from Penang 20th January, Nicobar 15th February, and Rangoon 21st March.
- Brig *Elizabeth*, George Baker, from Rangoon 26th February.
- 15 Ship *Fatfat Salam*, J. L. Gillett, from Bantay 22d January and Alleper 15th February.
- 16 Brig *Edmond Castle*, Wm. Fleming, from Mauritius 9th January and Madras 21st March.
- 18 French brig *Castor*, B. Michel, from Bourbon, (no date), and Mauritius 1st February.
- 19 Barque *Comala*, D. McNeil, from Liverpool 6th November.
- Ship *Hindustan*, O. J. Redman, from London 31st October, Madras 9th and Vizagapatnam 15th March.
- 20 Barque *Edward Burnett*, J. Hindmarsh, from Moulmein 20th February.
- 28 French barque *Got*, Barthez, from Bordeaux 16th October and Bourbon 2d February.
- Ship *Mir John Rae Reid*, E. Woodin, from Mauritius 30th January.
- 29 Ship *Mona*, P. Gill, from Liverpool 3d November.
- Barque *Cousages Family*, R. Wallace, from China 3d, and Singapore 15th March.
- Barque *Red Rover*, H. Wright, from China, (no date.)
- Barque *Sir Herbert Taylor*, D. Webb, from Port Louis 12th February.
- 30 Ship *Edenstone*, M. MacDougall, from Bombay 6th and Cannanore 15th February.
- American ship *Charles H. Barton*, S. Dolbe, from Philadelphia 17th November and Madras 24th March.
- 31 Brig *Mos-rach*, P. Brown, from Singapore 17th and Penang 20th February.
- His M.'s ship *Rose*, Capt. W. Barrow, from Penang 25th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

- March 1 Barque *Hildea*, J. Randle, for Mauritius.
- 2 Barque *Penny*, J. Sheriff, for China.
- French ship *Gabrielle*, C. Guenere, for Havre.
- 5 Ship *Vestal*, Thomas Taylor, for Sydney.
- 6 Ship *Dauntless*, William Plender, for London.
- 7 Ship *Danition*, et. F. Enrie, for Liverpool.
- Ship *Carmatic*, D. Broadfoot, for Isle of France.
- 10 Ship *Drangan*, J. Mackenzie, for Mauritius.
- 12 Ship *Roberts*, H. Wake, for London.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 12 *Bris Joanna*, J. Denniston, for London.
 — French brig *Finette*, Ducros, for Bourbon.
 13 Barque *Emily Jane*, J. Randle, for China.
 16 Dutch Barque *Sumatra*, E. W. Hermann, for Batavia.
 — Brig *Maria*, R. J. Morris, for Moulmein.
 — Barque *Virginie*, J. Willie, for Moulmein.
 19 Barque *Haider*, W. D. Massiter, for Mauritius.
 — Barque *Isadora*, G. W. Hodson, for Madras and Coast.
 — French Ship *Messenger of India*, J. D. Verspice, for Bourbon.
 — American Ship *Trescott*, J. Lindsey, for New York
 21 Ship *Indian Oak*, E. Worthington, for Mauritius.
 — Ship *Mary Dagdale*, C. Worthington for Liverpool.
 22 Schooner *Margaret*, W. C. Spain, for Moulmein and Rangoon.
 27 American ship *Florence*, L. Russell, for Boston.
 28 French ship *L'Egile*, Peltier, for Mauritius and Bourbon.
 29 Ship *Larkins*, C. Ingram, for London.
 — Ship *Tapley*, R. Tapley, for London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

- Per Norfolk*.—Mr. Robert Angus, Supercargo.
Per H. M. Ship Jupiter.—His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Auckland and family
Per Hibernia from London.—Miss Major Bateman; Miss Bateman and son (born 21 Sept); Major Ariel, 37d N. I.; Captain Bateman, 44th N. I.; Mr. Francis Surgeon, B. E.; Mr. Shaw, Assist Surgeon, B. E.; Lieut. W. A. Butler, 2d N. I.; Messrs. Bright and Price; Messrs. Manly, Tylor, Chas. Gordon, G. S. Mackenzie and I. B. Hamilton, Cadets; Messrs. Edw. Saunders, Archd. Saunders, Patrick Maclean and Robt. Smith *From the Cape*.—C. E. Thomson, Esq., Civil Service *From Madras*.—Miss E. Hallis; Messrs. Beaufort and Inglis, Cadets.
Per Discovery from Bombay.—Mr. Thomas Ballingale Free Mariner.
Per Attaran from Moulmein.—Mr. and Mrs. Gracia and child; Masters Robt. Richardson and Richard Richardson.
Per Arzyle, from England.—Mr. Goodridge, Volunteer, Pilot Service; Mr. Vovelott *From Madras*.—Miss Matthews; Miss Muller; Miss Sinclair; Mrs. Adam; Mr. and Mrs. Kerr; Mr. and Miss Dyer, Pilot Service.
Per Isabella Robertson from China.—Lieut. Bigger, B. N. I.; A. H. Crawford, Esq.; W. Mackenzie Esq. *From Singapore*.—Major Hitchens, Madras Army; G. J. Gordon and H. Galtfield, Esquires.
Per Isadora, from Madras.—Mrs. Baker; Miss Price; Capt. W. Ludlow, 12th Regt. N. I.; E. Baker, Esq.; H. W. Lovewell, Esq.; Dr. A. Stewart, Medical Service, and J. P. Harrowell, Esq., Free Mariner—*from England* embarked at Madras.

Per Cowasjee Family, from China.—Mrs. Stockwell and child, and Capt. Stockwell, Madras Army.

Per Sir Herbert Taylor, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Berry and 3 children, and Mr. Borton, Mariner.

Per Charles Wharton, from Philadelphia.—Mrs. Sarah McEwen; Mrs. Mary Campbell and infant; Misses Jesse Jamieson and Rebecca Jamieson; Messrs. James McEwen, James R. Campbell, William Rogers, Julian Rogers, Joseph Porter, and Harriet Porter, Missionaries.

Per Monarch from Penang.—Messrs. W. Thompson and Wm. Shepherd, Free Mariners.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per M. Belle, for Havre.—Mons. Cordier, Governor of Champagne; Madam Cogeler; Mon. Cordier's; Madam De Mallet and 2 children; Madam De Arholles; Mons. De Arholles, Faudon and Sautier; Doctor Paterson; P. S. Baier, Esq.; Mons. Morel, Aubin and Moeulin.

Per Comandeur, for London.—Mrs. Sturt; Mrs. Marshall and child; Miss Colville; H. J. Middleton, Esq., B. C. 4.; Lieut. Col. G. Hawes, 51st Regt. N. I.; Col. Custance, H. M. 4th Regt.; Capt. Balfour, Brigade Major; Capt. Butcher and Lieut. Peterson, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons; Capt. Foulton, H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Capt. A. Gerald, 27th Regt. N. I.; Wm. Colville, Esq. H. B. Paulin, Esq.; — Harris, Esquire *Children*.—Misses Colville, Reid and Piesgrave, and Master Piesgrave.

Per Lorkins, for London.—Mrs. Capt. Steadman; Misses Owen and Gulling; Major Warde, 5th Regiment Light Cavalry; James Mackillop, Esq.; Lieut. G. C. Master, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry; Lieut. G. Rein, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry; Lieut. Forbes; S. Gulling and H. W. Brown, Esqrs.

Per Jupiter.—Mr. John Donaldson.

Per Catherine, from London.—Mrs. Carter and two children, Miss Hughes and one child; Miss Jephson; Captain Carter, 73d Reg. B. N. I.; Mr. Hughes, Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Spence, and Mr. A. Hudson.—*Steerage Passenger*.—Mr. Daly.

Per Ship Concord.—Mr. T. W. Wolff; Messrs. J. D. Hall, and J. B. Higginson, Merchants.

Per John Hepburne, from Rangoon.—W. Shiers, Esq. Merchant.

Per Elizabeth, from Rangoon.—Messrs. Gallister and Jacob Lewis, Merchants.

Per Hindostan, from London.—Miss Kidd; T. H. Madock, Esq.; B. C. S.; Captain Nippon, 60th Regt. N. I.; A. Mackey and J. Clark, Esquires *From Madras*.—T. Scott, Esq.

Per Edward Barnett, from Moulmein.—Arthur Phayre, Ensign, 7th B. N. I.; Wm. Delany, Corporal, H. M. 62d Regt.; Wm. Owen, Wm. Murphy, and J. Delany, Privates H. M. 62d Regt.; Wm. Moore, Prisoner.

Per Sir John Rae Reid.—James Dewar, Esq.

Per Gol, from Bordeaux.—Mr. Louis Collongues. *From Bourbon*.—Messrs. Louis Collongues; Andre Pillitteron; Paul, Routier and Philip Vimal.

Per Mona, from Liverpool.—Messrs. Edward Lyon and B. H. Bates, Merchants; Mr. Charles Gisle, Mariner.

Per Red Rover from China.—David Lyall and Henry Laver, Esquires.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES.

- 1836
 March 2 At Meerut, Lieutenant W. Barr, Artillery, to Miss M. L. J. Lamb.
 10 At Chinsurah, Assistant Apothecary A. Defegrad, to Miss I. Cornelia.
 15 At Mhow, Ensign G. P. Walsh, 60th N. I. to Miss M. Tulloch.
 18 At Allahabad, H. St. G. Tucker, Esq., C. S., to Miss J. Tucker.
 22 At Agia, Mr. G. Daniel, to Miss M. Smith.
 24 Mr. J. Leach, to Mrs. M. Crawford.
 — At Agia, Mr. G. Archer, to Miss M. Leatham.
 25 At Baudel, Captain C. McNeil, to Miss C. Bason.
 — At Baudel, P. Palmer, Esq. to Miss M. A. Pater-water.
 26 Mr. C. Tiver, to Miss A. Barfoot.
 29 Mr. R. Harding, to Miss M. Fergusson.

BIRTHS.

- 1836
 Feb. 4 At Sea, on board the *Hibernia*, the lady of Captain Bateman, 44th N. I. of a son.
 March 5 Mrs. J. R. Houston, of a daughter.
 — At Benares, Mrs. Bryant, of a daughter.
 6 At Hazareebang, the lady of Captain G. J. Pauley, H. M.'s 49th Foot, of a son.
 — At Kuzna, the lady of Captain Lomer, 51st N. I. of a daughter.
 — At Saugor, the lady of Lieutenant G. Dyart, 2d N. I. of a son.
 7 At Meerut, the wife of Apothecary W. Hannah, of a son.
 — At Meerut, Mrs. E. Billings, of a son.
 8 Mrs. C. W. Lewis, junior, of a son.
 — Mrs. Perkins, of a son.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 8 At Meerut, the lady of Dr. R. B. Pennington, of a son.
 — At Allypore, Mrs. Connor, junior, of a daughter.
 9 At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieutenant G. Larkins, Artillery, of a son.
 11 The wife of Conductor Hind, of a son.
 12 The lady of W. Lintock, Esq. of a son.
 13 At Cuttack, the lady of Lieutenant E. Smyth, Artillery, of a son.
 16 Near Buxar, the lady of Pay master J. H. Matthews, H. M.'s 51st Foot, of a daughter.
 — At Delhi, the wife of Conductor Richardson, of a daughter.
 18 The lady of Reverend J. Charles, of a daughter.
 — Sylhet, Mrs. R. Martin, of a daughter.
 19 Mrs. N. J. A. Da Costa, of a son.
 20 At Nussurabad, the lady of Lieutenant W. V. Young, Artillery, of a daughter.
 21 Mrs. Mahert, of a son.
 — At Chinsurah, Mrs. P. B. Birher, of a son.
 22 At Cawnpore, the lady of Surgeon J. S. Toke, 1st N. I. of a son.
 — Mrs. J. Gray, of a daughter.
 23 Mrs. R. Bagnall, of a son.
 24 At Suikesh, Mrs. M. Kenyon, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. H. Wood, of a daughter.
 25 Mrs. H. Smith, of a son.
 — At Hidgelee, the lady of R. M. Skinner Esq. C. S. of a daughter.
 — At Jeewarpore, Tirhoot, the lady of J. Thompson, Esq. of a daughter.
 26 The lady of W. H. Young, Esq. of a son.
 — Mrs. C. J. Pittar, of a son.
 27 At Bhagulpore, the lady of C. Steer, Esq. C. S. of a son.
 28 At Chunar, the lady of Surgeon A. K. Lindsay, of a daughter.
 29 At Serampore, Mrs. N. J. Gantzer, of a son.
 30 At Kidderpore, the lady of Lieutenant A. D. Fournain, 40th N. I. of a son.
- DEATHS.
- Feb. 11 Atsea, on board the *Lady Clifford*, D. Macintyre, Esq. aged 52 years.
 23 At Delhi, the infant son of Captain Graves, 16th N. I. aged 1 year.
 26 At Mynpore, the infant son of Mr. G. F. Smith, aged 20 days.
- March 3 H. Paulin, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 43 years.
 4 Mr. C. Backland, aged 53 years.
 7 Mrs. M. Carroll, aged 82 years.
 8 Miss E. Poole, aged 18 years.
- 8 The infant son of Mr. J. Cook, aged 10 months.
 10 The lady of Captain A. Horne, H. M.'s 44th Foot, aged 22 years.
 — At Kyook Pyhoo, Arracan, Sergeant A. Buchanan, aged 31 years.
 11 Miss C. Pereira, aged 8 years and six months.
 — At Jauper, Mary Ann, daughter of Major E. Gwatkin, aged 8 years.
 12 At Loodlunah, Surgeon J. Henderson.
 14 The infant daughter of Mr. James Black, Branch Pilot, aged 20 days.
 16 Mr. J. B. Gardner, Builder, aged 48 years.
 — Mr. C. Hunter.
 17 At Monghyr, Lieutenant G. Dwyer, invalids.
 19 John Fitzgerald, son of W. Thompson, Esq. aged 13 months.
 — The youngest son of Mr. P. Atkinson, aged 10 months.
 — At Agin, Surgeon G. Wray, European Regiment.
 20 At Chandernagore, Master H. V. Willis, aged 5 years.
 — The infant child of Mr. T. Bacon.
 21 The infant daughter of Mr. J. R. Howatson, aged 16 days.
 — At Jeewarpore, Tirhoot, J. Fleming, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 40 years.
 — At Benares, Surgeon R. N. Barnard, aged 26 years.
 22 The infant daughter of Dr. C. Newton, aged 21 months.
 — At Serampore, the infant daughter of Mrs. B. Bell, aged 18 months.
 23 At Kishnaghor, the infant child of Assistant Surgeon C. W. Fuller, aged 3 months.
 24 Mr. M. Boyd, of the bark *Jupiter*, aged 34 years.
 25 At Meerut, the daughter of Lieutenant C. Stewart, Artillery, aged 2 years and 6 months.
 26 Mrs. C. N. Rostan, aged 37 years.
 — Mr. C. Woodward.
 28 Mrs. M. A. Clermont, aged 48 years.
 — T. Bowen, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 38 years.
 — At Kinnault, the wife of Capt. H. C. Barnard, 57th N. I. aged 42 years.
 29 Mr. J. Herion, of the bark *Jupiter*, aged 17 years.
 — Mrs. J. Hart, aged 80 years.
 — Mr. J. Jahans, aged 30 years.
 — Mrs. J. D'Rozario, aged 70 years.
 30 At Serampore, Mr. W. Stoford, prisoner, aged 70 years.
 31 Mrs. A. Goncalves, aged 31 years.
 — At Serampore, Mr. D. Clarke, of the paper mill.
 — Mr. D. Cameron, aged 35 years.
 — At Goruckpore, the infant daughter of G. Lindsay Esq. C. S. aged 6 months.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

Bance, W. T., Lieutenant, Engineers.....
 Cave, J. H., Lieutenant-Colonel, 38th N. I.....
 Elliot, J. D., of Dacca.....
 Faithfull, R. C., Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th N. I.....
 Gardner, J. B., of Calcutta.....
 Hunter, C., of Calcutta.....
 Jose Anne alias Rose, of Calcutta.....
 Macintyre, D., of Calcutta.....
 Mathews, Catherine Eveline, of Calcutta.....
 Matthews, F. S., Surgeon.....
 May, J. F., Captain, 72d N. I.....
 Monohar Doss Omorchand, of Calcutta.....
 Paulin, H., Attorney-at-Law.....
 Routs, R., of Agra.....
 Sanderson, W., Mariner.....
 Smith, R. W., Major, 6th L. C.....
 Waddellave, J., of Cuttack.....

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Ditto ditto ditto.
 V. N. Kallonas, Executor.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Ditto ditto ditto.
 Ditto ditto ditto, (with Will annexed.)
 Ditto ditto ditto.
 R. Davidson and D. Macgallum, Executors.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Mrs. D. A. Mathews, the Widow, Administratrix, (with Will annexed.)
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator, (with Will annexed)
 Rughoonathjee Monohar Doss, Executor.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Ditto ditto ditto.
 W. Leslie and J. Wallace, Executors.
 Dr. J. B. Clapperton and Captain F. Coventry, Executors.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, APRIL 12 1836.

At the request of the Prison Discipline Committee, Mr. W. H. Maonaghten has been associated with the Members of that body, by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 30

The Honorable W. H. L. Melville, appointed Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, received charge of the office from Colonel Macleod on the 23d instant.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 27.

Mr. Charles Mackenzie, the Commercial Resident at Bhaulshah, has this day obtained leave of absence to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 20th December last.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1, 1836

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. T. H. Maddock, to officiate, until further orders, as Special Commissioner under Regulation III. 1824, of the Calcutta division, in the room of the Honorable Mr. W. H. L. Melville.

APRIL 4.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore, to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Ilidgelee, in the room of Mr. R. M. Skinner.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. J. F. M. Reid, Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for one week, on private affairs.

APRIL 5.

Mr. C. Garstin, Officiating Additional Judge of Jessore, to the 12th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22d ultimo.

Mr. J. de Hereta, Secretary to the Lottery Committee, for three months, Mr. M. A. Bignell will act in his room.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

APRIL 11.

Mr. R. Bental, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 16th or Chittagong Division. Mr. Bental will officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the District of Tipperah, when Mr. Bruce leaves it to take charge of Bulloah.

APRIL 12.

Mr. F. J. Halliday, to be Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

Mr. C. Tottenham, to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Noncoilly, in the room of Mr. Halliday.

Ram Chunder Mitter, to be Deputy Collector in Zilla 24 Pergunnahs, under Regulation IX. of 1833.

Gour Gopal Roy, to be ditto ditto in Zillah Chittagong, under the above Regulation.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. E. J. Harrington, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly, during the approaching Mohurram Vacation, on private affairs, Mr. Harrington will retain charge of his office.

Mahomed Khorshed Khan, Sudder Ameen in Moorshedabad, during the ensuing Mohurram vacation.

APRIL 19.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. E. Dreads, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, vice Mr. Lawrell who has proceeded, to Europe.

Mr. H. G. Astell, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 11th or Patna Division.

Moulavee Abdool Majeed, to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Chittagong.

Syed Imdad Ali, to be Sudder Ameen in the City of Patna.

Mr. Ephraim DuCous, to be Sudder Ameen in Zillah Sarun.

Mr. G. P. Lyster, has been authorised to conduct the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad, in the room of Mr. H. S. Oldfield.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, Officiating Additional Judge of Midnapore, for three weeks, from the 25th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Officiating Additional Judge of Nuddea, for seven days, on private affairs, during the Mohurram Vacation.

Mr. C. G. Udny, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Nuddea, for ten days, on private affairs, during the Mohurram Vacation.

Murteemurain Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Jessore, for twenty days, on medical certificate.

APRIL 22.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, to officiate as Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

APRIL 26.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. T. J. Dashwood, Civil and Session Judge of Tirhoot, for six months, to proceed to Allahabad, on private affairs, from the 15th proximo.

Mr. G. Adams, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, for four months, for the purpose of proceeding to China, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner of the 16th or Jessore Division.

Mr. W. Vansittart, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 11th or Calcutta Division for a few days, in extension of the leave for one month, granted to him by the Commissioner, on private affairs.

APRIL 27.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. A. S. Anand, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 16th or Chittagong Division.

APRIL 29.

The following officer has obtained leave of absence from his station.

Mr. J. McCosh, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Gowhaty, for three months, on medical certificate.

APRIL 30.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, to be Additional Judge of Zillah Midnapore.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, during the absence of Mr. J. Stainforth, or until further orders.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. J. Stainforth, Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, for six weeks, on medical certificate.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 6.

Mr. T. Plowden, Salt Agent of the 24 Fergunnahs and Jessore Agency, has obtained leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. R. Walker, is appointed to act for Mr. T. Plowden during his absence.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. W. Bracken to act as First Deputy Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, and Mr. G. Campbell to officiate as Second Ditto, until further orders.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to Mr. William Blunt, of the Civil Service, leave of absence from the Presidency, for three months.

APRIL 18.

Mr. A. Smelt, late Collector of Government Customs at Moorshedabad, has obtained leave of absence for one month, to visit the Presidency, on account of private affairs.

Mr. Henry J. Middleton, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the ship *Coromandel*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 10th instant.

Mr. William Blunt, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from the Band Heads on board the *Cowatjee Family* on the 10th instant.

APRIL 27.

Mr. T. P. Marten, Salt Agent at Tumlook, has obtained leave of absence for ten days, from the 29th instant, on account of private affairs.

Mr. F. Campbell, Superintendent of Salt Chokies at Midnapore, under Act IX. of 1835, has obtained leave of absence for two months.

The Collector of Midnapore will continue in charge of the Superintendency, until further orders.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Bond, of the Master Attendant at Balasore for the time being Ex-Officio Assistant to the Collector of Customs at that Station.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 27.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint the Reverend James Charles Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, from the 28th February last, vice Reverend James Bryce.

Mr. A. S. Anand, writer, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Dr. N. Wallich, Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta, resumed charge on the 22d instant.

BY THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, JUDICIAL & REVENUE DEPT. MARCH 29, 1836.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. C. Allen to be a Deputy Collector in the District of the S. D. of Moradabad.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Azamgarh.

APRIL 4.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to re-appoint Mr. W. P. Mason to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Delhi.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint Nawab Abdulhik Khan to be Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Bareilly.

APRIL 21.

Mr. W. Gorton, Civil and Session Judge of Benares, was permitted on the 18th instant, to make over charge of his Office to Mr. F. R. Davidson, who will perform the current duties until further orders.

APRIL 23.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. C. Raikes, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the northern division of the Delhi Territory, for seven months, to visit the Hills, on medical certificate, from the 22d ultimo.

Mr. W. M. Buchanan, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mozuffernagar, for seven months, to visit the Hills North of Delhi, on medical certificate, from the 6th instant.

Mr. D. Campbell, late Civil Surgeon of Mirzapore, until the 20th January last, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 26th December last, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

MARCH 20.

Mohammed Huseinooddeen Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of the Cawnpore District, has obtained leave of absence for twenty days, on private affairs.

ALLAHABAD, POLITICAL AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 31.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, Secretary in the Political and General Department, is permitted to be absent from his Appointment till the end of April next, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him on the 16th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, APRIL 2.

Lieutenant J. H. Phillips, of the 42d Regiment N. I., and 2d Assistant to the Agent to the Governor at Delhi, has obtained leave of absence for one year, from the 26th ultimo, to proceed to the Hill North of Dehra, on medical certificate.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 4.

The order of the Governor of Agra under date 15th January last, appointing Ensign Barwell to officiate as an Aid-de-Camp on the Governor's Staff during the absence of Lieutenant Fulcher, is to have effect from the 11th November 1835, from which date Ensign Barwell performed Lieutenant Fulcher's duties of Aid-de-Camp.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:

Captain P. La Touche, 7th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant F. P. Fulcher, 67th Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. M. Barwell, 50th Regiment N. I., is permitted, at his own request, to remain at Allahabad, until he shall have delivered over charge of the Government Property in his hands to the officer who may be appointed to succeed him as Private Secretary to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

Ensign Barwell, will not be entitled during this period to any Salary on account of his late appointment as Private Secretary.

The following appointment is to cease from this date:

Assistant Surgeon A. Beane, Surgeon to the Honorable the Governor.

Captain Roger Williamson Wilson, 65th Regiment N. I., to be Commandant of the Palace Guards, Delhi, vice Captain Denby promoted to a Regimental majority.

ON THE GANGS ABOVE DINAFORE, APRIL 16.

Mr. William Gorton, has been authorized to make over charge of the office of Agent to the Lieutenant Governor at Benares, to Mr. D. B. Morrison, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. Simon Fraser, Agent to the Lieutenant Governor in Bundelcund, has leave of absence for ten days, during the Month, for the purpose of visiting Cawnpore, on private affairs.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 13.

Mr. Bushby, having resumed charge of the office of Secretary, in the General and Political Departments, the leave of absence granted to him until the end of April, is cancelled from this date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MILITARY, ALLAHABAD, APRIL 1.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the Western Provinces has been pleased to permit Lieutenant F. P. Fulcher, 67th Regt. N. I. and Aide de Camp to the Governor, to be absent from his duties until the 3d instant, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 6th January last, to enable him to rejoin his Appointment.

APRIL 2.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. Gordon, 20th Regt. Civil Assistant Surgeon at Mirzapore, is permitted to be absent from his duties from the 5th to the 22d ultimo, in extension of the leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to him in General Orders, dated the 21st October, 1835.

ON THE RIVER AT MONCHYE, APRIL 18.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces is pleased to make the following Appointments to his Personal Staff:

Lieut. J. M. Higginson, 58th Regiment N. I. to be Private Secretary and Aide de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor.

Doctor J. S. Logan, to be Surgeon to the Lieut. Governor.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHDEACONRY OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed under Faculty the Revd. John Bell, Chaplain, to be Surrogate at Mhow, in the above Archdeaconry, for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage. Dated at Calcutta, this 15th day of April, 1836.

GENERAL REGISTER

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 4TH APRIL, 1836

No. 73 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Charles Motley, to be Surgeon, from the 19th of March 1836, vice Surgeon Octavius Wray deceased.

Assistant-Surgeon James Ronald, to be Surgeon from the 21st March, 1836, vice Surgeon Richard Nossiter Burnard deceased.

Lieut. Robert Napier, of the Corps of Engineers and Assistant Superintendent of the Doagh Canal, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Richard John Brassey, attached to the Civil Station of Jaunpore, is permitted to proceed to Penang, on his private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for five months.

Overseer Sergeant John Poulter, of the Department of Public Works, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his Stipend in Europe.

No. 74 of 1836.—Lieutenant J. M. Higginson, of the 88th Regiment N. I., was placed in the Political Department, under date the 28th ultimo, at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor of Agra, with a view to his being employed on his Honor's Personal Staff.

Assistant-Surgeon T. K. Spencer, attached to the Civil Station of Backergunge, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 29th ultimo, leave of absence from his Station, for ten days, on his private affairs, in extension of that granted to him on the 22d ultimo.

The leave of absence obtained by Conductor James Bourke, of the Department of Public Works, in General Orders No. 209 of the 25th September last, is extended to the 1st May next.

Asmunn Khan, a Pensioned Native Doctor, is re-admitted, on the report of a Medical Committee, to the effective line of the Service, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Fort William, 11TH APRIL

No. 77 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Captain Theophilus Bolton, of the 47th Regt. N. I. to be Brigade Major to the Troops serving in Oude.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Hamilton Irvine, M. D., to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ajmere, in succession to Assistant-Surgeon Motley, promoted to the rank of Surgeon.

The leave of absence obtained by Captain John Moore, of the 25th Regiment N. I., in General Orders No. 216, of the 25th November last, is extended to the 31st ultimo.

The Services of Assistant Surgeon John Spence Logan, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor of the Western Provinces, with a view to his being appointed to the Personal Medical Staff of his Honor.

The services of Sergeant Thomas Nestor, attached to the Arsenal of Fort William, are transferred to the Chinsurah Town Guards, to fill a vacancy in that Establishment.

The services of Native Doctor Rajub Ali, attached to the Jail at Chittagong, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Fort William, 16TH APRIL.

No. 79 of 1836.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the subordinate Medical Department being declared incapable of further duty are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on the Pension of their rank:

Apothecary Mathew Barrett and Steward William Cross.

Fort William, 20TH APRIL.

No. 81 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions, Alteration of Rank, and Appointments:

Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Murray to be Colonel, vice Colonel Thomas Penson deceased, with rank from the 16th November 1835, vice Colonel Thomas Duer Broughton deceased.

Major John Home to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Murray promoted, with rank from the 7th January, 1836, vice Lieutenant Colonel William Stirling retired.

Major George William Aymer Lloyd to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 10th April, 1836, vice Lieutenant Colonel George Hawes retired.

60th Regiment N. I.—Captain Archibald Dickson to be Major, Lieutenant George Cox to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign James Edward Verner to be Lieutenant, from the 7th Jan. 1836 in accession to Major John Home promoted.

71st Regt. N. I. Captain John Davies to be Major, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William George Cooper to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign George William Grant Brislow to be Lieutenant, from the 19th April, 1836, in succession to Major George William Aymer Lloyd promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

94th N. I.—Col. Sir J. Bryant Kt., Lieut.-Col. H. M. Wheeler, Major R. A. Thomas, Capt. T. Fisher, and Lieutenant H. Palmer, to rank from 27th June, 1835, vice Colonel T. Penson deceased.

60th Native Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. D. Crichton, Major H. Norton, Capt. R. D. White, and Lieut. G. Hutchings, to rank from 29th June 1835, vice Lieut.-Col. A. Hardy retired.

81th Native Infantry.—Col. G. W. Hamilton, Lieut. Col. J. Stuart, Major R. Low, Capt. R. Angelo, and Lieut. P. J. Chiene, to rank from 6th August, 1835, vice Lieut.-General G. Prole deceased.

13th Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. H. O'Donel, Major E. Gwarkin, Captain J. E. Buere, and Lieut. G. F. Whitlock to rank from 13th Aug. 1835, vice Lieut.-Col. R. C. Falisfull deceased.

40th Native Infantry.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Hewitt, Major M. A. Bumbury, Capt. S. Long, and Lieut. G. F. Hulse, to rank from 16th Nov. 1835, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. Murray promoted.

49th Native Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. H. Caldwell, Major R. G. Macdonald, Captain F. C. Elwall, and Lieut. J. T. Wilcox, to rank from 7th Jan. 1836, vice Lieut. Col. W. Kennedy deceased.

Appointments.—Ensign Henry Kewney, of the 50th Regt. Native Infantry, and officiating in the Quarter Master General's Department, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class, vice Lieut. Champneys appointed Aide-de-Camp on the personal Staff of the Governor General.

Captain Robert Coshington, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General during the absence of Captain Drummond, employed as a Superintendent of Roads, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on Medical Certificate:

Lieutenant George Douglas Dawes, of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon William Oswald Hunter McCheyne of the Medical Department.

The following Promotion is made in the Subordinate Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sergeant Mark Connor, of the Expense Magazine Establishment at Dum Dum, to be Sub Conductor from the 21st March, 1836, vice Sub-Conductor William Hill deceased.

Native Doctors Puram Singh and Harree Bulah Misser, the former employed as a practitioner in the Hill States connected with Subathoo, and the latter in the same capacity at Bhauhpore, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 83 of 1836.—The following Appointments were made by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Western Provinces under date the 12th instant:

Lieutenant J. M. Higginson, of the 88th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor.

Assistant-Surgeon J. S. Logan, M. D., to be Surgeon to the Lieutenant Governor.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The undermentioned Officers obtained leave of absence from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Western Provinces on the 2d instant.

Lieutenant J. H. Phillips, of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry and 2d Assistant to the Agent to the Governor at Delhi, for one year, from the 26th ultimo, to proceed to the Hills north of Deyrah, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon W. Gordon, M. D., of the Civil Station of Mirzapore, from the 5th to the 22d ultimo, in extension of the leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to him in General Orders dated 21st October 1836.

No. 84 of 1836.—The services of Surgeon Alexander Kyd Lindsay are placed at the disposal of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the Western Provinces, for the purpose of being appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Benares, vice Doctor Burnard deceased.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

* Surgeon George King to be Garrison Surgeon of Chunar, vice Lindsay.

The permission granted to Lieutenant Colonel John Craigie, of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, and Member of the Military Board, in General Orders No. 16, of the 18th January last, to proceed to Europe, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Major Edward Gwatkin, of the 13th Regt. N. I., and Superintendent of the Haupper Stud, is permitted to be absent from his Station from the 26th May, to the 1st November next, on account of private affairs.

Captain C. T. Thomas, of the 15th Regiment N. I., and Sub-Assistant Sind Department, is appointed to officiate for Major Gwatkin during his absence, or until further orders.

Captain Thomas Roberts, of the 51st Regt. N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

FORT WILLIAM, 30TH APRIL.

No. 86 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Leckie to the Medical charge of the Prisoners employed on the Great Benares Road, Mr. Leckie is directed proceed to his charge immediately.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d April, 1836.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

52d Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Thomas Henry Shuldham to be Adjutant, vice Martin proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Assistant Apothecary George Higginson, attached to the 3d company 1st battalion of Artillery, is appointed to the detachment of the 4th battalion Artillery at Dum-Dum.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Brigade Horse Artillery.—Assistant Surgeon J. Murray, M. D., from 31st March to 1st November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

14th Regiment N. I.—Captain J. Buncombe, from 30th April to 30th October, to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs.

14th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. H. W. Mayow, from 30th April to 30th October, to visit the hills in the vicinity of Simla, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th April.

The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by a district committee, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the college of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they visit the Presidency:

Lieutenant W. Hore, of the 16th Regiment N. I.

1st Lieutenant K. J. White of the Regiment of Artillery.

Sergeant Edward Bonale of the Town Major's Bat, and attached to the Quarter Master General's department, is transferred to the Adjutant General's office, from the 2d instant.

Quarter Master Sergeant Edward Kavanagh, of the 30th Regiment N. I., is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, vice David Dogherly transferred to the veteran company at Chunar.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. Hall, from 25th February to 1st June, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th April.

In consequence of a petition to that effect from Ensign George Ranken, of the 72d Regiment of N. I., his appointment to that Regiment is cancelled; and he is reported to his original corps the 69th, to resume his position next below Ensign W. F. Bignell.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th April.

Captain St. George D. Showers, of the 72d Regiment N. I., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General W. Richards C. B., vice Lieutenant J. C. Lumsdaine placed under the orders of the resident at Gwalior.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant A. H. Duncan, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General A. Ducau, in General Orders of the 28th December last, is cancelled from the 23d ultimo.

Captain R. Aitken, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to visit the hills north of Deyrah Dhoon, instead of the hill provinces in the vicinity of Simla, as notified in General Orders of the 29th ultimo.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. P. Wade, of the 13th N. I., is permitted to retain his situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master of that Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon A. Stewart, M. D., at present at the general hospital, is appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, and directed to join.

Private Richard Grace, of the corps of sappers and miners, is removed to the Regiment of Artillery, and posted to the 4th company 2d battalion at Kurnaul.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Pattle, from 25th March to 31st October, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

65th Regiment N. I.—Captain R. W. Wilson, from 30th March to 30th April, to visit Delhi, on private affairs.

41st Regiment N. I.—Brevet Captain J. Bartleman, from 5th April to 15th June, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th April.

The Cawnpore division orders of the 22d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon A. B. Webster, M. D., to join the 48th Regiment N. I., Assistant Stewart John Benseley to proceed to Meerut, by water, with the detachment of His Majesty's Troops under Lieutenant Lacy, and Apprentice James Jarves to remain at Cawnpore and do duty with His Majesty's 16th foot, are confirmed.

Brigadier G. Becher's station order of the 29th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Thomas Goldstone, of the 3d company 3d battalion of Artillery, to be Baglock Sergeant at Dinapore, from the 12th of last month, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Veterinary Surgeon D. Cullimore, of the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, to the charge of the Horses of His Majesty's 16th lancers, until further orders, is confirmed.

Ali Mahomed Khan, native doctor, whose admission into the Service was notified in Government General Orders No. 66, of the 21st ultimo, is posted to the 59th Regiment N. I. at Dacca, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

20th Regiment N. I.—Ensign S. T. A. Goad, from 30th March to 30th March 1837, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Subordinate medical department.—Assistant Stewart T. O'Sullivan, doing duty with His Majesty's 16th foot, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

15th Regiment N. I.—Surgeon D. Campbell, from 22d March to 22d July, to remain at Mirzapore, on private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th April.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following removal and posting:

Surgeon George Angus, (on furlough) from the 24th to the 62d Regiment N. I.

Surgeon James Ronald, new promotion, to the 24th Regiment N. I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Coronet E. K. Money to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

9th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Ensign R. A. Herbert, 46th Regiment N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

1st Regiment N. I.—Ensign C. I. Harrison, 65th Regiment N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

11th Regiment N. I.—Ensign R. G. George, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

46th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant G. Johnston to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

56th Regiment N. I.—Ensign S. H. Steer, from 15th April to 15th August, to visit Bauleah, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th April.

The order of the 16th ultimo, by Captain W. E. B. Lead beater, commanding the Left Wing 53d Regiment N. I., directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. Campbell to assume charge of the acting Adjutant's office, during the indisposition of Lieutenant and acting Adjutant J. Hunter, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Coronet H. Lindsey to be Adjutant.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant P. S. Hamilton to be Adjutant.

Captain J. Gouldhawke, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his allowances at the Presidency.

Quarter Master Sergeant William Andrews of the 39th Regiment N. I., is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery, at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Cavalry.—Unposted Cornet C. A. Kitson, (doing duty with 2d Light Cavalry), from 1st April to 1st November, to visit Musoorie, on medical certificate.

12th Regiment N. I.—Ensign F. D. Atkinson, from 15th May to 15th September, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

53d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. Hunter, (acting Adjutant to the left wing,) from 28th March to 28th July, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

3d company 3d battalion artillery.—1st Lieutenant E. Madden, from 20th May to 20th November, to visit Futehpore, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th April.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

Lieutenant Colonel Warren Hastings Leslie Frith (on furlough), from the 7th to the 6th battalion artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Powney, from the 6th to the 7th battalion Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

63d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. R. Lumsden, Adjutant, Arracan local battalion, from 31st December to 28th January 1886, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, and to join his appointment.

5th Regiment N. I.—Ensign W. M. Tombs, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit Barilly, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th April.

The Presidency Division order of the 8th instant, directing Subah Fakur Sukhsa, native doctor, of the 43d Regiment N. I., to proceed to Dacca, and join the 50th Regiment N. I. at that station, is confirmed.

Brevet Colonel E. Wyatt's detachment order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Surgeon H. Clark, of the 22d Regiment N. I., to the medical charge of the Artillery detail, and Assistant Surgeon A. Mackean, doing duty with the 22d N. I., to that of the 2d local horse, vice Megrab appointed to Musabaris, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Surgeon Richard McElwray Martin Thomson is removed from the 31st Regiment N. I., and appointed to the European Regiment at Agra.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

34th Regiment N. I.—Captain G. Burney, from 25th January to 20th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

45th Regiment N. I.—Captain K. Campbell, from 15th April to 15th August, to visit Benares, on private affairs.

3d Troop 2d brigade horse Artillery.—Captain G. G. Dennis, from 15th April to 1st October, in extension, to remain in the hills, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th April.

The district order by Brigadier W. Burch commanding the Rajpootana field force, of the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant T. H. Shuldham, of the 2d Regiment N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

55th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant S. D. Aggar, from 20th April to 20th May, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Sylhet Light Infantry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Carr, from 25th April to 25th June, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th April.

The Mhow station order of the 23rd ultimo, appointing Sergeant Kelly, of the 2d troop 3d brigade Horse Artillery, to act as Bazar Sergeant, vice McKelly, deceased, is confirmed.

Colonel T. P. Smith's Regimental Order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Shortreed to act as Adjutant to the European Regiment vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Lisaght placed under orders of the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed.

Sergeant Major William Kirkland, of the 6th Regiment N. I., is appointed Bazar Sergeant at Mhow, vice McKenley deceased.

Quarter Master Sergeant John Brown, of the 6th Regiment N. I., is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, vice Kirkland appointed Bazar sergeant.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

61st Regiment N. I.—Ensign W. T. Ryves, from 10th May to 10th July, to visit Simla, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 18th April.

The Kurnool station order of the 1st instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Shirreff, of the 1st troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, to proceed towards Loodiana in medical charge of a wing of the 21st Regiment N. I., is confirmed.

The Regimental Order, by Major J. McLaren, dated the 14th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant W. H. Balders to act as Adjutant to the 16th Regiment N. I., is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

68th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. P. Bryant to be Adjutant, vice Grove proceeded to Europe on furlough.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

61st Regiment N. I.—Colonel C. W. Hamilton, from 1st April to 31st October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th April.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Palmer's Regimental Order of the 2d instant, appointing Ensign H. Milne to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 31st Regiment N. I., detached to Loodiana, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Neemuch Station Order of the 3d instant, appointing Veterinary Surgeon J. Ford, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to the charge of the horses of the 4th troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

15th Regiment N. I.—Colonel P. LeFevre, from 8th June to 24th December, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—Captain T. Nicholl, from 2d May to 2d July, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

40th Regiment N. I.—Assistant Surgeon F. Hart, from 1st April to 1st July, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 30th April.

The Benares division order of the 7th instant, appointing Assistant Apothecary John Taylor to act as Apothecary to His Majesty's 88th foot, vice Bartlett, is confirmed.

The detachment order by Captain J. Wilson, dated the 3d instant, appointing Lieutenant R. McKean to act as Adjutant to 4 companies of the 17th Regiment N. I., is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

European Regiment—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Shortt to be Adjutant, vice Brevet Captain and Adjutant T. Lyanght placed under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

General Staff—Captain R. Becker, Assistant Quarter Master General of the army, from 10th April to 10th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22d April.

Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Wild's detachment order of the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bridge, of the 62d Regiment N. I., to act as staff to a detachment, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

3d Local Horse.—Ensign William Henry Ryves, of the 61st Regiment of N. I., to be Adjutant, vice Robinson.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Jones Agnew is removed from the 6th regiment of light cavalry to the 66th Regiment of N. I. at Dinapore.

Unposted Cornet W. G. Prendergast is appointed to do duty with the 8th Regiment light cavalry at Sukhanpore, Banures, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

27th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant R. S. Simpson, Acting Adjutant Nussore Battalion, from 15th May to 15th October, to remain at Simla, on private affairs.

49th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. S. Lloyd, from 18th April to 18th October, to remain at Simla on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d April.

With the sanction of Government, the Benares division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Charles Maxwell, of the 18th Regiment N. I., to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Benares, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Sandoway station order of the 1st ultimo, directing Surgeon J. Munro to afford medical aid to the Troops and establishments at that post, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Captain O. Fitzgerald of the 66th Regiment of N. I., commanding the escort of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has leave of absence, to visit Fettehgarh and Cawnpore, on private affairs, from the date on which His Lordship may dispense with his services, until the 15th of November next.

The undermentioned officers has leave of absence:

50th Regiment N. I.—Captain J. Graham, from 25th May to 25th September, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th April.

F Hospital Apprentice David Fleming, attached to the Artillery at Dum-Dum, is directed to join and do duty at the General Hospital.

The period from the 21st September to the 20th of November 1835, for which Lieutenant Colonel D. Pregrave obtained leave of absence in General Orders of the 23d October last, having been occupied by the detention of that officer in winding up the concerns of the late Mint at Saugor, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the subsequent leave granted in General Orders of the 4th December last, to Lieutenant Colonel Pregrave, for eight months, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs, shall be considered as commencing on the 1st of December, and not as an "extension" of the preceding leave.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th April.

The Dum Dum station order of the 22d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Bryce, M. D. of the 1st Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to the 1st and 2d companies of the 4th battalion artillery, and to the regimental band, as well as to the troop to which he stands posted, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for nine months, granted to Captain P. C. Anderson, 2d in command of the Mubairwah local battalion in General Orders of the 8th ultimo, to visit the hills north of Dehra Dhoon, on medical certificate, is to commence from the 12th of February last, instead of the date therein specified.

The leave of absence, for six months, granted to Lieutenant and Adjutant F. W. Burroughs, of the 17th regiment N. I., in General Orders of the 21st of January last, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, is to continue to visit Fettehgarh, from the 2d ultimo to the 7th instant, on the same account.

Ensign Lowther Thomas Forrest is removed from the 41st to the 48th regiment of N. I. and will rank next below Ensign C. E. Burton.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence;

28th regiment N. I.—Major C. D. Wilkinson, from 13th May to 1st November, to visit Mussoorie in the hills, on private affairs.

23d regiment N. I.—Ensign S. W. R. Tulloch, from 13th May to 15th July, in extension, to remain at Alhwa, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th April.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make following postings and removals:

Colonel Thomas Murray, new promotion, (on furlough) to the 59th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Steele Hawthorne, (on furlough) from the 52d to the 53d Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel John Howe, new promotion, (on furlough) to the 17th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel George William Aylmer Lloyd, new promotion, the 52d Regiment N. I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th April.

The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon D. McQueen Gray, of the Simoon battalion, in General Orders of the 21st ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Sergeant Henry Butcher, of the 1st Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 6th Regiment of N. I. at Saugor, vice Brown appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

45th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bliddolph from 15th April to 1st March 1837, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

48th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master H. Palmer, from 15th May to 15th June, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

47th Regiment N. I.—Ensign C. C. Skelton, from 15th May to 15th July, to proceed to Cawnpore and Allahabad, on private affairs.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry—Cornet R. T. Knox, from 25th June to 25th December, to visit Cawnpore and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- April 3 French barque *Indus*, C. Balais, from Bourbon 2d February.
- 5 Ship *David Clarke*, R. Bayne, from Rangoon 21st March.
- Barque *Phoenix*, A. Bane, from Rangoon 11th March.
- Barque *Sir Archibald Campbell*, C. Robertson, from Bombay 8th and Tellicherry 26th February.
- Brig *Highland Chief* J. Taylor, from Colombo 8th, Point de Galle 17th, and Madras 31st March.
- 7 French ship *Alexander*, J. Vivies, from Bourbon 27th January.
- Barque *Lloyds*, E. Garriett, from Covelong 20th March, and Madras 1st April.
- Schooner *Sarawaddy Merchant*, R. McGrath, from Moulmein 20th March.
- 8 Barque *Dalla Merchant*, H. M. Potter, from Singapore 1st and Penang 8th March.
- 9 Barque *Sir John Beresford*, M. Mitchell, from Liverpool 17th October.
- 18 Barque *Lonach*, G. Jellison, from Bombay 12th March and Madras 13th April.
- 20 Barque *Elizabeth*, J. Shepherd, from Madras 5th, Masulipatam 12th and Vizagapatam 16th April.
- 21 Brig *Corsair*, J. Stephens, from Singapore 20th and Penang 29th March.
- 22 Brig *Lady Grant*, W. Jeffrey, from China 15th, and Singapore 22d March.
- 23 Ship *Thalia*, W. H. Biden, from Moulmein, (no date), and Amherst 5th April.
- Barque *Water Witch*, A. Henderson, from China 21st March.
- 24 Barque *Navarino*, C. Sealby, from China 11th and Singapore 24th March.
- Ship *Mangle*, W. Carr, from China 16th, and Singapore 24th March, and Madras 19th April.
- Brig *Children*, W. Duracher, from Singapore 25th March, and Penang 1st April.
- 27 French ship *Eulalie*, E. B. Coindet, from Havre de Grace 1st August, Rio Frances 3d October, Pondicherry 18th and Madras 20th April.
- 29 Barque *Sylph*, J. Viles, from Singapore 2d April.
- Cochin Chinese ship *Lingsoong*, A. A. de Luz, from Penang 1st April.
- 30 Barque *Virginie*, John Willie, from Moulmein 13th April.

DEPARTURES.

- April 3 Barque *Discovery*, W. Hawes, for Judda.
- French ship *Telaire*, St. Quantin, for Marseilles.
- Brig *Cecilia*, P. Roy, for Singapore and China.
- 6 Brig *Edmond Castle*, W. Fleming, for Mauritius.
- Barque *Amelia*, Chas. Thomas, for Moulmein.
- 7 Brig *Arethusa*, J. Canning, for Penang and Singapore.
- Ship *Mermald*, P. M. Stewers, for China and Singapore.
- Schooner *John Hepburne*, Robertson, for Rangoon.
- Schooner *Attaran*, G. R. Smith, for Madras.
- 10 Ship *Hibernia*, R. Gillies, for London.
- Ship *Catherine*, E. Rose, for London.
- 10 American Ship *Georgia*, J. M. Saunders, for Boston.

- April 12 Barque *Jupiter*, W. M. Galbreath, for Liverpool.
- Barque *Isabella*, Robertson, J. Hudson, for China.
- 12 Dutch Brig *Norfolk*, J. B. Perry, for Penang.
- French Brig *Castor*, P. Michel, for Harve de Grace.
- 14 Ship *John Adam*, J. Roche, for Bombay.
- 16 Brig *Sterlingshire*, W. J. Scolly, for New South Wales.
- 22 Brig *Elizabeth*, Daniel, for Moulmein and Rangoon.
- French ship *Consolation*, Demoly, for Bordeaux.
- 23 Brig *Comala*, D. McNeil, for Liverpool.
- 25 French barque *Indus*, C. Balais, for Bourbon.
- 26 French Barque *Gol*, C. Bailliez, for Bourbon.
- 27 Ship *Hindustan*, G. J. Redman, for London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

- Per *David Clarke* from Rangoon.—Miss and Miss Hayes.
- Per *Highland Chief* from Madras.—Messrs. W. and N. Pike, Mainins.
- Per *Sir Archibald Campbell* from Bombay and Tellicherry.—Mr. J. Lyons, Mainins.
- Per *Lloyds* from Madras.—Miss Wright; Lieutenant F. Pollock, Madras Engineers; Cornet M. G. Prendergast, Bengal Cavalry; Mr. W. J. Lawson.
- Per *Dalla Merchant* from Penang.—Miss Wallis.
- Per *Sir John Beresford* from Liverpool.—Rev. Mr. Ferdinand Gros, Rev. Mr. Randolph de Rodd, Rev. Mr. John McCallum, and Mr. James W. Urquhart.
- Per *Lonach*, from Bombay.—Mrs. Higgs; Misses E. Higgs, and C. Higgs; Master Higgs and Infant; Mr. Taylor; Sergeant Clark and Family; Mr. Richard.
- Per *Corsair* from Singapore.—W. R. Lackerstern, Esq.
- Per *Thalia* from Moulmein.—Mrs. Bowers; Mrs. Plummer; Capt. G. Bowers, H. M. 6th Regt.; Capt. W. Foley, R. C.; Mr. R. Plummer; Masters Geo. Plummer, G. Bowers, T. Miles and J. Miles.
- Per *Water Witch* from China.—W. Dent, Esq., C. S.; W. Carr, Esq., and Mr. A. A. de Mello, Merchants.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

- Per *Catherine*, for London via the Cape.—Mrs. Col. Mackenzie and 2 Children; Mrs. Col. King; Mrs. Col. Daniell; Mrs. Colin Mackenzie; Misses Daniell and Pearson; Col. Daniell, H. M. 49th Regt.; Col. W. G. MacKenzie, 15th N. I.; Col. C. P. King, 10th Light Cavalry; A. Cunningham, Esq., C. S.; J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., Secy. Medical Board; Lieut. Napier Bengal Engineers; Mr. J. Ravenscroft, H. C. Marine, and Son.
- Per *Hibernia*, for London.—Mrs. Anderson; Mrs. Chapman; Mrs. Baker; Mrs. Boulton; Misses Fry, Maria Boulton and Jane Boulton; T. C. Plowden, Esq., C. S.; Lieut. Anderson, 11th Dragoons; Dr. Chapman, 16th Lancers; Mr. Agnew; Dr. Rind, Company's Service; Mr. H. Lovell; Dr. Baker; Lieut. J. Bacon, Horse Artillery; Rev. Mr. Lowrie.
- Per *H. C. Steamer Ganges*, for Balasore, Pooree, Akyab and Kyong Phayoo.—Mrs. Capt. Watson; Mrs. Dove, and 2 Misses Dove; Capt. Watson;—Vassiliani, Esq., C. S.; Major McDouall; Lieut. De Fountain;—Wittington, Esq.; R. C. Jenkins, Esq.
- Per *Consolation*, for Bordeaux.—Gordon, Esquire, and Mr. Bettall.
- Per *Coxsway Family*, for China.—Mrs. James Sutherland; W. Blunt, Esq., and James Sutherland, Esq.
- Per *Hindustan*, for London.—Mrs. Macfarlane; Major Honeywood; H. Matheson, Esq.; Lieutenant Evans, H. M. 44th Regiment; Lieutenant Dawes, 54th N. I.; Dr. McCheyne; J. Clarke, Esq. J. Macfarlane, Esq.; Master Gillespie.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES.

- 1836.
- March 29 At Cawnpore, Cornet Hon. W. Fawcys, 16th Lancers, to Miss Kennedy.
- April 4 Mr. W. Cleghorn, to Miss M. A. Murphy.
- 6 Mr. J. L. Jones, Parson H. M. Ship *Jupiter*, to Miss E. C. Orme.
- At Agra, Asst. Steward J. Farnell, to Miss H. Slaughter.

- 9 T. Palmer, Esq. to Miss M. E. Hodges.
- 11 At Futtighur, Mr. G. L. Pollock, to Miss C. J. Elliott.
- 14 Mr. J. G. Ricketts, to Miss C. Murray.
- 15 At Lucknow, Lieut. Wyndham, 35th N. I., to Miss H. A. Bruce.
- At Benares, Jas. Smith, Esq. to Miss A. W. Thomas.

GENERAL REGISTER.

April 16 Mr. T. Roger, to Miss M. A. DaCosta.
 18 Mr. D. B. Kenderdine, to Miss E. Strang.
 (No date.) At Allahabad, Serjt. J. D. Robertson, to Miss A. S. Marklew.
 20 Mr. D. M. DeSilva, to Miss L. Pereira.
 — At Lucknow, A. Sym, Esq., to Miss A. J. Lamb.
 21 J. B. Mendes, Esq., to Miss O. M. Barretto.
 — At Meerut, Mr. A. DeOastro, to Miss S. Slaughter.
 22 Mr. T. Spinnia, to Miss A. Gilbert.
 23 At Howrah, Mr. N. P. Thomas, to Miss H. C. Ham.
 — Mr. J. Francis, to Miss A. J. Deas.
 24 Mr. P. S. Horne, to Miss J. Black.
 — At Gaya, G. D. Wilkins, Esq. C. S. to Miss M. F. Gamble.
 25 Mr. J. M. Simons, to Miss A. Gomes.
 — Mr. J. DeCruz, to Miss B. Gomes.
 1836. BIRTHS.
 March 9 At Chittagong, the wife of Serjt. Major J. Corcoran, 55th N. I., of a daughter.
 April 1 At Allipore, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Knyvett, 38th N. I., of a son.
 2 The lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a daughter.
 3 Mrs. J. T. Plomer, of a son.
 5 Mrs. J. B. Nicholas, of a daughter.
 7 The lady of C. Quelros, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Benares, Mrs. R. N. Rurnard, of a daughter.
 — At Digha, Mrs. D. Penharrow, of a son.
 — At Allahabad, Mrs. W. Blackburn, of a son.
 9 At Allahabad, the lady of Lieutenant Bush, 65th N. I., of a son.
 10 At Dinapore, the lady of Captain J. W. Hicks, of a son.
 11 Mrs. J. O. D'Souza, of a son.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wymer, of a son.
 12 Mrs. W. Bell, of a son.
 — At Burdwan, the lady of F. Skipwith, Esq. C. S. of a son.
 — At Meerut, the lady of H. M. Elliott, Esq. C. S. of a son.
 14 At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Walker, of a son.
 — Deyrah Dhoon, the lady of Lieut. Col. F. Young, of a son.
 15 The lady of G. Apar, Esq., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. J. D. M. Sinnes, of a daughter.
 — At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Nicholetts, 28th N. I., of a son.
 — At Meerut, the lady of Captain Nicholl, Artillery, of a daughter.
 16 At Allahabad, Mrs. J. Ede, of a son.
 17 Mrs. F. Hely, of a son.
 — At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. Cardew, Artillery, of a son.
 — Mrs. P. Martinelli, of a son.
 — At Ajmeer, Mrs. G. D. Boyd, of a son.
 20 Mrs. F. G. Stewart, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, of a son.
 — The lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
 21 At Simlah, Mrs. T. Lithgow, of a son.
 22 At Meerut, Mrs. G. Lumley, of a daughter.
 23 The lady of H. R. Alexander, Esq. C. S. of a son.
 — The lady of G. S. Dick, Esq., of a daughter.
 24 The lady of Capt. W. Bell, Artillery, of a daughter.
 27 At Pulsonrah-Factory, Rajshye, Mrs. A. C. Mounier, of a daughter.
 28 The lady of J. Howell, Esq., of a son.
 29 At Mynpoorie, the lady of Capt. J. Butler, 3d N. I., of a daughter.
 30 Mrs. H. Frederick, of a daughter.
 — At Ghazepore, the lady of Lieut. E. P. Gilbert, H. M.'s 28th Foot, of a son.
 — At Allahabad, Mrs. J. Horn, of a son.

1846.

DEATHS.

March 14 Mrs. F. S. Bayes, aged 33 years
 27 At Oudepore, Ensign Ramsay, 2nd N. I.
 30 At Meerut, Frances Gertrude, the daughter of Reverend J. C. Proby
 April 1 Mr. W. Bailey, aged 35 years
 — At Neemuch, the wife of Captain J. W. Mitchell, 40th N. I.
 2 Mrs. C. W. Stewart, aged 44 years
 — At Meerut, Sarah Jane, the daughter of Reverend, J. C. Proby
 3 At Meerut, the infant daughter of Captain Weston, aged 16 months
 4 Mr. J. L. DeAhren, aged 43 years
 — The infant son of C. A. Cantor, Esq.
 — Mrs. C. Hutchison.
 — The daughter of Mr. G. Swaris, aged 9 months.
 6 The infant son of Lieutenant Rigby, Engineers, aged 9 months.
 — Mrs. G. W. Keymer, aged 30 years
 — The infant son of J. T. Phillips, Esq., aged 11 months
 — At Burdwan, the infant daughter of W. Taylor, Esq., C. S.
 7 Mrs. E. M. M. Walters, aged 21 years
 (No date) Mrs. M. Hullock, aged 34 years
 8 The infant son of Mr. H. Mallard, aged 4 months
 — At Benares, the infant daughter of Lieut. Clayton, aged 2 years
 9 Miss H. C. Purchase, aged 21 years
 10 A. H. Blochenden, Esq., aged 46 years
 — Mrs. F. Irvine, aged 22 years
 11 At Meerut, the wife of Mr. Serjt. S. Jarman, 64th N. I., aged 30 years
 12 Mr. J. Fisher, aged 30 years
 — The son of Mr. T. F. Newling, aged 11 months
 13 The son of E. Wilkinson, Esq., aged 11 months
 — Mr. W. Harper, aged 35 years
 — Mr. C. Lamont, of the brig *Monarch*, aged 30 years
 15 Mrs. H. Lewis, aged 37 years
 16 Mrs. M. Gregory, aged 25 years
 17 Mr. J. Thomson, a Pensioner
 18 Mr. T. Christian, aged 29 years
 — Mr. W. Collins, a Pensioner
 — At Seebpore, Mrs. M. DeSilva
 19 Master H. L. Christiana.
 — The infant son of Mr. J. T. Plomer, aged 13 days
 20 Mr. J. Mills, aged 20 years
 — Mrs. R. Gibson
 — The infant daughter of C. Quelros, Esq., aged 14 days
 — At Guwaharrah, the wife of Captain W. T. Savary, 46th N. I., aged 29 years
 21 Mr. J. Leach, aged 43 years
 — Miss M. L. Rebellio, aged 11 years
 — At Chinsurah, Lieut. J. Spring, H. M.'s 9th Foot, aged 26 years
 22 Miss H. M. Miller, aged 25 years
 — The infant son of Mr. J. Edwards, aged 3 months.
 — At Futyghur, Lieut. Col. C. W. Brooke, 14th N. I.
 23 At Dacca, the daughter of Serjt. Major R. Wright, 50th N. I., aged 3 years
 25 At Berhampore, the youngest daughter of Mr. J. Brierly, aged 1 year and 8 months
 — At Meerut, the infant daughter of Lieut. J. C. Rouse H. M.'s 3d Foot, aged 10 months
 26 At Monghyr, J. F. D'Orly, Esq.
 28 Mr. J. Mitchell, aged 21 years
 — Mrs. M. Thomson, aged 58 years
 — The infant daughter of Mr. R. Taylor, aged 1 month
 29 The infant son of Mr. W. Wood, aged 6 months
 30 Mr. V. Krumlin, aged 27 years

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Bayes, Mrs. F. S. of Calcutta.....	H. Clarendon, Executor.
Bradlee, of Calcutta.....	Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator, (with Will annexed.)
Broughton, E. R. Colonel E. I. C. S.....	Iditto ditto ditto, (with Will annexed.)
Flaming, James, Indigo Planter.....	Iditto ditto ditto.
Forster, R. Captain 73rd N. I.....	Iditto ditto ditto.
Fraser, A. B., Mariner.....	J. E. Fraser, Executor.
Hastie, R., of Calcutta.....	J. Hastie, Executor.
Pramkhesen Biswas, of Khurda.....	Anundomoy Biswas, and four others, Executors.
Townsend, E. N. Captain 1st N. I.....	Mrs. E. Townsend, the Widow, Executrix.
Wright, R. T. of Calcutta.....	T. Dickens, Executor.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, MAY 2, 1836.

The Honorable Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart. G. C. B., assumed charge of the Office of Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces on the 13th ultimo.

Captain Sandys, Principal Assistant in Nimar, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 5th proximo.

The leave of absence granted by the Government of Bombay to Major J. Morison, the Resident at Bushire, for one year, to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, has been confirmed.

Captain J. Hennell, the Assistant to the Resident, to Officiate as Resident at Bushire, during Major Morison's absence, or until further orders.

MAY 23.

Lieutenant Fraser, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore, assumed charge of that Office on the 4th instant.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, MAY 30.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Torrens to act as Deputy Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, during the absence of Mr. Grant, or until further orders.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, MAY 30.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to act as Junior Member and Secretary to the Prison Discipline Committee, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Grant, or until further orders.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 4, 1836.

Mr. T. C. Smith, Senior Member of the Honorable Company's Financial Agency at Canton having proceeded to England on Furlough, on the 1st March last, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. John Jackson to be Senior Member of the Honorable Company's Financial Agency at Canton.

Mr. J. H. Astell to be Second Member of ditto, and to Officiate as Senior Member during Mr. Jackson's absence.

Mr. H. M. Clarke to be Third Member of ditto, and to Officiate as Second Member during the same period.

Mr. J. B. Thornhill to Officiate as Third Member, and Secretary of ditto during ditto ditto.

The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Smith's departure from China, viz. 1st March last.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, MAY 2, 1836.

Mr. J. P. Grant, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Department, has obtained leave of absence, for four months, to proceed to the Straits, for the benefit of his health.

MAY 3.

Mr. E. R. Barwell, Civil and Session Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, from the 1st to the 31st instant, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th March last.

Mr. E. A. Blundell, Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces, to the 19th February last, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th July last, on private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Mr. R. M. Skinner to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Zillah Nuddeah, in the room of Mr. G. Adams.

MAY 5.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant William Abercrombie, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Superintendent of Roads, Conservancy and Public Works, in the Town of Calcutta, vice Mr. Blechynden deceased.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Keith Macalister Scott, to perform the medical duties at Gowhaty, in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon McCosh, who has obtained leave of absence for three months on medical certificate.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Alexander Stewart, M. D., to take charge of the medical duties at Howrah from Dr. D. Stewart, as a temporary arrangement.

MAY 10.

Mr. T. C. Robertson re-appointed to be a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut. The re-appointment to bear date from 13th ultimo.

The Honorable W. H. L. Melville to Officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Moorsshedabad, in addition to his political duties, taking charge from Mr. Oldfield, as soon as that Officer shall have accomplished the object of his special deputation.

Mr. G. Gough to Officiate until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Tirhoot.

The Honorable J. C. Erskine to Officiate, until further orders, as Collector of Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, in the room of Mr. F. Steinforth, retaining charge for the present of the current duties of the Office of the Sunderban Commission.

Mr. R. W. Hughes to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 11th or Patna Division.

The following Officers has obtained leave of absence from his Station:

Mr. James Reily, the Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, for fifteen days, on private affairs.

MAY 12.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. T. C. Scott to be Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of Cuttack, in the room of Mr. F. J. Halliday.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Central Division of Cuttack, in the room of Mr. Scott.

MAY 17.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. J. K. Ewart Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hidgeley, to the 11th proximo, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th January last.

Mr. R. W. Hughes, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 11th or Patna Division, to the 10th instant, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th September last.

Chunder Shikhar Chowdry, the Sudder Ameen in the 24-Pergunnahs, for ten days.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to extend the Provisions of Regulation XII. of 1833, regarding the selection, appointment and remuneration of authorized Pleaders to the Zillah Court of the 24 Pergunnahs.

MAY 19.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Mr. J. K. Ewart to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack.

MAY 23.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Mr. R. H. Bain, M. D. to discharge the medical duties of the Police of Calcutta, vice Doctor Voss, deceased.

MAY 26.

The following Officer has obtained leave of absence from his Station:

Mr. G. Adams, late Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddeah, for six instead of four months, as granted to him on the 26th ultimo, to proceed to China, on medical certificate.

MAY 31.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Omakunth Sain, to be Deputy Collector in Zillah Mymensingh, under the Provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to include Monghyr within the Jurisdiction of Captain H. M. Ramsay, the Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee: that Officer is hereby empowered to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate in Monghyr.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. E. R. Barwell, Civil and Session Judge of the 24 Pergunahs, for one month from the 1st to the 30th June next, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 3d instant.

Mr. J. M. De Verlane, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, of the Districts of Moorahdabad, for fourteen days, in extension of the leave allowed him by the Officiating Commissioner on the 3d instant.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 4, 1836.

The Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to nominate Captain R. J. H. Birch, a Governor of the Free School.

MAY 11.

In consequence of the demise of Captain John Collic, Deputy Master Assistant, the Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain T. T. Harrington (on leave to Europe) to be Head Assistant to the Master Assistant.

Captain A. B. Clapperton to be 2d Assistant to ditto, and to officiate as Head Assistant during Captain Harrington's absence.

BY THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, APRIL 26, 1836.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to vest Lieutenant C. Brown, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, with the powers of Joint Magistrate in the several Districts comprised in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Mr. W. Smith, First Assistant to the Commissioner of Kumaon, has obtained leave of absence from his Station, for one month on his private affairs, from the 1st May next.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Allypore, on the 12th ultimo, is to commence from the 22d instead of the 20th ultimo.

APRIL 28.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to grant to Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Commissioner of the 3d or Bareilly Division, leave of absence, on medical certificate, from 1st May to 30th November next, and to make the following arrangements:

Mr. H. G. Boulderson, Commissioner of the 2d or Agra Division, to Officiate as Commissioner of the 3d or Bareilly Division.

Mr. C. Fraser to act as Commissioner of the 2d or Agra Division.

sion. Mr. Fraser has been desired to make over charge of the current duties of Civil and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore to Mr. S. J. Becker.

MAY 3.

Mr. F. H. Brett, Civil Assistant, Surgeon of Cawnpore, has obtained leave of absence from his Station, for three months, on urgent private affairs, from the date of his quitting the Station.

MAY 4.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. G. Mainwaring to be Civil and Session Judge of Benares. Mr. J. Carter to be ditto ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. G. Lindsay, to be Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad. Mr. Lindsay will continue to Officiate as additional Judge of Goruckpore. He will likewise receive charge of the Office of Civil and Session Judge of Goruckpore from Mr. Mainwaring and perform the current duties of the same.

Mr. H. Fraser to Officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Cawnpore. Mr. Fraser has been desired to make over charge of the Office of Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoorie to Mr. J. Lenn, who will Officiate in that capacity until further orders.

MAY 6.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. C. W. Fagan to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

Surgeon Alexander Kyd Lindsay, of the 57th Regt. N. I., to be Civil Surgeon of Benares, vice Dr. Burnard deceased.

The Reverend Mr. A. Ward to be District Chaplain of Bareilly in the room of Mr. Arnold.

The services of the Reverend Mr. Arnold, late District Chaplain of Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal.

Assistant Surgeon Richard John Brassey, attached to the Civil Station of Jounpore, embarked for Penang on board the Ship "Isabella Robertson," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 18th ultimo.

MAY 7.

Assistant Apothecary Henry Shinks is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 1st instant.

MAY 21.

Lieutenant George Cautley, 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, on the Station Staff of the Depot at Landour, to be Deputy Post Master at that place.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

Lieutenant Arthur Conolly, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootannah, has obtained leave of absence on sick certificate for a period of nine months, commencing from the 15th instant, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, for the benefit of his health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

PORT WILLIAM, MAY 2, 1836.

No 87 of 1836.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions: Infantry—Major Frederick Buckley to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 22d April, 1836, vice Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles William Brooke deceased.

51st Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Finnis to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign William Lamb to be Lieutenant, from the 25th April, 1836, in succession to Capt. Thomas Roberts transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

70th Regiment N. I.—Captain Gavin Young to be Major, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Alexander Mercer to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign John Hennessy to be Lieutenant, from the 30th April, 1836, in succession to Major Frederick Buckley promoted.

Assistant Surgeon John McCosh, attached to the Civil Station of Cawnpore, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 22d ultimo, leave of absence for three months, on sick certificate.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal:

Lieutenant William Abercrombie, of the Corps of Engineers, to be appointed Superintendent of Roads, Conservancy and Public Works, in the Town of Calcutta, vice Mr. Boscayden deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Keith Macalister Scott, for the charge of the medical duties at Gowhaty, in the room of Assistant Surgeon McCosh, who has obtained leave of absence for three months, on sick certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Stewart, M.D., for the charge of the medical duties at Howrah, as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name:

54th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Robert Lee Burnett, from the 4th April, 1836.

The following Promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary John Pitts to be Apothecary, from the 18th April, 1836, vice Apothecary Matthew Barrett transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

GENERAL REGISTER.

William Sylvester (late an Assistant Steward) to be an Assistant Apothecary, from the 18th April, 1836, vice Assistant Apothecary, John Pitts promoted.

Assistant Apothecary Robert Maycock to be Steward, from the 19th April, 1836, vice Steward William Cross transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

Apprentice William Henry Crawford to be an Assistant Apothecary, from the 18th April, 1836, vice Assistant Apothecary Robert Laycock promoted to a Steward.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 9.

No. 99 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned officers to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the 5th May, 1836.

Lieutenants George St. Patrick Lawrence, of the 2d Regt. L. C.; Henry Drummond, of the 3d Regt. L. C.; George Alexander Barber, of the 8th Regt. L. C.; Stephen Williams, of the 6th Regt. N. I.; William Stewart, of the 2d Regt. N. I.; Matthew Smith, of the 23d Regt. N. I.; George Augustus Mee, of the 58th Regt. N. I.; Joseph Whiteford, of the 63th Regt. N. I.

The following officers obtained leave of absence, in the Political, and Judicial and Revenue Departments, under the dates specified:

Political Department, May 2.

Captain F. H. Sandys, of the 36th Regt. N. I., and Principal Assistant in Nimar, for one month, from the 5th proximo.

Judicial and Revenue Department, April 23.

Surgeon D. Campbell, late Civil Surgeon of Mirzapore, until the 9th January last, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th December last, to enable him to rejoin his station.

No. 91 of 1836.—The undermentioned officers, of the Madras Army, employed in the Nizam's Service and Survey Department, are placed as a temporary measure, at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George, with the view of joining their respective Regiments in Goomsoor.

Captain George Lee, 8th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant S. C. Macpherson, ditto ditto.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) A. Adam, 44th ditto.

Ensign J. Campbell, 21st ditto.

No. 92 of 1836.—Native Doctor Kurreem Bukh Khau, attached to the Gun Powder Agency at Ishapore, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 10.

No. 93 of 1836.—The undermentioned Officers obtained from the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor of the Western Provinces, leave of absence, under the dates specified:

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 27.

Lieut. Arthur Conolly, of the 6th Regt. L. C., Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, for nine months, on medical certificate, commencing from the 15th April, to visit the Hills, North of Deyrah.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 3.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Harrington Brett, attached to the Civil Station of Cawapore, for three months, on urgent private affairs, from the date of his quitting the Station.

No. 96 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment: Lieutenant J. Anderson, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Assistant to the Superintendent of the Dab Canal, vice Lieutenant Napier proceeding on furlough to Europe. This appointment is to take effect from the date of Lieutenant Napier's departure for England.

The following appointment made by His Lordship, is published in General Orders:

Assistant Surgeon Allan Gilmore, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon of Fort William.

The following persons were admitted to the Service as Native Doctors, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief:

Lukhman Singh; Shaikh Bashaarat Ali; Dredaur Baksh; Mohammad Mooneem; Shaikh Cholaum Ghooas; Shair Sahab Singh.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 15.

No. 97 of 1836.—The leave of absence granted to Captain W. Sage, Executive Officer of the 5th Division Department of Public Works, in General Orders No. 64, dated the 19th March last, is further extended for one month.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 19.

No. 98 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieut. Henry Rigny, of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 5th or Benares Division of Public Works, during the absence of Captain Sage, or until further orders.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 23.

No. 100 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment:

Regiment of Artillery.—Captain Gabriel Napier Christie Campbell to be Major, 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Hubert Garbett to be Captain, and 2d Lieutenant Reginald Edward Knatchbull to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 15th May, 1836, in succession to Major Robert Bell Fulton deceased.

Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant John Rogers is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment.

Captain Richard Gardner, of the 13th Regt. N. I., to be Agent for Army Clothing, 1st Division, vice Major R. B. Fulton deceased.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates specified opposite to their names:

Lieutenant C. Commeline, of the 13th Regt. N. I., 20th May 1836.

Lieutenant Charles Griffin, of the 51st Regt. N. I., 17th May, 1836.

The following officers have leave of absence:

Captain Bristow Marshall, of the 25th Regt. N. I., from the 21st June to the 21st September next, to visit Nagpore, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon John McCosh, attached to the Civil Station of Gowhaty, to proceed to the Straits and China, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for eight months.

The appointment of Lieutenant H. Rigny, of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 5th or Benares Division, during the absence of Captain Sage, or until further orders, notified in General Orders No. 98, of the 18th instant, does not take place.

No. 102 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotion: Regiment of Artillery.—2d Lieutenant Richard Hornsmonden Baldwin to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 14th May, 1836, vice 1st Lieutenant Henry Sturrock deceased.

Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant John William Kaye is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Lieutenant Herbert Maynard, of the 24th Regt. N. I., and Ensign George Dunston, of the 66th Regt. N. I., date of arrival at Fort William 21st May, 1836.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 30.

No. 107 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund Frederick Waters to be Colonel, vice Colonel John Shapland, C. B. deceased with rank from the 16th November, 1835, vice Colonel Thomas Dyer Broughton deceased.

Major Robert Blackall to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund Frederick Waters promoted, with rank from the 23d April, 1836, vice Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles William Brooks deceased.

66th Regt. N. I.—Captain James D. Parsons to be Major, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Saunders to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Henry Kewney to be Lieutenant, from the 23d April, 1836, in succession to Major Robert Blackall promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

40th N. I.—Colonel T. Murray, Lt. Col. W. H. Hewitt, Major M. A. Banbury, Captain S. Long, and Lieut. G. F. Hise, to rank from 11th November 1835, vice Col. J. Shapland, C. B. deceased.

GENERAL REGISTER.

40th N. I.—Lieut. Col. R. Caldwell, Maj. R. C. Macdonald, Captain F. E. Elwell, and Lieut. J. T. Wilcox, to rank from 16th November 1835, vice Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. F. Waters promoted.

50th N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. Home, Major A. Dickson, Captain G. Cox, and Lieut. J. E. Verner, to rank from 7th January, 1836, vice Lieut. Col. W. Kennedy deceased.

71st N. I.—Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, Major J. Davies, Capt. W. G. Cooper and Lieut. G. W. G. Bristolow, to rank from 7th January, 1836, vice Lieut. Col. W. Stirling retired.

70th N. I.—Lieut. Col. F. Buckley, Major G. Young, Capt. A. Mercer, and Lieut. J. Hennessy, to rank from 10th April, 1836, vice Lieut. Col. G. Hawes, retired.

No. 108 of 1836.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and Alteration of Rank:

20th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Joseph Ferris to be Captain of a Company, vice Captain Henry Fendall resigned, with rank from the 11th October, 1834, vice Captain Thomas Gear, deceased.

Ensign Augustus Burke Morris to be Lieutenant, from the 11th October 1834, vice Lieutenant Joseph Ferris promoted.

46th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Charles Howard Whitfield to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Jeremiah Edward Grounds to be Lieutenant, from the 26th of May 1835, in succession to Capt. William Brownlow retired.

56th Regt. N. I.— supernumerary Lieutenant Frederick Buratty Lardner is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Green James Robe, whose name has been removed from the Army List, from the 19th of March 1834.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

20th Regt. N. I.—Capt. J. H. Craigie, and Lieut. J. K. Spence, to rank from 6th August, 1834, in the room of Capt. H. Fendall resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel George Thomas D'Aguilar, Regulating Officer of Invalid Thannahs in the districts of Bhagulpoore and Tirhoot, has leave of absence for two months, from the 20th June next, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant Arthur William Tayler, of the Light Wing European Regiment, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors; date of arrival at Fort William, 27th May, 1836.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Messrs. George Rider Nicolson, George Ewen John Law, and Charles Richard Woodhouse; date of arrival at Fort William, 27th May, 1836.

Mr. George William Scott Hicks having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in their Military Letter, No. 104, dated the 25th November last. Mr. Hicks is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 109 of 1836.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

1st Lieutenant James Whiteford, of the Regiment of Artillery, and Lieutenant William Thomas Pocklington, of the 3rd Regt. N. I.; date of arrival at Fort William, 28th May, 1836.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Messrs. Henry Redmill Denny; date of arrival at Fort William, 27th May, 1836, Thomas Watson, John Sumastriow, Pelictrin Howe Bristolow, William Thomas Wilson, and Hastings Young; ditto 28th May, 1836.

No. 110 of 1836.—The further services of a Regulating Officer of Invalid Thannahs in the Districts of Bhagulpoore and Tirhoot being considered unnecessary, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to abolish the appointment of Lieut. Colonel D'Aguilar will accordingly make over to the Commandant of Bhagulpoore the Establishment and Records of the

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d May, 1836.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Invalid Establishment.—Lieut. Col. F. A. Weston, from 18th April to 15th Dec., to visit Almora, on medical certificate.

50th Regt. N. I.—Major R. Blackall, from 2d June to 2d Sept., to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

5th Regt. L. C.—Lieut. A. Hall, from 1st June to 15th July, in extension to visit Bardwan, on private affairs.

39th Regt. N. I.—Major F. Grant, from 15th April to 15th May, in extension, to enable him to join his corps.

34th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Moore, from 1st July to 1st November, to visit Sutanpore, Benares, on private affairs. Lieut. W. Gibb, from 1st July to 1st November, to visit Patna, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th May.

The leave of absence granted to 1st Lieut. E. Madden, of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery, in General Orders of the 9th ultimo, is cancelled at his request.

1st Lieut. E. Madden, of the 3d company 2d battalion of artillery, is appointed to do duty with the 1st company at Nusserabad, from the 17th ultimo to the 15th October next, when he will join the 3d company 2d battalion of artillery at Kurawal, to which he has been posted.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th May.

The Cawnpore division order of the 24th ultimo, directing Luchman Singh, student from the late medical institution, doing duty with the 15th Regt. of N. I., to proceed to Mynpoorie, and officiate as Native Doctor in the jail at that station, in the room of Native Doctor Sheikh Sahadat deceased, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following posting:

Lieut. Col. F. Buckley (new promotion) to the 14th Regt. N. I.

The leave of absence granted to Col. T. Newton, commanding the 25th Regt. of N. I., in General Orders of 23d of March last, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery—1st Lieut. T. H. Sisemore, from 25th May to 25th November, to visit Allahabad on private affairs.

46th Regt. N. I.—Captain J. W. Michell, from 4th January to 19th February, on medical certificate, and to enable him to join his corps.

27th Regt. N. I.—Surgeon D. Harding from 21st April to 1st November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

47th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. D. Pott, from 1st June to 31st July, to visit Multa, on private affairs.

52d Regt. N. I.—Captain T. P. Ellis, from 19th April to 19th April 1837, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th May.

Ensign Charles Lloyd Edward is removed from the 64th to the 70th Regt. N. I., and will rank next below Ensign G. N. C. 20th.

Ensign John Hutcheson Fergusson is removed from the 63d to the 33d Regt. N. I., and will rank next below Ensign A. Martin.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

58th Regt. N. I.—Captain F. Weichman, from 1st June to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th May.

Under instructions from Government, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieut. John Hamilton Burnett, of the 16th Regt. of N. I., to be Adjutant to the Joudpore Legion.

Assistant Surgeon Adam Kelt. M. D., of the 9th Regt. of L. C., to the medical charge of the Joudpore Legion.

The leave of absence, for two months, granted to Ensign C. C. Skelton, of the 47th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 30th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Sub-Conductor Connor is posted to the arsenal of Fort William, and directed to join.

Apothecary George Dumas Whitbire is removed from His Majesty's 44th, and appointed to His Majesty's 25th Regt. of foot

GENERAL REGISTER.

at Ghazepore, vice Barrett transferred to the invalid pension establishment.

Apothecary John Pitts, lately promoted, is posted to His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, and Assistant Apothecary William Sylvester to the same Regiment.

Acting Sergeant George Shaw, of the European Regiment, is promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 30th Regt. N. I. at Meerut, vice Kavanaugh appointed Sergeant Major.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence :

1st Company 5th Battalion of Artillery.—2d Lieutenant W. H. Delamain, from 15th April to 31st December, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin.

26th Regt. N. I.—Brevet Colonel W. Vincent, from 1st May to 31st October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

46th Regt. N. I.—Captain W. T. Savary, from 20th May to 20th November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th May.

Assistant Surgeon William Bolton Davies is appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 44th Regt. at Fort William and directed to join forthwith.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th May.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. K. W. Elmdale, of the 62d Regt. of N. I., in General Orders of the 23rd March last, is cancelled at his request.

The leave of absence granted to Major J. W. Roberdeau, of the 4th Regt. of light cavalry, in General Orders of the 11th March last, is cancelled; and that officer has leave to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 2d instant to the 30th proximo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

17th Regt. N. I.—Col. W. C. Faithfull, C. B., commanding at Loodianah, from 1st May to 1st January 1837, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

3d Regt. light cavalry—Surgeon B. W. Macleod, M. D., from 30th April to 31st May, to visit the hills north of Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs.

7th Regt. N. I.—Captain P. LaTouche, Major of Brigade, Rajpootana field force, from 5th April to 5th July, to enable him to rejoin.

1st Regt. light cavalry—Captain J. F. Bradford, from 5th June to 5th February 1837, to visit the Presidency, via Mussoorie, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

32d Regt. N. I.—Ensign T. S. Moraburgh, from 10th May to 10th November, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

59th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. M. Barwell, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Infantry.—Unposted Ensign J. C. Brooke, doing duty with the 14th Regt. N. I., from 4th April to 31st August, to visit Futechgurh, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th May.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. George Frederick Whitelocke to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, from the 27th ultimo, vice Wade.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th May.

Gunner Edwin Yates, overseer cooper in the expense magazine at Dumka, is appointed overseer of blacksmiths in that establishment, vice Connor promoted to Sub-Conductor.

Gunner John Stanley, of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, appointed overseer of coopers in the expense magazine, vice Yates.

These appointments to have effect from the 19th instant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

11th Regt. N. I.—Captain J. R. Birrell, from 15th July to 15th January 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

59th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Pengree, from 14th March to 31st December, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

31st Regt. N. I.—Ensign S. R. Tickell, from 14th May to 10th June, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th May.

Lieutenant S. Earle, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his allowances at the Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

50th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. H. Hampton, from 25th May to 30th June, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

55th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant S. D. Agar, from 20th May to 30th May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

40th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master Robert Chitty, from 9th May to 9th September, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 31st May.

The Sylhet light infantry battalion order of the 5th instant, appointing Lieutenant Mainwaring to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Carr, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Ensign Ryves, of the 61st Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 16th ultimo is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

49th Regt. N. I.—Assistant Surgeon E. T. Downes, from 15th July to 15th January, 1837, to visit Simlah, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d May.

Private Henry Stevens (late Quarter Master Sergeant of the 45th Regt. N. I.) is directed to join the European Regt. at Agra.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th May.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to remove Ensign George Dalton from the 66th to 58th Regt. of N. I., as junior of his rank.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th May.

With the sanction of Government, the following relief and change of quarters will be carried into effect in the order specified :

Horse Artillery.—4th troop 1st brigade.—From Meerut to Neemuch, 1st November.

4th ditto 2d ditto.—From Loodianah to Meerut, 1st November.

4th ditto 3d ditto.—From Neemuch to Loodianah, 1st November.

H. M. 26th or Cameronian regiment.—From Ghazepore to Fort William, 15th December.

H. M. 41st Regt.—From Fort William to Ghazepore, when relieved by the Camerounians.

Native Infantry.—1st Regiment from Cawnpore to Saugor, and 2d ditto from Saugor to Lucknow, date of moving will be communicated through the officers commanding the Saugor and Cawnpore divisions.

16th ditto.—From Barrackpore to Lucknow, 1st December.

12th ditto.—From Allahabad to Barrackpore, 15th November.

14th ditto.—From Moradabad and Shahjahanpore to Agra, when relieved by wings of the 59th regiment.

15th ditto.—From Cawnpore to Barrackpore; date of moving will be communicated through the officer commanding the Cawnpore division.

20th ditto.—From Delhi to Loodianah, on 1st November.

3rd ditto.—From Bancoorah to Allahabad, when relieved by the 56th Regt.

40th ditto.—From Coast of Arracan to Dinapore, when relieved by the 67th Regt.

43d ditto.—From Barrackpore to Cawnpore, 5th December.

45th ditto.—From Agra to Benares; and 47th ditto, from Lucknow to Agra; date of moving will be communicated through the officers commanding the Cawnpore and Meerut divisions.

48th ditto.—From Seetapore to Delhi, when relieved by the 45th Regt.

51st ditto.—From Agra to Dinapore; date of moving will be communicated through the officer commanding the Meerut division.

56th ditto.—From Dinapore to Bancoorah, when relieved by 51st Regt.

59th ditto.—From Lucknow—right wing to Moradabad, left wing to Shahjahanpore, when relieved by the 2nd Regt.

62d ditto.—From Loodianah to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 20th Regt.

GENERAL REGISTER.

67th ditto.—From Dinapore, to Coast of Arracan, 1st November, via Dacca to Chittagong, where the Regt. will embark for Khyouk Phyou and Shadway.

Routes will be furnished from the offices of the Quarter Master General of the army, any deviation from which to be duly reported.

The strictest attention to be paid to the standing regulations of the service, relative to the notice to be given to the several authorities through whose districts corps and detachments pass.

Officers commanding regiments will be held responsible, that no greater quantity of supplies are indented for than is absolutely necessary for their camp; and that every article so supplied, shall be regularly paid for on the spot.

The General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the 2d October 1831, 10th February and 5th September 1839, 4th June 1830, and 5th August 1831, are particularly referred to, for the guidance of officers commanding corps and detachments about to move.

The leave of absence granted to Captain L. Bruce, of the 12th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 23d March last, is cancelled at his request.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. C. Hicks of the 3d Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

Ensign B. Robertson, of the 70th Regt. N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Private Robert Thompson, late laboratory man, attached to the arsenal of Fort William is recommended to the artillery as Gunner, and directed to join the Regt. at Duan-Duan.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th May.

Apothecary George Duncan Wiltshire recently posted to the hospital of His Majesty's 26th foot, is directed to remain at the Presidency, till further orders.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence

Infantry.—Ensign W. J. H. Charteris attached to the 58th Regt. of N. I., from 28th March to 1st June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th May.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

Surgeon John Forbes Royle (on furlough) from the 26th to the 35th Regt. N. I.

Surgeon Thomas Drever, M. D., from the 35th to the 26th Regt. N. I.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

54th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master J. A. Kirby, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Dawes, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th May.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorize the following exchange of appointments.

Lieut. J. T. Daniell, of the 47th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Native Infantry, in the room of Ensign C. L. Harrison, to the 56th Regt. N. I., who is to act in that situation with the 12th regiment, vice Lieutenant Daniell.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant E. S. Lloyd, of the 49th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 22d ultimo, is to commence from the 26th April, and terminate on the 29th Oct. next, instead of the dates therein stated.

Native Doctor Kurrish Buksh Khan, lately attached to the gun powder agency at Ichapore, is posted to the 4th Regt. N. I. at Serampore, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

59th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant T. S. Fast, from 1st June to 30th September, to visit the presidency, and apply for furlough.

Infantry.—Unposted Ensign H. O. James, attached to the 54th Regt. N. I., from 12th May to 1st June, to remain at Rangoon, on medical certificate.

44th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. Wemyss, attached to the Assam light infantry, from 20th June to 20th September, to visit Dacca, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 31st May.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following postings and removals:

Colonel Edmund Frederick Waters, on furlough, (new promotion) to the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Dunlop, (Quarter Master General of the Army) from the 50th to the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel Robert Blackall (new promotion) to the 50th Regiment of Native Infantry.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

May 1 H. M.'s ship *Andromache*, H. D. Chads, from Madras 23d April.
 5 Ship *Victory*, C. Biden, from Madras 26th and Vizagapatam 29th April, and Ganjam 3d May.
 8 Ship *Ruby* W. Warden, from China 28th March and Singapore 16th April.
 9 Brig *Maria*, B. J. Morris, from Moultmein 13th April.
 — Schooner *Mary*, D. P. McKinlay, from Rangoon 17th April.
 — American Ship *Eugene*, F. Hallet, from Boston 12th January.
 10 Schooner *Maryanne*, W. C. Spain, from Rangoon 21st April.
 — Barque *Bright Planet*, T. W. Tingate, from Singapore 8th, Malacca 9th, and Penang 18th April.
 12 Barque *Eleonor Laidman*, J. Gieve, from Liverpool 16th December.
 — Ship *Kyle*, Thos. Fletcher, from Liverpool 7th January.
 13 H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, W. Warden, from Khyouk Phyou 11th May.
 14 Barque *Matilda*, J. Rowe, from Liverpool 7th January.
 15 Ship *Tumblers*, E. McKeller, from London 25th January.

May 16 American Ship *Dover*, J. Austin, from Boston 14th January.
 — Schooner *John Hepburne*, B. Robertson, from Rangoon 4th May.
 — Ship *Abberton*, H. Shuttleworth, from London 1st Jan. Cape 22d March, and Madras 16th May.
 — Brig *Falcon*, H. Mairs, from Liverpool 10th, and Belfast 8th December.
 — Barque *Boadicea*, A. Wright, from Hobart Town 15th and Portland Bay 29th March.
 17 Brig *Dapper*, William Dickenson, from London 4th December.
 — Brig *Jane*, J. Fenwick, from Liverpool 23d Dec.
 — American Ship *Warsaw*, W. Cutting, from Boston 28th December.
 18 Barque *Swallow*, W. Adam, from Madras 12th May.
 — Barque *William*, Thos. Hamlin, from Greenock 29th November, and Table Bay 17th March.
 — Bark *Hector*, E. M. Smith, from London, Singapore, and Penang 19th April.
 20 Barque *Benqui Packet*, V. Stewart, from London 24th November and Plymouth 6th February.
 — Brig *Jacks*, J. Auld, from Penang 5th April.
 22 Brig *Will Watson*, E. Bristolow, from Penang 22d April.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- May 23 Brig *Eleanor*, T. B. Timms, from Madras 8th May.
 25 Ship *Malcolm*, Jas. Eyles, from London 17th January and Madras 18th May.
 — Ship *Diana*, K. Dudman, from London 5th Dec., Madras 23d January and Madras 18th May.
 — Barque *Virginia*, J. Hullock, from Bombay 10th May.
 — Barque *Louisa*, A. De Lacombe, from Madras 9th and Mauritius 20th May.
 26 Ship *Asia*, J. Biddle, from Portsmouth 19th Dec. and Madras 20th May.
 — Barque *Hindoo*, J. Askew, from Liverpool 5th Feb.
 — Ship *Bridget*, J. Croable, from Liverpool 5th Feb.
 — Ship *Blakely*, J. H. Harding, from Liverpool 21st Dec., Mauritius 9th April and Ceylon 19th May.
 — Barque *Clairmont*, Thos. Stewart, from Bombay 7th and Tellicherry 11th May.
 27 Ship *Fergusson*, A. Young, from Portsmouth 9th Jan. Cape of Good Hope 27th March and Madras 2d May.
 29 Barque *Halen*, E. Henderson, from Mauritius 8th April and Ceylon 23d May.
 31 Ship *William Wilson*, J. H. Miller, from Penang (no date) and Ceylon 25th May.

DEPARTURES.

- May 2 Ship *Mona*, P. Cell, for Liverpool.
 4 Barque *Dalla Merchant*, H. M. Potter, for Singapore.
 8 Bri: *Corsair*, J. Stephens, for Singapore.
 9 Brig *Highland Chief*, J. Paddo, for Penang.
 11 Barque *Sir Herbert Taylor*, D. Wemyss, for Singapore and China.
 14 Barque *Water Witch*, A. Henderson, for Singapore and China.
 15 Ship *Sir John Bessford*, M. Mitchell, for Liverpool.
 17 Barque *Elizabeth*, J. Shepherd, for Madras.
 18 Ship *Maugles*, W. Carr, for London.
 — French Ship *Enlalte*, B. Coindet, for Bourbon.
 19 Ship *Patty Salam*, L. G. Olet, for Singapore and China.
 21 Brig *Lady Grant*, W. Jeffrey, for Bombay.
 22 Ship *Ruby*, W. Warden, for Singapore and China.
 — Barque *Resource*, Thos. Jones, for Prince of Wales Island.
 — Barque *Navarino*, J. Durward, for Mauritius.
 25 Brig *Maria*, B. J. Morris, for Moulmein.
 26 Ship *David Clark*, H. Hutchinson, for China.
 — Ship *Eclipse*, A. Perry, for Salem.
 27 French Ship *Alexandre*, J. Vives, for Bourbon.
 28 Brig *Children*, W. Duracher, for London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

- Per *Victory* from Madras—Major Crisp; Captains Cameron and Seton; Lieut. Rolis; W. Birch, Esq.; Civil Service.
 Per *Ruby*, from Singapore—G. G. Nicol, Esq., Merchant.
 Per *Margaret*, from Rangoon.—Mr. Agabeg, Merchant; T. Sarkies, Esq.
 Per *Bright Planet* from Penang.—Rev. J. Lewis, Bishop of Cochin China; Rev. N. G. Baxter; J. Glass, Esq.; Mrs. Woodie and 2 Children.

- Per *Eleanor Laidman*, from Liverpool.—James Williamson and Wm. Jackson Esqrs., Merchants.
 Per *Matilda*.—Mr. Thos Nelson, Volunteer, Pilot Service.
 Per *Dever* from Boston.—Mr. Henry Eyring, Supercargo, and Mr. E. Labaguche, Clerk.
 Per *John Hepburn* from Rangoon.—Miss Anne Crowe.
 Per *Hector*.—Messrs. Edward McFar, Jos. Marcellos and Jno. King.
 Per *William* from Cape of Good Hope.—Lieut. H. Maynard and lady.
 Per *Ganges*.—R. C. Jenkins, Esq.; Mrs. Dove and 2 Miss Doves; Lieut. Chitty; and Mrs. Buchanan and Child.
 Per *Warsaw*.—Mr. A. Sale, Supercargo, and C. C. Connier.
 Per *Ship Aberton*, from London.—Mrs. Shuttleworth; Mr. Dalston, Ensign H. E. I. C. S.; Mr. Ross, Ensign H. M. S.; Mr. Morris; Messrs. A. Myers, C. Myers, A. Newberry, J. Wilkinson; J. Booth, artists from Madras.—Mr. Spiers; Dr. Spiers; Lieut. Lloyd, H. M. S.
 Per *Bark Boatiera*, from Hobart Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and Master H. Stewart; Mr. Thomas Thornton; Lieut. George William; Mr. H. Roberts; Mrs. and Mr. Bodry; Mr. Henry Wies; Miss Ann Fielder.
 Per *Bengal Packet*.—Mr. Charles Reafray.
 Per *Jessy*.—Mr. S. Easter, Mariner.
 Per *Diana*, from London.—Edward Mertens, Esq., and Mr. C. W. Ponchling.
 Per *Virginia*, from Bombay.—Lieut. Col Stevenson, Capt. White, and Sub Conductors Wilkins and Monk, Bombay Artillery.
 Per *Louisa*, from Madras.—Conductor Vanwoen, in charge of Stores.
 Per *Malcolm*, from Portsmouth.—Mrs. Whiteford; Misses Jones, E. Jones, Reynolds, and Todd; Lieut. A. W. Taylor, European Regiment; Lieut. Jas. Whiteford, artillery. *Cadets of Infantry*.—Messrs. H. Deane, C. R. Woodhouse, G. E. J. Law, G. E. Nicolson, J. L. Bristol, and P. H. Bristol. Mrs. Cotter, Servant to Miss Whiteford; Masters Elijah Mayer and Mark Haggid, Volunteers for the Bengal Pilot Service.
 Per *Asia*.—Two Miss Russells; 2 Miss Carne; Lieut. Pocklington, H. C. 30th Regt.; Lieut. Pipou, H. M. 16th Lancers; Cornet White, H. M. 11th Drag.; Messrs W. T. Wilson, Hastings, Young and Thos. Watson, Cadets; Messrs. Carne, G. White and Beeton.
 Per *Blakely*, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Donnelly and Mrs. Grey and infant.
 Per *Clairmont*, from Bombay.—Capt. Turner, H. M. 44th Regt. and Henry Willis, of H. M. 6th Foot.
 Per *Fergusson* from London.—Miss Abbott, Miss M. Abbott, Messrs. Goad, Patton, and Blagrove, Cadets; Messrs. Oakes and Hudson. From Cape.—Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Alexander; H. Walters, and G. Alexander, Esqs., C. S.
 Per *William Wilson*.—Mrs. Miller.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

- Per *Lloyds*, for London.—Opie Smith, Esq., H. M. 11th Drago; Lieut. R. Rolis, M. N. I.; Lieut. Heron, H. M. 9th Regiment.
 Per *Elizabeth*, for Madras.—Ensign Taylor, 55th; Rev. Mr. Darrah; Mrs. Darrah and 2 Children; F. Davidson, Esq.; Mr. Chelms and 20 Natives.
 Per *Patty Salam* for Singapore.—Mrs. Grant; J. P. Grant, Esq., C. S. and Dr. Chapman, Company's Service, for China. Mrs. Mendes; L. Mendes, Esq.; and Mr. Crawford, Merchant.
 Per *Ruby*, for Singapore and China.—J. Herby, Esq.; Geo. Smith, Esq.; and Dr. M. Cosh.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.

1836.
 April 14 At Allyghur, R. R. Sturt, Esq. C. S. to Miss M. Derri-don.
 May 3 F. H. Souter, Esq. to Miss H. Denton.
 — At Cawnpore, Surgeon W. R. White, H. M. S. 16th Lancers, to Miss E. S. Campbell.
 4 Mr. E. Foris, to Miss A. M. Lewis.
 6 Lieut. J. De Fontaine, 55th N. I., to Mrs. A. Bell.
 7 Mr. J. Rosario, to Miss M. C. D. Rosario.
 — Mr. T. C. McCarthy to Miss S. Deak.
 — Mr. T. M. Combes to Miss C. Spencer.
 9 T. P. Marton, Esq. C. S. to Miss C. E. Nisbet.
 10 At Benares, V. Troncy, Esq. to Miss E. Saeley.
 — Mr. J. P. Green, to Miss G. M. M. Howe.
 14 Mr. A. D'Monty, to Miss M. A. Lawrence.
 — T. Dickens, Esq. to Mrs. J. Briggsman.
 20 Mr. G. A. Clermont, to Mrs. S. H. Jones.
 24 Mr. Jones, to Miss L. Barber.

(No date) At Delhi Mr. T. Conlan, Miss E. Bates.

- May 27 Mr. R. Kemp, to Miss M. A. Kemp.
 28 Mr. W. W. Rind, to Miss A. H. Smith.

1836.

- Jan. 3 At the Cape, the lady of Captain J. H. Vanrenen, 25th N. I., of a son.
 14 At sea, on board the *Bengal*, the lady of Ensign C. A. Morris, 29th N. I., of a son.
 Feb. 4 At sea, on board the *Demonth*, the widow of the late Surgeon J. Eckford, 12th N. I., of a son.
 May 1 At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Moir, 24th N. I., of a daughter.
 2 Mrs. R. Flatts, of a son.
 — Mrs. A. J. Joseph, of a daughter.
 3 Mrs. W. Andrew, of a daughter.
 — At Howrah, Mrs. J. Foliel, of a daughter.
 — At Barrackpore, Mrs. E. Sandford, of a son.
 4 At Allahabad, Mrs. C. R. Rees, of a son.

GENERAL REGISTER.

May 4 At Ballfoot, the lady of Imut A. N. M. McGregor, 60th N I., of a daughter
 5 Mrs A. G. Vermaux of a son
 6 Mrs D. Merrado of a son
 7 At Bangalore, Mrs A. Howatson, of a daughter.
 8 At Chunar Mrs H. Mayers, of a son
 9 At Delhi, Mrs Butterus of a daughter.
 10 The lady of C. Lyall Esq., of a daughter.
 11 Mrs T. Teyler, of a daughter
 12 Mrs C. Perolia of a daughter
 13 The lady of C. F. Dumais, Esq., of a son
 14 At Simlah, the lady of Captain M. Causland of a son
 15 At Gonthatty, Assam, Mrs. B. P. Singer, of a daughter
 16 The lady of Jas. Princep Esq., of a son
 17 At Chittagong, the lady of Captain J. Scott, 55th N I., of a daughter.
 18 At Cuttack, the wife of Rev E. Noyes of a daughter
 19 At Agra the lady of Surgeon R. B. Dautan, of a daughter
 20 Mrs B. T. Harvey, of a son.
 21 Mrs A. W. Smith, of a son.
 22 At Immut, Mrs D. E. Hlaney, of a daughter
 23 At Chunar the lady of Lieut W. Deane, H. M. 9th Foot, of a son.
 24 At Allahabad the lady of W. Lambert, Esq., C. B. of a son and a daughter
 25 At Almora the lady of Lieut Col. G. E. Cowan of a son
 26 At Berhampore the lady of Lieut. P. Goldney, 4th N I., of a daughter
 27 Mrs R. Campbell, of a daughter.
 28 At Kaddapore, Mrs J. Oleron of a daughter
 29 At Karnal, the lady of Esq. H. Milne, 21st N I. of a son
 30 The lady of Capt. D. L. Richardson, of a daughter
 (No Date) At Meerut, Mrs. M. Kelly, of a daughter
 26 At Neemuch, the lady of Captain W. Rutherford, 21st N I. of a daughter.
 27 At Fort William the lady of Major Halfhide H. M. 14th Foot, of a daughter.
 28 At Dinapore the lady of Lieut B. W. D. Cooke, 36th N I. of a daughter
 29 At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut A. Younghusband, 35th N I. of a son
 30 At Fort William, the lady of Rev C. W. Wimberley, of a son
 31 At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut J. C. Plowden, 17th N I., of a daughter
 32 The lady of A. Beattie, Esq., of a daughter
 33 At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt T. Roberts, 51st N I., of a daughter.
 34 The lady of W. T. Dawes Esq., of a daughter
 DEATHS.
 1836 April 8 At Mussoorie, Jane Catherine, the daughter of Lieut Col. O. Donel aged 7 years
 20 At Nusserebad, the lady of Capt Downing 3d N. I.
 May 1 At Meerut Asst. Surgeon H. M. Galt, 26th N I.
 2 Mr B. Jackson

May 3 Capt J. Collic aged 73 years
 4 The infant daughter of Mr W. Reed.
 5 Mrs H. Sibbald, aged 16 years
 7 Mrs E. Aronit, aged 66 years
 8 The infant daughter of M. T. P. Whittenberry, aged 11 months
 9 At Akhrop, Master E. B. Hudson
 10 At Sea, on board the *Nerbadda*, Mr. D. Clemons, 3d mate of that ship
 11 Harriett, daughter of Mr Jas. Wood, aged 1 year and 7 months.
 12 Mrs H. Higginson aged 30 years
 13 At Fattyghar, Major R. B. Fulton, Artillery, aged 48 years
 14 Asst Surgeon F. Harit, aged 27 years
 15 Mr C. M. Phillips Surgeon of the ship *Victory*.
 16 The infant son of Mr L. L. Grant, aged 2 months.
 17 At Allahabad, the wife of J. P. Gubbins, Esq., C. S., aged 25 years
 18 At Delhi, Capt. A. Wortham, invalid
 19 Mr J. Reid, aged 39 years
 20 Mrs H. A. Wakrell, aged 28 years
 21 At Cawnpore, Lieut H. Starrock, Artillery
 22 J. R. Vos Esq., M. D., aged 50 years
 23 The infant daughter of Mr J. Rabbeth, aged 15 months
 24 Miss S. T. Nicholson, aged 3 years
 25 The infant son of Jas. Princep, Esq.
 26 Mr F. Dissanay, aged 17 years
 27 At Meerut the infant daughter of Mrs G. P. Lundley.
 28 At Benares, Frances Helen, the daughter of Lieut H. Clayton, aged 4 years
 29 Mr J. Curado, aged 28 years
 30 Miss E. Hamilton, aged 12½ years
 31 At Fattyghar, Mr J. Cooper aged 29 years
 32 At Beteapore, the infant daughter of Major R. A. Thomas, 48th N I., aged 1 year.
 33 At Baulich, the second son of H. T. Raikes, Esq., C. S., aged 10 months
 34 W. A. Burke, Esq., M. D., H. M. s. Service, aged 68 years
 35 At Allahabad, the daughter of Mr L. Teyler, aged 1 year
 36 The infant son of Capt. R. J. H. Birch, aged 10½ months
 37 Jane, the daughter of Mr. C. Bells aged 9 months
 38 Mrs A. Kermay, aged 37 years
 39 At Lucknow, the daughter of Capt H. I. Roban, 47th N. I., aged 2 months
 40 At Ghazepore, Capt. J. A. Campbell, H. M. s. 26th Foot
 41 At Jungypore, Mr J. R. Smith
 42 Mr C. Walker, of the *Boaditia* aged 37 years
 43 At Serampore, Mr W. C. Drenning aged 28 years.
 44 At Lucknow, Esq. C. C. Skelton, 47th N I., aged 24 years
 45 Mrs A. Aldwell, aged 23 years
 46 At Boolandshahur, Esq. H. McMahon, 1st N. I.
 47 The infant son of Mr W. Crouch aged 10 months
 48 At Ghazepore, Mr M. W. Shiells, aged 25 years

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

* Campbell, John, Lieut Col, 1st Bn 17th N. I.
 Carroll, Margaret, of Calcutta
 Cooke, Jas, Assistant Surgeon Madras Est.
 Doyle, J. F. Indigo Planter
 DeSilva, Mary, of Backergunge Widow
 Edwards, R. T., Ensign 32th N I.
 Elias, J. D. of Dacca.
 Fraser, W., Civil Servant
 Fullerton, Mrs. Genl., alias Bibee Kogodan Koonar
 Galt, H. M., Assistant Surgeon 26th N. I.
 Henderson, J., Surgeon 50th N. I.
 Jaykissen Dow, of Calcutta
 Kingma, V., of Calcutta
 Macleod, F. formerly of Calcutta
 Ogilvy, M. N., Lieut 2d L. C.
 Park, S., Lieut. 46th N. I.
 Russell, M., Surgeon 50th N. I.
 Sandhu, John, Indigo Planter

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, & C

Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator
 Sergeant J. Price and Sergeant T. Macnorney, Executors
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator
 J. Henderson and C. C. Tussell, Executors
 D. M. DeSilva, Administrator.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 A. D. Elias, Executor.
 R. C. Jenkins Administrator, as constituted attorney of the next of kin in Scotland.
 W. H. Smout, Administrator on behalf of G. Maule, Solicitor to H. M.'s Treasury.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 J. O. Beckett, Executor.
 C. Macleod, W. H. Oakes and F. Macnaghten, Administrators, with will annexed, as attorneys of the Government of India
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 J. D. Dow, and J. DeSouza, Executors.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Ditto ditto ditto.
 Ditto ditto ditto.
 Mrs. B. Hancock, Executor, W. Stormer Agent

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1836

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Capt Benjamin B. Shier, of the 47th Regt Madras N I, to the Command of the British Detachment in Persia from the date on which that duty may be resigned by Colonel Pasmore.

To provide for the vacancies occasioned by the departure from Persia of Col Pasmore and the Appointment of Capt Justin Shier as Sec of Legation, Lieut G P Cameron 40th Madras N I, and Lieut G Woodfall, 45th Madras N I, who are proceeding to Persia with the permission of the Court of Directors, are appointed to do duty with the British detachment in Persia.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 1st JUNE, 1836.

Mr George Udny Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 6th instant.

Mr J A Dorin will conduct the duties of that Officer during his absence.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT 1st JUNE, 1836

Mr George Alexander, Deputy Sec to Govt in the General Department, reported his return to the Presidency on the 16th, and resumed charge of his office on the 31th ultimo.

Mr G F McClintock is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General and Accountant in the General, Judicial, Revenue Commercial, Marine, Customs Salt and Opium Department during Mr Dorin's performance of the duties of Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, or until further orders.

THE 8TH JUNE

The Right Honble the Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to Mr. K. Marchison, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca leave of absence for two months, to enable him to visit Ceylon preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to England on furlough.

Mr S G Bonham will take charge of the Office of Governor of the Eastern Settlements on the departure of Mr K. Marchison, and Mr R F Winthrop will do the duties of Resident Councillor at Singapore until further orders.

The leave of absence granted to Mr F Campbell, Superintendent of Salt Choke at Midnapore under Act IX of 1835 on the 27th April last for a period of two months on medical certificate, is to be calculated as taking effect from the 22d ultimo.

THE 15TH JUNE

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Honble Company's Civil Service, and to retire upon and Annuity of the year 1836.

Messrs Robert Barlow, Senr., Wm Thos Tooke, and Wm Byam Martin.

Mr R T Tucker has been permitted to return to the Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental Languages at the College of Fort William.

THE 22ND JUNE.

Mr. Thomas Young a Writer on this Establishment, reported his return to the Presidency on the 18th instant.

Assistant Surgeon J Baker is appointed to take charge of the Salt Agency of Balloobah and Chitragong, and to conduct the current duties of that office until further orders.

THE 29TH JUNE.

Mr T. C. Scott is appointed Salt Agent of the Northern Division of Cuttack in the room of Mr. F. J. Halliday—to take effect from the 12th May last.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 30TH MAY, 1836.

The leave of absence granted by the Officiating Judge of Agartala to Puchooroo Mookund Sing, Principal Sudder Ameen at that station, for four days, on his private affairs, is approved.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 30th JUNE 1836
Mr. Assistant Surgeon, C. J. Smith, of the Establishment of Fort St George, is appointed to the medical charge of the Mysore Commission.

THE 7TH JUNE

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment.

Mr J. P. Dossa to be Dep Collr, in the Dist of Moughyr under the Prov. of Reg. IX of 1833.

THE 14TH JUNE

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment.

Mr G T Shakespear to officiate as Commissioner in the Soondurbins, but to remain in charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Dinagpore, until he be relieved.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

Mr E M Gordon, late officiating Commissioner of Revenue and C. of the 14th or Moorshedabad Division, for one month, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, when the duties of the Special Commission at Moorshedabad shall have been brought to a close.

Mr J B. Ordley, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna for fifteen days, on private affairs. Mr O. U. Yule will conduct the duties of the Office during the absence of that officer.

Mr J S Torrens Officiating Joint Magistrate and Dep. Collr of Belgaum, for four months for the purpose of proceeding to the Eastward, on medical certificate.

Mrs Parasnath Bose Acting Principal Sudder Ameen at Burdwan, for one month, to proceed to Moorshedabad.

The leave of absence granted on the 17th ultimo to Mr J K. Swart, the Joint Magistrate and Dep. Collr, of Midgees, is cancelled from the 19th ultimo, the date of his appointment to Pooree.

THE 21ST JUNE

The following officer has obtained leave of absence from his station.

Mr R Williams Civil and Session Judge of Cuttack, for three months on medical certificate. Mr E E H Repton will conduct the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge until further orders, in addition to his own duties of Joint Magistrate and Dep. Collr of the Central Division of Cuttack.

THE 28TH JUNE.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr H A Oldfield to be Civil and Session Judge of Thiboot, vice Mr T J Dashwood deceased.

Mr E Bentall to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagpore.

Mr W J Allen to officiate, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, in the room of Mr Bentall, until further orders.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased under the Provisions of Section II of Act No IX, of 1835, to vest the Collector of Tipperah with the power of adjudicating all cases involving a breach of the Salt Regulations within the Tipperah Salt Chowkee Superintendency—this order to take effect from the period at which Mr. Peacock, the Superintendent of these Chowkees, may remove his office to the Sudder Station of the Tipperah Collectorate. Until that time, the collector of Dacca will continue to adjudicate all cases made over to him by Mr. Peacock under the authority vested in him by the orders in the General Department of the 6th of July last, No 19.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

Mr. J Stanforth, Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 26th April last.

Mr A F Donnelly, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, for one month, on private affairs, and in order to return to his former situation of Deputy Register in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, Mr H. C Metcalfe will officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore.

Capt A Hodges Revenue Surveyor in Balloobah, for two months, from the 15th Aug next, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, Bengal, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, 1st JUNE, 1836

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint the Reverend R. Arnold, District Chaplain at Cuttack and to place the services of the Revd William Sturrock at the disposal of the Lieut Governor of the North Western Provinces

**BY THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.**

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, 6TH JUNE, 1836

Mr G Mainwaring to be Agent to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces at Benares

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD 18TH JUNE

The Hon ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments

The Rev Henry Pratt to be District Chaplain of Allahabad, in the room of Mr Ward.

The Rev W Sturrock, to be District Chaplain of Benares, in the room of Mr. Pratt.

ALLAHABAD JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1st JUNE

The Honorable the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments

Pandit Pertaub Narain to officiate as Additional Principal Sudher Aumeen at Mirzapoor.

Mr J J Wynton to be Deputy Coltr. for the purpose of preparing, investigating and determining in the first instance, Cases under the For of Reg II of 1819 and IX of 1825 within the Districts of Benares, Jounpore, Mirzapoor and Ghazee-poor

8TH JUNE.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :

Mr. C Lindsay to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Goruckpore

Mr A P. Cairne to officiate as Additional Judge of Goruckpore

Mr D T Twiss, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Goruckpore

The Hon ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Sudher Ameens in the Naugur and Nerbudda Territories, viz.

Khalah Atta Colla, at Dumow, Rao Onnagadhar Rao, at Job bulpore, and Meer Salamut Alle at Seonee

Mr J Maberly, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence from his station, from 1st June to 1st October next on medical certificate

14TH JUNE

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments

Mr Colin Lindsay to be Magistrate and Collector of Dehlee.

Mr C W Truscott to be Magistrate and Collector of Mirza pore

15TH JUNE

The Hon ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J Loan to be a Deputy Collector for the purpose of preparing, investigating and determining in the first instance Cases under the Provision of Regulation II of 1819, IX of 1825, and III of 1828, in the Districts comprised within the 24 or Agra division.

22d JUNE.

The Honorable the Lieut Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr H St. G Tucker to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Zillah Jounpore,

25TH JUNE.

Mr W B Jackson Officiating Judge of Ghazee-pore has obtained leave of absence for a fortnight, on urgent private affairs

27TH JUNE

Mr. R. W Barlow, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Ghazee-pore, has obtained leave of absence from his station for ten days on urgent private affairs

The Honorable the Lieut Governor has been pleased to grant to Mr C W Truscott, late Magistrate and Collector of Dehly, six months leave of absence, to visit the Hills, on medical certificate

Mr J Lawrence has been directed to relieve Mr Truscott from the duties of the Office of Magistrate and Collector at Dehly, and Mr C Lindsay, who was appointed to that situation under orders of 14th instant, has been desired to remain in charge of the Mirzapore Collectorship, till the 1st of Oct next

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Fort William, 6th JUNE, 1836

No 112 of 1836 —The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensign leaving the date of their Commission for future adjustment

Infantry —Messrs George Pitches Good and Thomas Colvin Magriave, date of arrival at Fort William, 30th May, 1836, and Mr. Robert Patton, ditto 31st ditto.

Mr George Nicolson Oakes having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment agreeably to instructions from the Hon ble the Court of Directors in their Military Letter No 111, of the 29th December last. Mr Oakes is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment

Mr Thomas Andor Tucker, now an Ensign in the 74th Regt. N. I appointed by the Hon ble Court of Directors in their Military Letter No 6, of the 27th January last, a Cadet of Cavalry on this Establishment is promoted to the rank of Cornet, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

2d Lieut Thomas Anstie, of the Regiment of Artillery on the Madras Establishment, is permitted to proceed hence to Europe, on medical certificate.

Fort William, 12TH JUNE.

No 115 of 1836 —The undermentioned Officers are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 4th expressed orders on their services

Regt of Artillery—1st Lieut. the Hon. H. B. Dalziel; J. R.

Revell, J T Lane, G H Dyke J B. Backhouse, E. Mad den, E H Ludlow, and H N Pepper, 9th June, 1836.

4th N I —Lieut P Goldney, 11th June 1836

Assist. Surg A Gilmour, M D, recently appointed 2d Asst. G. Surg, has obtained from the Right Hon ble the Governor of Fort William on the 8th inst. leave of absence for three weeks beyond the period allowed by the Regulations for the Service for repatriating to the Presidency with permission to visit Benares and Ghazee-pore, on account of private affairs

No 117 of 1836 —The undermentioned Persons are appointed Assist. Over in the Dept of Public Works, on the salaries allowed for that rank

Mr J Murray, to the Berhampore Division, from the 11th Aug last, vice Shepphard deceased

Serjt. F. Clark, of the Sappers and Miners, to the Public Works in Assam.

In consideration of the long and faithful services of the undermentioned Subadar Majors the Right Hon ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to sanction in addition to the Ordinary Pension of Subadar, the grant to them of the Brevet Pay of their rank, from the date of their transfer to the Invalid Establishment

Subadar Major Goordot Sing, late of the 19th Regt N. I.

Subadar Major Kullender Sing, late of the 42nd Regt. N. I.

Fort William, JUNE 22.

No. 118 of 1836. —Lieutenant George Walter Williams, of the 29th Regt N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDER.

The services of Native Doctor **Shamli Bakh**, of the 4th Regt. N. I. are placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being employed in the jail Hospital at Pooree.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 20.

No 121 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions

23d Regiment N. I.—Lieut and Brevet Captain Chas. Chester to be Captain of a company, and Ensign William Ellison Warden to be Lieut., from the 3d March 1836, in succession to Captain Joseph Holmes deceased.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Messrs Charles Thomas Cartwright, Frederick Jones Thompson, William Khanam Fullerton and Thoms Laffer, date of arrival at Fort William, 14th June 1836.

Medical Department.—Messrs George Dodgson, and Robert Marshall M. D., do 14th June 1836.

The services of Apothecary Francis Pingault, attached to the European Invalids at Chunar, are placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal for the performance of the medical duties of the station of Sudya in Assam in the room of Mr Barrett.

No 121 of 1836.—The following temporary appointment made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort William, is published in General Orders

Assistant Surgeon F. H. Brett to officiate as 2d Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Fort William, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Gilmore, M. D.

FORT WILLIAM, 20TH JUNE

No 126 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Officer to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name

1st Regt. L. C.—Lieutenant Charles O'Hara, 19th June, 1836

The extension of leave granted to Capt W. Sage Executive Officer of the 5th Div. Depot of Public Works in Gen. Orders No 97, of the 16th ult. is further extended to the 15th of July next.

FORT WILLIAM, 27TH JUNE, 1836.

No 127 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment

2d N. I.—Lieut and Bt. Capt A. Lewis to be Capt. of a Com., Ensign L. R. Keane to be Lieut. from the 3d April 1835, in succession to Capt H. V. Giegge retired.

N. B. The Promotion of Lieut Alfred Lewis, to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the 15th June 1836, published in General Orders No 140, of the 8th June 1836, is cancelled.

Bt. Capt and Lieut J. Burtleman, 44th N. I., to officiate as 2d in command of the Mhairwarra Local Bn. during the absence of Capt P. C. Anderson.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name

1st N. I.—Lieut W. MacOberge, 23d June, 1836

Lieut W. St. Leger Mitchell, 15th N. I. on account of his private affairs.

Shaikh Faqucer Bakh Native Doctor attached to the Calcutta Native Militia, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No 128 of 1836.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned to Corps of the Native Army.

7th N. I.—Havildar Dervy Sing to be Sepadar, from 25th Feb. 1836, vice Shadli Sing deceased.

70th ditto—Havildar Torab Khan to be ditto, from 6th June 1836 vice Shadli Sing deceased.

2d Regt. Local Horse.—Messrs Khushkar Shaikh Mahmood Bakh, to be Sepadar, from 1st May 1836 vice Ram Bux deceased. 2d. Sepadar Prith Nath, to be Native Sepadar, from 1st May, vice Shaikh Mahmood Bakh deceased. Havildar Major Meer Ali Khan Aine, to be Sepadar, from ditto, vice Prith Nath promoted.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st June, 1836

The Cawnpore artillery division order of the 14th ultimo, appointing 1st Lieut and Brevet Captain J. A. Tatten, (Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 6th battalion) to act as artillery division staff, vice 1st Lieut. and Adjutant H. Starreck, deceased, is confirmed.

The order by Col J. Pollock, C. B., commanding the 6th battalion of artillery, of the 14th ultimo, appointing 2d Lieut. H. Warburton (acting Quarter Master) to act as Adjutant to the battalion, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut and Adjutant G. Carr, of the 1st Lt. L. I. in General Orders of the 15th April last, is to commence from the 5th ultimo and terminate on the 6th July next, instead of the dates therein stated.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

10th Regt. of N. I.—Captain M. M. Graves, from 15th June to 15th September, in extension, to remain at Massoree, on private affairs.

57th Regt. N. I.—Lieut and Adjutant I. Hone, from 1st July to 1st Oct., to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2nd June.

The 4th division order of the 18th ultimo, appointing 1st Lieut and Brevet Captain I. Bind, of the 4th troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate at a native general court martial ordered to assemble at Loodianah, for the trial of Subedar Almut Khan of the 17th Regt. N. I., during the absence, on duty as Kurpal of Captain F. Angelo, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the division, is confirmed.

The following unposted Ensigns, lately admitted into the service are appointed to do duty with Regiments as follows, and are directed to join

Ensign G. W. S. Hacks, with the 15th Regt. N. I.

Ensign H. R. Denoy, with the 1st Regt. N. I.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Conductor J. Ferman, of the ordnance commissariat department in General Orders of the 21st of Jan. last, is cancelled from the 19th ultimo, the date on which he joined the arsenal of Fort William.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 3d June.

Lieut Col T. Hodges's Regimental order of the 14th of April last, appointing Lieut W. Biddulph to act as Adjutant to the 15th Regt. N. I., during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adjutant W. Biddulph, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment

3d Brigade of Horse Artillery.—Lieut and Brevet Captain J. Alexander to be adjutant and Quarter Master, vice Garbett promoted.

Conductor George McDowell is removed from the ~~Hamm~~ to the Delhi magazine.

Conductor Thomas Carr is removed from the Delhi to the Hann magazine.

Drummer John Williams of the peonary establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pension at Dinapore instead of Meerut.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence

64th Regt. of N. I.—Lieut. C. H. Burt, from 1st July to 30th Dec., to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, and apply for furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th June.

The following removals and postings to take place in the ~~Regt.~~ of artillery

Major G. N. C. Campbell, new promotion, to 3d battalion,

Captain F. B. Capley, (on staff employ) from the 6th, commanding 6th battalion to the 4th company 1st battalion.

Captain H. Garbett, new promotion, to the 4th company 6th battalion, and to do duty with the detachment 3d battalion artillery at Kurnaul until the 15th November next, when he will proceed to join.

1st Lieut. J. H. McDonald, from the 6th company 7th battalion to the 3d company 4th battalion, to remain at Dinapore until the departure of drafts to the Upper Province, with which he will do duty.

1st Lieut. J. Rogers, (on furlough) from the 3d company 4th battalion to the 3d company 7th battalion.

1st Lieut. R. M. Kumbhall new promotion, to the 3d company 3d battalion, to remain at Broom-Burn until the departure of the drafts to the Upper Provinces, with which he will go.

1st Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, new promotion, to the 4th company 1st battalion.

2d Lieut. J. Rogers, (on furlough) brought on the strength, to the 3d troop 3d brigade horse artillery.

2d Lieut. J. W. Kase, (on furlough) brought on the strength, to 4th company 1st battalion.

The Presidency division order of the 30th ultimo, directing Dargah Beg, an unposted native doctor, to do duty with the 5th Regt N. I., from the 5th ultimo, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 1st March inst, permitting Captain T. Roberts of the 51st Regt N. I., to proceed to Mussoorie, in anticipation of his transfer to the invalid establishment, is confirmed.

Supernumerary Cornet Thomas Tudor Tucker, lately admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 5th Regt L. C. and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence

57th Regt N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master J. G. W. Curtis, from 15th June to 10th Nov., to visit Simla, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th June 1836.

Assistant Surgeons Charles James Davidson and Harman Read Bond, now doing duty in the Benares division, are directed to proceed to Saugor and on their arrival at that station to report themselves to Brigadier General J. N. Smith, commanding the division.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, are appointed, at their own request, to do duty with the regiments stated opposite to their names, and directed to join.

Ensigns G. E. Nicolson, 57th Regt N. I., R. Patton, 5th Regt N. I., T. Watson, 57th Regt N. I., G. P. Good, 9th Regt N. I., C. R. Woodhouse, European Regiment, and G. E. J. Law, 43d Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

1d Regt L. C.—Surgeon B. W. Macleod, M. D., from 1st June to 15th July, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs.

Medical department.—Assistant Surgeon J. S. Sutherland, doing duty in the Cawnpore division from 2d June to 4th Dec., to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. F. G. Beck, from 25th July to 25th Jan. 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 9th June

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings

REMOVALS

Cornets Robert Trotter Knox, 3d Cornet, from the 4th to the 5th Regt. of L. C., as 1st Cornet, Thomas Lowth Harrington, 3d Cornet from the 3d to the 5th Regt of L. C., as 2d Cornet, and Charles Robert Hawett Christie, 3d Cornet, from the 9th to the 5th Regt. of L. C., as 2d Cornet.

POSTINGS

Cornets Charles Andrew Kilsen to 10th Regt L. C.; Stephen Francis Macmillan to the 9th Regt L. C.; Charles Grant Becker to the 1st Regt L. C.; James Alexander Duncan Ferrasson to the 1st Regt L. C.; Henry Young Bazott to the 5th Regt L. C.; Edward Harvey to the 10th Regt L. C.; William Douglas Agard to the 5th Regt L. C.; Henry Gordon Chicheley to the 5th Regt L. C.; John Staples to the 7th Regt L. C.; Henry Brougham to the 4th Regt L. C.; James Haston to the 5th Regt L. C.; Alfred Harris to the 5th Regt L. C.; Frederick William Ross to the 5th Regt L. C.; and Edmund Palmer Chicheley to the 5th Regt L. C.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th June.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments

4th Battalion Artillery.—1st Lieut. J. H. McDonald to be Adjutant, vice H. Starrock deceased.

5th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. F. Bennett to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on leave, of Major Capt. and Adjutant G. R. Talbot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

5th Regt N. I., Ensign A. A. Stuart, from 20th June to 1st November, to visit Adenabad, on private affairs.

Infantry.—Unposted Ensign T. C. Blagrove, from 6th June to 5th September, to visit Noseddy, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th June.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

57th Regt N. I.—Lieut. W. M. Ultrie, from 1st July to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Ryhel L. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant G. Carr, from 5th July to 31st August, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th June.

The Regimental order by Major J. McLaren, of the 23d ult, appointing Lieut. W. H. Balder to act as Adjutant to the 1st Regt N. I., during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. D. F. Evans, is confirmed.

The Regimental order by Capt. H. J. White, of the 5th inst, directing Capt. J. Saunders to continue to act as Adj. to the 5th Regt N. I., is confirmed.

Hospital Apprentice John Blith at present attached to the garrison of Chunar, is discharged the service, at his own request.

Edward Doran, Drummer, is transferred from the 74th to the 71st Regt N. I., and directed to be sent to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

40th Regt N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master R. Chitty, from 9th September 1836 to 9th November 1837, in extension, to visit the hills in the vicinity of Deylah, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th June.

The district order by Brigadier W. Burgh commanding the Rappoosannah field force, of the 31st ult, appointing Asst. Surg. A. Mackean to the medical charge of the detachment of artillery and detachment of the 9th Regt L. C. at Nussacabad, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

3d Regt. L. C.—Lieut. J. G. Lawson, from 8th August to 8th January 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

5th Regt L. C.—Cornet F. W. S. Chapman, (lately serving with the 8th L. C.), from 20th June to 24th August, to visit Patna, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th June

The officer commanding at Berhampore will be pleased to direct the return, by water, of the detachment from the 6th regiment of native infantry, proceeding in charge of treasure on board the steam vessel jumna, under the command of Lieut. R. Mathison.

The Presidency division order of the 17th instant, directing Ghulam Rasool, Native Doctor to the 31st regiment, to do duty with 10th native infantry, is confirmed.

Cornet H. Brougham, of the 4th Regt N. I., now at the Presidency, is directed at the expiration of his present leave, to proceed and join his regiment at Surasah.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 18th June.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—
Officer 3d L. Ensign A. B. Nathan, from 14th August to 5th December, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th June.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Davies, now doing duty with H. M. 44th foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of artillery drafts, proceeding to the upper provinces by water, under the command of Captain M. P. Hughes, and directed to proceed immediately to Dum Dum.

The following undermentioned medical servants are directed to join and do duty with the detachment under Asst. Surg. Davies:

Asst. Apothecary Francis O'Sullivan.

Hospital Steward Robert Maycock.

Asst. Surg. Robert Marshall, M. D., lately admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 44th foot in Fort William, in the room of Mr. Davies.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns are appointed to do duty with corps at Barrackpore, and directed to join:

Ensign Charles Gordon with the 9th Regt. N. I.

Ensign Henry Stein, with the 10th Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th Regt. L. C.—Lieut. F. Collyer, from 15th July to 15 January 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

61st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Marshall, from 10th July to 30th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

40th Regt. of N. I.—Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, acting Adj. to the Arrar in local battalion, from 28th May to 31st July, to proceed to Khyouk Phyou, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22d June.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

57th N. I.—Lieut. C. J. Richardson to be Adj. vice Lieut. L. Hone, who resigns the appointment from the 1st prox.

Lieut. H. Henchman to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Richardson.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Right Wing Fur Regt.—Capt. F. Beatty, from 1st July to 1st Feb 1837, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

22d N. I.—Lieut. W. P. Jones to be Adj. vice Locke, who resigns the appointment.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the regiments noted opposite to their names, and directed to join:

Ensigns P. H. Bristol and J. S. Bristol 1st N. I., C. T. Cartwright, 57th ditto, T. Latier, 79th ditto, E. J. Thomson, 57th ditto, M. W. Tytler, 42d ditto, T. B. Hamilton, 10th ditto.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

22d N. I.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Locke, from 1st Oct to 1st April 1837, to visit the Pres., and apply for furlough to Europe.

23d N. I.—Lieut. J. Siamore, from 25th July to 25th Nov., to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d June.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the 9th regiment native infantry at Barrackpore, and directed to join:

Ensigns W. T. Wilson, and Hastings Young.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th June.

The Notification station orders of the 7th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon T. Russell, 1st L. C., to the medical charge of the 49th regt. N. I., during the absence, on leave, of Asst. Surg. E. T. Dawson, is confirmed.

Apothecary Matthew Barrett and Steward William Cross, of the invalid pension establishment, are permitted to reside and draw their pensions, the former at the Presidency, and the latter at Chunar.

Sergeant John Mack, of the Town Major's Bat., and attached to the Commissariat department, is transferred to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and directed to join it.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

14th N. I.—Lieut. A. H. Shepherd, acting Adj. to the left wing, from 10th Oct to 26th March 1837, to visit Moradabad and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

14th N. I.—Lieut. J. French, from 1st Oct to 1st Feb 1837, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, and apply for furlough to Europe.

Engineers.—3d Lieut. N. Fagan, Asst. Executive Engineer, 3th or 6th div. apart of public works, from 2d June to 30th Sept., to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

14th N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master W. H. Richards, from 30th Oct to 30th March 1837, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, and apply for furlough to Europe.

2d N. I.—Capt. T. E. Seady, from 15th July to 15th January 1837, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th June.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of officers, who will join their respective corps accordingly:

Enns: G. H. Whistler, from 8th to 72d N. I.; S. W. R. Lulluck, from the 23d to the 22d, 1st Lieut. from the 37th to the 64th, M. Thompson from the 68th to the 34th, next above Ensign C. F. M. Mundy, G. A. F. Henry, from the 34th to the 3d J. Turner, from the 3d to the 51st, next above Ensign G. A. Hepburne, R. Kenny to the 47th, G. A. Brett to the 41st, M. W. Tytler to the 2d, H. Strachey to the 60th, C. R. Larkins to the 20th, E. W. Hicks to the 72d, J. C. Brooke to the 63d, H. C. James to the 33d, J. Inglis to the 15th, W. H. Lukins to the 2d, R. M. Franklin to the 40th, C. Gordon to the 74th, W. C. Forrest to the 71st, H. Stein to the 68th, G. A. Macenzie to the 2d, F. Shuttleworth to the right wing European regt., A. Campbell to the 53th, W. R. Hillersdon to the 55d, A. D. (a) to the 92d, G. Baillie to the 5th, S. Beaufort to the 42d, J. Plunkett to the 6th, H. F. Dunsford to the 60th, J. D. Loder to the 34th, C. A. Jackson to the 31st, W. J. H. Chatteria to the 41st, H. J. Houstoun to the 8th, J. Pownall to the 39th, C. Reid to the 27th, G. G. Bowring to the 47th, E. T. Dalton to the 33d, A. W. Onslow to the 41st, A. H. Kennedy to the 1st, G. U. Law to the 26th, and T. B. Hamilton to the 23d.

Assistant Apothecary Henry Shinks, lately employed under the orders of the Civil Assistant Surgeon at Allahabad is directed to proceed to Benares forthwith, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of that circle.

Hospital Apprentice James Giddens, now at the general hospital, is appointed to do duty with the detachment of artillery drafts proceeding by water to the upper provinces, under command of Captain H. F. Hughes, and directed to join it immediately at Dum Dum.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th June.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

1st Lieutenant A. Hish, from the 4th to the 2d troop 1st brigade horse artillery.

1st Lieutenant G. Campbell, (on furlough) from the 2d to the 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery.

2d Lieutenant C. Hodge, from the 3d to the 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery.

2d Lieutenant J. Innes, (on furlough) from the 4th to the 2d troop 1st brigade horse artillery.

Shalik Fakker Buhah, Native Doctor, who was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in Government General Orders of the 17th instant, is posted to the 33d regiment native infantry at Barrackpore.

Private John Hurley is transferred from the European regiment to the artillery, and directed to join the 24th company 8th battalion at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

14th regiment native infantry—Ensign H. Weaver, from 15th June to 15th December, to visit the hills north of Bayrath, on medical certificate.

Ordnance commissariat department—Conductor J. Fitzpatrick, Asst. Magistrate, from 1st July to 1st January 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to retiring from the service.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- June 1 Ship *Lysander*, W. Currie, from Liverpool 20th February.
- 4 Barque *Exporter* R. Anwyl, from Singapore 3d, and Penang 15th May.
- 5 Barque *Eamont*, N. Burtol, from Rangoon 17th May.
- Barque *Skimmer*, J. D. Shreeve, from Tranquebar 17th May and Vizagapatam 1st June.
- 6 Ship *Marion*, J. Richards, from China 30th March, Singapore (no date), and Ceylon 1st June.
- 8 Ship *Ruparell*, J. L. Barthelmy, from Bombay 1st May and Madras 1st June.
- 9 Dutch ship *Catharina*, T. Rietweyer, from Batavia 17th May.
- Ship *Orestes*, R. B. Shettler, from London (no date) and Madras 5th June.
- 12 Ship *David Scott*, P. J. Reeves, from London 17th February, Cape of Good Hope 24th April, and Madras 8th June.
- 13 Ship *Nerbudda*, F. Patrick, from Ennore 5th, and Vizagapatam 9th June.
- 14 Barque *Thetis*, C. G. Clark, from China 17th April, Singapore 22d, Malacca 25th, and Penang 31st May.
- Barque *Phoenix*, A. Bane, put back from Sea leaky, and mainmast decayed.
- 15 Barque *Minsura*, J. Gray, from London 21st August, Sydney 18th Jan., Batavia 7th April, Singapore 14th and Penang 27th May.
- Barque *Princep*, W. D. Meyer, from Cochin 15th May, Alleppey (no date), and Madras 8th June.
- 17 Barque *James Turcan*, J. Turcan, Junior, from Greenock 8th Feb.
- Brig *Elizabeth*, T. Daniell, from Rangoon 31st May.
- Barque *Daniel Wheeler*, J. Bouch, from Liverpool 15th Feb.
- 24 Ship *Gilbert Munro*, Duff, from Mauritius 4th May, and Ceylon 15th June.
- 29 Ship *Fulch Rohoman*, T. C. T. Reeve, from Bombay 30th May.
- Ship *Messenger des Indes*, J. F. Verspecki, from Bourbon 28th May.
- Ship *Kellie Castle*, R. Patullo, from London, (no date) Downs 19th Feb. and Madras 19th June.

DEPARTURES.

- June 3 Ship *Edmondson*, M. McDougall, for China.
- 7 Barque *Bengal Packet*, V. Stewart, for London.
- 13 Ship *Tamerlane*, E. McKeller, for London.
- Barque *Motilda*, J. Rowe, for Liverpool.
- 13 Barque *Eleanor Lawman*, J. Greave, for Liverpool.
- Brig *Jane*, J. Fenwick, for Liverpool.
- Barque *Indus*, C. Balais, for Bourbon,

June 14 Schooner *John Hapburne*, B. Robertson, for Moulemen and Rangoon.

- Barque *Margaret*, W. C. Spain, for ditto ditto
- 15 Brig *Dapper*, W. Dickson, for London.
- 16 Ship *Kyle*, T. Fletcher, for London.
- 17 Brig *Jessy*, J. And, for Penang.
- 18 Barque *William*, T. Hamlin, for London.
- Barque *Wright Planet*, T. W. Tingate, for Madras.
- 19 Ship *Digna*, R. Dudman, for China.
- Barque *Aleanor*, T. W. Timms, for the Isle of France
- 21 Bark *Falcon*, H. Mairs, for Liverpool.
- Barque *Shallow*, W. Adam, for Madras and Sydney.
- Barque *Cashmere Merchant*, R. Edward, for China
- 22 Ship *Eugene*, P. Hallet, for Boston.
- 24 Ship *Blakely*, J. H. Harding, for London.
- Barque *Syph*, T. Vhal, for China.
- 25 American Ship *Chas. Wharton*, S. Dolby, for Singapore and Philadelphia.
- 26 Brig *Will Watch*, W. Barrington, for Penang.
- 27 Ship *Abberton*, H. Shuttleworth, for London.
- Barque *Boadicea*, A. Wright, for Hobart Town.
- 28 Barque *Hindoo*, J. Askew, for Liverpool.
- Barque *Hector*, E. M. Smith, for London
- Chinese Ship *Lingfoong*, A. A. de Luz, for Penang, Singapore and China.
- 30 Ship *Wm. Wilson*, J. H. Miller, for Isle of France.
- Schooner *Mary*, D. P. McKinlay, for Rangoon.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Lysander.—Mr. H. Hall, Clerk.

Per Exporter.—Mrs. Anwyl and Child.

Per Eamont.—Mr. Althinson, Free Merchant, and Mr. A. Jewsbury, Mariner.

Per Ruparell, from Bombay.—Mrs. E. Budwell, Master J. M. Budwell, and Capt. H. Marter.

Per Orestes, from Madras.—J. B. Mill, Esq., Writer.

Per David Scott, from London.—Thos Young, Esq., C. S.; Mr. Robt. Marshall, M. D.; Mr. George Dodgson, Surgeon; Messrs. W. H. Fullarton, Chas. Cartwright, Fred. J. Thompson and Thos. Lattor, Cadets; Mr. P. McDermott, Vets. Surgeon. From Cape.—Mr. O. J. Beale; Lieut. H. Margiott, (of late St. Helena Artillery); forty Troops, Non-Commissioned Officers, Private; four Women and twelve Children.

Per Nerbudda, from Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Horan, of the late Brig *Rebecca*.

Per Thetis from Singapore. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Clark and Child, and Mr. Welch.

Per Princep, from Cochin.—Mr. S. Cocurandy, Merchant.

Per Kellie Castle, from London.—Mrs. Gardner; Miss Patullo; James Home, Esq., Merchant; Messrs. R. H. Boddam, James Cauldfield, J. N. Drake, Geo. Lowther, Geo. Ryley, C. D. Spread, J. N. Thomas, Wm. Wyld, and Robt. Farrie, Cadets; Mr. Cahill, Kidderpore Tunnery; Mrs. Cahill and child; Messrs. J. Smart and G. Harrison, Bengal Pilot Service.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Eleanor Laidman—Rev. Julius Caesar, Bishop of Siradanah; Lieut. Austin, Madras Artillery.

Per Bright Planet, for Madras.—Mrs. Eckford; Lieut. Eckford; Dr. Sewewright; Cadet Stevens.

Per Swallow, for Madras and New South Wales.—Capt. and Mrs. Lysaght; Lieut. and Mrs. Haworth; Mr. and Mrs. Ling-

ham and 2 Children; Mr. McGregor; 1 Soldier, his Wife and Child.

Per Cashmere Merchant, for China.—J. S. Torrens and Geo. Adams, Esqs., C. S.

Per Blakely, for London.—Mr. Kearney and Child, and Mr. Stone.

Per Roadicea for Hybart Town.—Mr. Jacobs and 4 children Messrs. Welch and Shiells, and Dr. Cullen.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES.

- June 3 Mr. E. Hyland, to Miss S. Athanasi.
- (No date) Ensign G. H. Eckford, 12th M. N. I. to Miss C. Haldaue.
- 7 C. F. Holmes, Esq. to Miss S. M. Manley.
- 8 Mymensing, Mr. J. Bird, to Miss M. D'Souza.
- 11 Mr. J. G. Griffin, to Miss S. Bean.
- 13 Bareilly, Assistant-Surgeon H. Sill, 42d N. I. to Miss F. Dickson.
- 14 G. Uduy, Esq. C. S., to Miss F. H. Ryan.
- 18 Capt. W. N. Forbes, Engineers, to Miss S. Greenlaw.
- Mr. W. S. Burgess, to Miss M. A. Fraser.
- 25 Mr. J. P. Roberts, to Miss M. Martyn.
- 27 Mr. J. Nicholas, to Miss M. Joseph.

BIRTHS.

- May 14 Noncally, the wife of Mr. W. Jackson, of a son.
- 31 Poonah, the lady of Capt. G. Twemlow, Bengal Artillery, of a son.
- June 1 The wife of Capt. Roxburgh, of a daughter.
- 2 Midnapore, the lady of Capt. Griffin, 24th N. I., of a son.
- Baramaseah, Kishnagur, Mrs. Cockburn, of a son.
- Benares, the lady of Rev. W. Buyers, of a son.
- Bareilly, the lady of Capt. T. Polwhele, 42d N. I., of a son.
- Simla, the lady of Capt. Cheape, of a daughter.
- 3 Comillah, the lady of W. S. Alexanders Esq. C. S. of a son.
- 4 Mussorie, the lady of Capt. Blair, 10th L. C. of a son.
- 6 The lady of Rev. W. Greenwood, of a daughter.
- 6 Mrs. W. F. Gomes, of a son.
- 6 The lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq. of a son.
- Mrs. John Emmer, of a son.
- Peeprah, Tirhoot, Mrs. J. W. Yule, of a son.
- 9 Mrs. M. D. Gracia, of a daughter.
- Furreedpore, the lady of R. B. Garrett, Esq. C. S. of a son.
- 10 Mrs. Clinton, of a son.
- 11 Mrs. H. Palmer, of a son.

- June 12 The wife of Capt. McDougall, of the *Edmonstone*, of a son.
- Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Ttedor, of a son.
- Delhi, Mrs. T. W. Collins, of a son.
- Almora, the lady of Capt. H. Templer, 7th N. I. of a daughter.
- 18 Mrs. H. C. Smidt, of a son.
- 15 Chuprah, Mrs. G. Hosmer, of a daughter.
- 19 Mrs. Charles Waller, of a daughter.
- Allahabad, Mrs. L. Teyen, of a son.
- Chunar, the wife of Conductor J. Thompson, Senior, of a daughter.
- 21 The lady of Capt. G. Jellicoe, of a daughter.
- Mrs. J. J. Woodford, of a son.
- 22 Barrackpore, the lady of Ensign W. C. Erskine, 73d N. I. of a daughter.
- Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieutenant T. B. Studdy, 8th L. C., of a son.
- 23 Mrs. J. Jenkins, of a daughter.
- The lady of Lieut. Righy, Engineers, of a daughter.
- 25 Mrs. F. Bolst, of a daughter.
- 26 Mrs. B. Smyth, of a son.
- 29 Howrah, Mrs. J. W. W. Linton, of a son.
- The lady of R. Stewart, Esq. of a son.
- 30 Dinapore, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- June 1 Mr. J. P. Counsell, aged 55 years.
- 3 The infant child of Mr. Jas. Gregory, aged 3 months.
- The son of Mr. W. Legh, aged 2 months.
- Kurnaul, the infant son of Capt. Carew, 13th Foot, aged 3 months.
- Fattyghur, the daughter of Mr. J. Morgan, aged 10 months.
- 5 The wife of Conductor Greaves, aged 53 years.
- 6 Nusseerabad, the infant daughter of Major R. E. Chambers, aged 9½ months.
- 7 Allahabad, the infant son of Serjt. J. Moffatt, aged 15 months.
- 8 Mr. W. Monteith, aged 18 years.

GENERAL REGISTER.

June 8 Mr. J. E. Barnes, aged 28 years.
 10 Mr. G. R. Vos, aged 17 years.
 — Gysb, the infant daughter of J. S. Dumergue, Esq.,
 C. S. aged 8 months.
 11 The infant daughter of Mr. J. Gash, aged 9 months.
 — Mr. V. Jacobs, Indigo Planter, aged 50 years
 — Bareilly, the infant son of Capt. H. Mackenzie, 74th N.
 I. aged 6 months.
 13 The infant daughter of Mr. H. Court, aged 18 months.
 16 Chittagong, C. G. Blagrave, Esq., C. S.
 17 Mr. C. T. Martyr.
 19 The youngest son of Mr. T. Ross.
 — Kufnani, the wife of Capt. H. Carew, 13th Foot, aged
 27 years.
 — Cawnpore, the wife of Serjt. W. Reed, aged 27 years.
 20 The infant child of Mr. P. Collie.
 — Mr. S. D'Cruz, aged 60 years.
 21 Dacca, Mrs A. V. Cartier, aged 80 years.
 (No date) Lieut. C. B. Lloyd, 50th Foot, aged 29 years.
 22 Mr. T. Benning, aged 29 years.
 — Mr. C. M. Vaughan, aged 34 years.

June 26 The second daughter of Mr. A. Kirkpatrick.
 — Gawalpara, Assam, the son of Capt. A. Davidson, aged
 4 years.
 24 The infant daughter of Mr. John Jenkins.
 — The infant son of Mr. M. H. Crawford, aged 10 months.
 25 Mr. Rose.
 — Mr. C. N. Wilson, aged 34 years.
 26 Mr. W. T. Rodgers, aged 52 years.
 — Mrs. N. Taylor. aged 50 years.
 — Mr. T. Benton.
 27 Mr. R. W. Baylis, 2d mate of the *Edmonstone*.
 — Hasareebaugh, Capt. G. Conry, 49th Foot.
 28 The infant daughter of Capt. W. Boothby, aged 6
 months.
 — Mr. G. Crahley, aged 58 years.
 — Near Dinapore, drowned in the river, Lieut. W. D.
 Broughton, 67th N. I.
 29 Miss M. W. Hoscason, aged 29 years.
 — Deegah, the son of, Mr. T. Gray, aged 11 months.
 — Mr. J. Voglerman,
 30 Mr. G. Balls.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF.

Blagrave, C. G., *Civil service*
 Burke, W. A., *Surgeon H. M's. Service*
 Collie, John, *of Calcutta*
 Gregory, Anne, *of Calcutta, Widow* ..
 Gungadbur Bundapadha, *of Burnagore*
 Hoome, Miss Mary, *of Calcutta*
 Horsford, Sir, J., *Major General*
 Hoscason, Thos., *of Calcutta*
 Montreaux, R. F., *of Lucknow, Widow*
 Rainton Bysack, *of Calcutta*
 Tod, J., *Lieut.-Col. E. I. C. S.*
 Todd, C., *Civil Service*
 Vos, J. R., *of Calcutta, M. D.*
 Wray, O., *Surgeon, European Regiment*

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

A. Colvin, Executor.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 G. A. Bushby and R. N. C. Hamilton, Executors.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 J. S. DeCosta, Administrator.
 Mrs. M. S. Harding, Executrix.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator, (with will annexed).
 Do. Do. Do. (with will annexed).
 Do. Do. Do. (with will annexed).
 Ramdhone Bysack, Executor.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Do. Do. Do.
 G. Herklotts, G. H. Huttman, & Mrs. J. C. R. Vos, the Widow,
 Executors and Executrix.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator (with will annexed).

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 27TH JULY, 1836.

Mr. Charles Mackenzie, the Resident at Baulbesh, has obtained a further extension of leave on very urgent private affairs, for a period of three months, from the 20th instant.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 6TH JULY.

Mr. C. D'Oyly, Bt., Senior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board, has obtained leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 15th instant to the 15th of August next.

JULY 13.

Mr. F. S. Head has been permitted to return from Pooree to the Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental Languages at the College of Fort William.

JULY 20.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to attach to the Bengal Presidency, Mr. D. H. Crawford, Writer, reported qualified for the Public Service.

Mr. D. H. Crawford, Writer, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

Mr. D. Campbell has been permitted to return from Chuprah to the Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental Languages at the College of Fort William.

Mr. G. Gough is appointed Salt Agent of Bullooh and Chitlagung, in the room of Mr. C. G. Blgrave, deceased, but will continue performing the duties of his present Office at Tirhoot, until further orders.

JULY 27.

Mr. D. H. Crawford, having satisfied the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council that the Climate of Bengal is not suited to his constitution, is, at his own request, assigned to the North Western Provinces, and the Order of the 20th instant by which Mr. Crawford was attached to Bengal, is cancelled.

Messrs. Culbert Thornhill Sealy, George Henry Clarke and George Davy Raikes, reported their arrival as Writers on this Establishment, on the 22d instant.

Mr. T. Taylor is appointed Deputy Opium Agent at Shahabad vice Mr. G. Gough removed. The appointment is to take effect from the date on which he may receive charge of that office.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, 25TH JULY, 1836.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon H. Chapman, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, is placed under the orders of Lieut. Col. Lloyd, employed on special duty on the North East Frontier.

FORT WILLIAM, JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, JULY 4.

Lieutenant W. E. Baker, 1st Assistant to the Superintendent of the Delhi Canals, is placed in executive charge of the Canals West of the Jumna in the room of Lieut.-Col. Colvin, relieved from that duty at his own request.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. H. Ricketts, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack Division, to be also Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, from the date of Mr. Master's departure for Europe.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Cuttack.

Mr. R. J. Longman has been authorized to take temporary charge of the Office of Magistrate and Collector of Behar from Mr. Hathorn, until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Young to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, whilst Mr. Metcalfe may officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District, or until further orders.

Captain N. Lewis, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, has been authorized to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate in Zillahs Nuddea, Bankoorah, Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack, Southern Cuttack, Dinapore, Raugpore, Palah, Dacca, Furreedpore and Mymensing.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. J. B. Grant, Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, for fifteen days, in addition to the usual time allowed to join his station at Dacca from Balasore.

Lieutenant A. C. Hamey, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arrakan, for three months, on private affairs, from the 10th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 15th December last.

Mr. J. Lamb, the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Station of Muddah, for one month, from the 15th proximo, on private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. T. Taylor to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Behar.

Mr. G. U. Yale has been authorized to take temporary charge of the office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Boguore from Mr. Taylor.

Mr. O. W. Malet has been authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Midnapore.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, for one week, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 11th ultimo.

Captain F. W. Birch, the Superintendent of Police of Calcutta and Collector of House Tax, for one week, on private affairs.

Lieut. H. Siddons, Revenue Surveyor in Chittagong, for one month, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

The Commissioner and Officiating Judge of Chittagong having concurred in reporting the disqualifying misconduct of Syud Mohammed Nassir, Snider Ameen of that District, the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has determined to remove him from that situation.

This removal will have effect from the date on which Syud Mohammed Nassir was suspended by the Officiating Judge.

JULY 22.

The following officer has obtained leave of absence from his station:

Mr. R. Macan, Additional Judge of Bardwan, for three weeks, on private affairs. Mr. J. T. Wells has been authorized to conduct the current duties of his office during his absence.

JULY 13.

The following officer has obtained leave of absence from his station:

Mr. T. Taylor, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Boguore, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

JULY 26.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. T. Taylor to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad.

Mr. Robert Neave to officiate, until further orders, as Second Additional Judge of Zillah Bardwan.

Sunmoonath Roy, Snider Ameen in Zillah Mymensing, has been invested, temporarily, with the powers of Principal Snider Ameen in that District.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. N. J. Halhed, Special Commissioner under Regulation III, 1828, and officiating Judge of the Snider Dewanny and Nazamut Adawlut, for six weeks, to proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Civil and Session Judge of Behar, for one week, to visit Patna, on private affairs.

Mr. J. Staniforth, Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, for three months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. James Shaw, Civil and Session Judge of Tipperah, for one month, on medical certificate. Mr. W. J. Allen will conduct the current duties of those offices, in addition to his own duties of Acting Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. James Grant, Magistrate and Collector of Zillah Dacca, for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 5th instant.

Mr D. H. Crawford, for twenty-one days, on private affairs.

Rae Parsonath Bose, Acting Principal Sudder Amern of Bardwan, has been permitted to remain on special duty at Moorshedabad, for another month.

JULY 20.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. W. Bogie, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station at Shahabad.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, THE 20TH JULY, 1836.

The leave granted to the Reverend William Sturrock, by Mr Ricketts, Commissioner 19th Division, from the 9th February to the 8th March last, having subsequently received the sanction of the Venerable Archdeacon, is hereby confirmed.

BY THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPT., 30TH JUNE, 1836.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Moulaee Cholan Nasir to be Sudder Ammeen at Sohagpore, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, Superintendent of Ajmere, has obtained leave of absence from 1st July to 15th November next, on medical certificate. Mr. Edmonstone has been authorized to

make over charge of his office to Captain Trevelyan, 2d Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootannah, as a temporary arrangement.

1ST JULY.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Lawrence to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Goorgoon or Southern Division of the Dabhee Territory.

Mr. J. W. Muir, Assistant in the District of Bareilly, has obtained leave of absence for twenty days, from the 14th instant, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave for one month granted to him by the Commissioner.

2D JULY.

Mr W. B. Jackson, Officiating Additional Judge of Ghazepore has obtained seven days' leave of absence, in extension to that granted to him on the 25th ultimo, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

9TH JULY.

Mr J. P. Gabbins, Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Etawah, has obtained leave of absence for 14 days, on his private affairs, in extension of the leave for one month granted by the Officiating Commissioner of the 2d or Agra Division, under date the 6th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, 4TH JULY.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces will leave Allahabad in progress to Agra on the 8th instant.

It is requested that after the above date, communications be addressed to Agra.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL:

FORT WILLIAM 1ST JULY, 1836.

No. 130 of 1836.—Captain John Corse Witherspoon, of the 70th Regt. N. I. is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Major from this date, in conformity with the provisions of the Regulation published in General Orders No 101, of the 23d May 1836.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

70th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain John Kennedy McCausland to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign George Nathaniel Greene to be Lieut. from the 1st July, 1836, in succession to Captain John Corse Witherspoon retired from the service on the pension of Major.

FORT WILLIAM, 4TH JULY.

No. 131 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

Corps of Engineers—2d Lieutenant Henry Howard Duncan to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 7th June 1836, vice R. S. Master deceased.

Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant Edmund J. Brown is brought on the effective strength of the Corps.

Captain J. A. Crommelin, of the Corps of Engineers, Executive Engineer 1st division of Public Works, has leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one month, from the date of being relieved, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea.

Lieut. G. H. Fagan, of the Corps of Engrs., is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, 1st or Dum Dum division of Public Works, during the absence of Captain Crommelin, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their Appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Messrs. G. R. B. Ferrie, T. H. Drake, R. H. Boddam, date of arrival at Fort William 1st July, 1836.

Capt. A. Hodges, of the 29th Regt. N. I. Revenue Surveyor in Bulloah, has obtained, in the Judicial and Revenue Dept., on the 28th ult., leave of absence for two months, from the 10th

Aug. next, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 133 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

67th Regt. N. I.—Ensign R. N. Haikes, to be Lieut. from the 28th June, 1836, vice Lieut. S. D. Broughton deceased.

The undermentioned Officers of Infantry and Cavalry are promoted to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, from the date expressed apposite to their respective names:

41st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. Tritton, 73d Regt. N. I. Lieut. F. Thomas, 17th Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. C. Plowden, 2d Regt. L. C., and Lieut. C. D. Dawkins: 4th July, 1836.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Cavalry.—Mr W. Wyld, date of arrival at Fort William, 1st July, 1836.

Infantry.—Messrs. J. Nelson Thomas and William Lowther ditto 1st July 1836, and J. Gordon Caulfield, ditto 2d ditto.

FORT WILLIAM, 11TH JULY, 1836.

No. 134 of 1836.—Mr. Charles Henry Dean Spread is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment: date of arrival at Fort William, 1st July, 1836.

Assistant Surgeon John Stewart Sutherland, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. Bristow Marshall, of the 25th Regt. N. I. to visit Nagpore, is cancelled at his private affairs, in General Orders No. 100, of the 13d May last, at his own request.

Lieut. Col. Henry Tipper Smith, of the 78d Regt. N. I. having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Lieut. Thomas Snodgrass East, of the 59th Regt. N. I. is at his own request, permitted to resign the Service of the East India Company.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The following Promotion is made in the Subordinate Medical Department:

Apprentice James Christie to be Assistant Apothecary, vice George Cockburn deceased.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 5th instant:

Lieut. Arthur Crowe Rainey, of the 25th Regt N. I. and Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan, for three months, on private affairs from the 10th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 15th December last.

Assistant Surgeon John Lamb, attached to the Civil Station of Malda, for one month, from the 15th proximo, on private affairs.

No. 135 of 1836.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Matthew Salmon Kent, attached to the 7th Regt L. C. are placed at the disposal of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, with a view to his being appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of the Southern Division of Mooradabad.

No. 136 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that a Local Corps of Infantry of the following strength, to consist of Eight Companies, shall be raised without delay, for the duties of the Hurriannah District, and for general service to the West of India when required.

The Corps to be formed, armed, clothed, and disciplined as Light Infantry, and to be denominated the Hurriannah Light Infantry Battalion.

Established strength of the Corps—1 Major or Captain Commanding, 8 Subadars; 8 Jemadars; 40 Havildars; 40 Naicks; 16 Buglers; 640 Sipahcees.

Staff—1	Adjutant	Effective.
1	Assistant Surgeon	
2	Native Doctor	
2	Sergeant Major	
1	Quarter Master Sergeant	Non-Effective.
1	Drill Havildar	
1	Drill Naick	
1	Drill Major	
8	Pay Havildars	

The number of European Subaltern officers to be attached to the Corps will be determined upon hereafter.

The Pay, Allowance, and Establishments of every description are to be on the same scale as those of the Sirmoor Battalion.

The Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers will be supplied in such manner as the Commander in Chief may direct, and His Excellency is requested to issue the necessary Orders for carrying the foregoing Resolutions into early effect.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to resolve, that an additional or 9th Risalah shall be raised for the increased duties required from the 1st or Skinner's Local Horse.

No. 137 of 1836.—Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. Henry Clayton, Deputy Pay Master at Benares has leave of absence for six months, from the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Lieut. Charles William Haig, of the 5th Regt N. I. is appointed to act as deputy Pay Master at Benares, during the absence of Lieut. and Brevet Capt Clayton, or until further orders.

Fort William, 19th July.

No. 140 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment:

Infantry.—Major George Banks Bell to be Lieut Col. from the 11th July 1836, vice Lieut Col Henry Tipper Smith transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

29th Regt N. I.—Capt and Brevet Major Captain William David Dalrymple Anderson to be Major, Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. Wise to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign Charles Arthur Morris to be Lieut from the 4th July 1836, in succession to Major Robert Hornby deceased.

68th Regt N. I.—Capt George Young to be Major, Lieut. Somerset James Grove to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign John Terry Harwood to be Lieut from the 11th July 1836, in succession to Major George Banks Bell promoted.

Lieut. John Oatfield of the Corps of Engineers, to be Executive Engineer of the Rajpootannah Division Department of Public

Works, vice Capt B. Y. Reilly proceeded to Europe. This appointment to have effect from the date of Capt Reilly's departure.

Lieut Henry Siddons, of the Corps of Engineers, Revenue Surveyor in Chittagong, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 12th instant, leave of absence for one month to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

Native Doctor Lutchnan Gheer, who stands appointed to the Civil Station of Kishnagpur, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Ahmed Alli, a Student of the late Medical Institution, now doing duty with the Governor General's Body Guard, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Fort William, 22nd July, 1836.

No. 146 of 1836.—Ena T. S. Hornburgh, of the 32d Regt. N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Fort William, 25th July,

No. 147 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions; 62d Regt. N. I.—Lieut and Brevet Capt. William Maule Ramsay to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign the Honorable Robert Barlow Palmer lying to be Lieut. from the 4th January, 1836, in succession to Capt. Francis Crossley retired.

N. B.—The promotion of Lieut. William Maule Ramsay, to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, from the 21st March, 1836, is cancelled.

Supernumerary Cornet Richard Boulton is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry, in the room of Cornet Matthew Lushington, of the 7th Regt. L. C. dismissed on the 9th instant by the Sentence of a General Court Martial.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry and an Assistant Surgeon, on this Establishment. The Cadet is promoted to the rank of Ensign, saving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Mr. Henry Napier Raikes, date of arrival at Fort William, 22d July, 1836.

Medical Department.—Mr. Thomas Sibbald, ditto 22d ditto.

The following Promotions are made to All existing vacancies in the Subordinate branch of the Department of Public Works:

Barrack Sergeant P. Cocker, to be Overseer.

Barrack Sergeant J. Miller, ditto ditto.

The undermentioned Students of the late Native Medical Institution are admitted to the service as Native Doctors, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief:

Choonoo Sing—Shaikh Kurroon Rukah.

No. 148 of 1836.—Capt J. D. Douglas, of the 53d Regt. N. I. and Capt. L. N. Hall, of the 16th Regt. N. I. as Agents and Adjutant Generals of Division, are promoted to the grade of Assistant Adjutant Generals of Division, to complete the number authorized by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Division Capt. J. M. Hepinstall, of the 31st Regt. N. I. is brought on the effective strength of the Department.

No. 151 of 1836.—The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon F. H. Brett to take charge of the Medical duties of the Governor General's Body Guard, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon H. Chapman.

The services of Assistant Surgeon W. Bogle, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, for employment as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Shahabad, when they can be dispensed with in the Hospital of H. M.'s 26th Regt. at Ghazepore.

Lieut. Charles Boulton, of the 47th Regt. N. I. has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 23d July 1836.

Mr. James Metcalfe is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. date of arrival at Fort William, 23d July 1836.

GENERAL REGISTER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st July, 1836.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

59th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Hampton to be Adjt., vice Saunders promoted.

The following non-commissioned officers are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeants to the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to join: Sergt. J. Best, of the 1st company 3d battalion artillery, to the 39th regt. N. I. at Neemuch, vice Andrews permitted to resign the appointment.

Sergt H. Lynch, of the 3d company 5th battalion artillery, to the 67th regt. N. I. at Dinapore, vice Dodd appointed; Sergt Maj. Act. Sergt. J. Knaaga, of the Europ. regt, to the 46th regt. N. I. at Agra, vice Stephen ordered to join the Europ. regt. Quarter Master Sergt. Knaaga is promoted to the rank of Sergt.

Native Doctors Purgun Singh and Hures Bullub Misra, lately employed as vaccinators at Sabathoo and Bhanguipore, are appointed, the former to the 93d regt. N. I. at Iddlanah in the room of Hussain Buxom dismissed from the service, and the latter to the 40th regt. N. I. at Khyouk Phyou, in the room of Purgun Singh deceased.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

5th regt. L. C.—Lieut. A. Hall, from 15th July to 31st July, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d July.

The Agra station order of the 8th ultimo, appointing Lieut. A. Grant, of the 36th regt. N. I., to act as Interp. and Quarter Master to the 37th regt. N. I. during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Interp. and Quarter Master J. G. W. Curtis, is confirmed. Capt. T. Roberts, of the invalid establishment, is promoted to reside in the hills north of Deyrah Bhoon, and draw his pay, &c. from the Meerut pay office.

The appointment of Lieut. W. C. Hicks, of the 3d regt. N. I., to act as Interp. and Quarter Master of the 8th regt. L. C., only listed in General Orders of the 25th May last, is to have effect from the 19th of that month, being the date on which he joined the 8th regt. L. C. at Sultaupore, Benares.

Ens. G. U. Law is removed from the 38th to the 50th regt. N. I., and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

38th regt. N. I.—Maj. C. W. Mosely, from 15th August to 15th February 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe.

51st regt. N. I.—Capt. J. R. Worman, from 1st August to 1st January 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making an application to retire from the service.

61st regt. N. I.—Ens. G. M. Shairp, from 25th July to 15th November, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

Unposted Ensign W. K. Fullerton is appointed to do duty with the 9th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join. Corporal Daniel O'Brien, attached to the 1st division department of public works is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3th July.

During the absence from the Presidency of the head quarters of the army, the details of the Quarter Master General's department will be conducted as follows:

All field books, weekly progress reports of surveys, and other documents relating to the survey department, are to be forwarded to the Deputy Quarter Master General at the Presidency; all other reports from the officers of the department, to be forwarded direct to head quarters, to the address of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

The usual quarterly returns of surveying instruments to be sent to the office in Calcutta.

The disposition returns of corps, the monthly returns from magazines, and the reports of all movements of corps and detachments, intended for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to be addressed to the Quarter Master General; duplicates of the reports of movements, made to the Quarter Master General, to be transmitted to the Deputy Quarter Master General at the Presidency, for the information of Government.

Colonel E. Barton, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, will proceed by water to the Presidency, and assume charge of the duties there.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th July.

Unposted Ens. G. N. Oakes is appointed to do duty with the 24th regt. N. I., and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

23d regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Locke, from 1st August to 1st February 1836, to visit Delhi and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

N. B. This cancels the leave granted to Lieut. Locke, in General Orders of the 23d ult.

Subord. Med. Dept.—Assist. Apoth. W. G. Carrison, from 15th June to 10th August, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th July.

The following division orders by Maj. Gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay, commanding the Meerut division, are confirmed.

18th June.—Directing Assist. Surg. A. Thomson, lately in medical charge of the 25th regt. N. I., to do duty with the artillery at Meerut.

19th June.—Directing Lieut. T. E. Fleming of the 36th regt. of N. I., to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a general court martial ordered to assemble at Agra.

The Hansi station order of the 6th ultimo, appointing Lieut. C. Grissell, of the 61st regt. of N. I., to act as station staff at Hansi, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 2d instant, directing Gholam Nubber Khan, a student from the late medical institution, at present doing duty with the 70th regt. of N. I., to do duty at the gun powder agency at Ishapore, until a native doctor may be permanently appointed to that situation, is confirmed.

Lieut. Col. A. Warde's regimental order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Lieut. R. S. Trevor to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 3d regt. of L. C. vice Cornet T. L. Harrington removed to the 5th regt. of L. C., is confirmed as a temporary measure.

Assist. Apoth. W. G. Carrison, at present on leave at the Presidency, is placed under the orders of the Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and will proceed with the establishments attached to head-quarters by water to Allahabad.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

37th regt. of N. I.—Lieut. W. C. P. Collinson, from 20th June to 20th December, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

55th regt. of N. I.—Lieut. J. Fulton, from 1st August to 1st Nov. to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe.

45th regt. of N. I.—Ens. W. J. H. Charteris, from 1st June to 31st Oct. in extension, to remain at the Presidency, and to enable him to join his corps at Agra.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th July.

The Dum-Dum artillery regimental orders of the 29th ultimo, appointing Sergeant S. Budd of the 3d troop 2d brigade horse artillery, to act as Sergeant Major; Sergeant J. Byrnes, of the 2d company 4th battalion artillery, to act as Quarter Master Sergeant; and Sergeant H. Reid, of the 1st company 5th battalion artillery, to act as Provost Sergeant, to a detachment of artillery drafts proceeding by water to Cawnpore, under the command of Capt. H. P. Hughes, are confirmed.

Ensign Charles Reid is removed from the 37th to the 10th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

Ensign Edward Taite Dalton is removed from the 33d to the 9th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

The undermentioned unposted Cornet and Ensign, lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified opposite to their names, and directed to join:

Cornet W. Wyld, 5th regiment light cavalry; Ensign W. Lowther, 66th regiment native infantry; Ensign J. N. Thomas, 6th regiment native infantry; Ensign R. H. Hoddam, 50th regiment native infantry; Ensign G. Ryley, 57th regiment native infantry; Ensign M. Ferrie, 5th regt. N. I.; J. G. Caulfield, 9th regt. N. I.; Ens. T. H. Drake, 64th regt. N. I.; and Ensign C. H. D. Spread, 56th regt. N. I.

Sergt. J. Ross, of the Town Major's list, at present employed in the 8th division department of public works, is attached to the gun carriage agency at Futtehab, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Cavalry—Unposted Cornet W. F. Tytler, attached to the 8th regiment of light cavalry, from 10th July, to 30th September, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Medical department—Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, from 28th June, to 1st November to remain at Benares, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th July.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
9th regt. of L. C.—Capt. G. Garrett, from 2d October to 15th February 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

58th regt. of N. I.—Lieut. C. J. H. Perreau, from 15th August to 1st November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

67th regt. of N. I.—Ens. C. E. Good, from 1st July to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th July.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to 2d Lieut. G. H. Fagan, of the engineers, in General Orders of the 25th ultimo, is cancelled from the 7th instant, at his own request.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

10th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. S. J. Nicolson, from 5th July to 5th September, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 13th July.

The Regimental order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Lieut. T. Moore to act as Adjutant to the 1st Regt. L. C., is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut. F. V. McGrath, doing duty with the Arracan local battalion, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the corps, vice Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, directed to join the 49th Regt., to which he belongs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th July.

The Cawnpore division order of the 5th instant, directing Steward F. Vailly and Assistant Steward J. Bachman, doing duty with the 5th battalion of artillery, and Apprentice J. Decluzen, attached to the hospital of his Majesty's 16th Regt. of Foot, to proceed to Benares, and to place themselves under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of that division, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removal:

Lieut. Col. S. Swinche, from the 13d to the 73d Regt. of N. I. vice Smith transferred to the invalid establishment.

Ensign Edward William Hicks is removed from the 72d to the 67th Regt. of N. I.

Conductor Ralph Sauls, of the invalid pension establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pension at Delhi.

Pensioned Surgeant William Hand is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Delhi, instead of at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

31st Regt. of N. I.—Brevet Col. W. H. Kemm, from 27th July to 27th Oct. to visit the Presidency preparatory to making application to proceed to Europe on furlough.

6th Regt. of L. C.—Lieut. N. D. Barton, from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making application to proceed to Europe on furlough.

6th Regt. of L. C.—Lieut. E. S. S. Waring, from 15th Oct. to 1st Feb. 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making application to proceed to Europe on furlough.

54th Regt. of N. I.—Capt. G. F. Urquhart, from 5th Sept. to 25th Feb. 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making application to proceed to Europe on furlough.

5th Regt. of L. C.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master C. M. McCoyne, from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making application to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th July.

The Saugor division order of the 2d instant, directing Assist. Surg. C. J. Davison, doing duty with the 73d regt. of N. I., to proceed to Hussingabad, and relieve Assist. Surg. W. E. Watson from the medical charge of the civil and military duties, at that post, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Left wing European Regt.—Capt. J. Marshall, from 2d Sept. to 2d Feb. 1837, to visit the Presidency, via Kurnaul, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to retire from the service on the pension of a Major.

62d Regt. of N. I.—Ens. A. D. Gausfield, from 15th July to 15th Aug. to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th July, 1836

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings:

Brev. Col. and Lieut. Col. W. Dunlop, from the 29th to the 67th regt. N. I.

Lieut. Col. J. Hunter, from the 51st to the 29th regt. N. I.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Yates, from the 67th to the 51st regt. N. I.

Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, from the 53d to the 43d regt. N. I.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Bell (new promotion) to the 63d regt. N. I.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

10th regiment of light cavalry—Cornet E. Harvey, from 24th June to 15th December, to remain at Neamach, on medical certificate, and to enable him to join his corps at Muttra.

Assistant Apothecary George Higginson and Assistant Stewart John Hennessey, attached to the 1st troop 2d brigade horse, and the 1st and 2d companies of the 4th battalion of foot artillery, are appointed to act, the former as Apothecary, and the latter as Steward, until further orders.

Corporal Burgess, of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed a laboratory man in the arsenal of Fort William, to fill a vacancy, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Regt. L. C.—Capt. P. O'Hanlon, going duty with the 9th Regt. L. C., from 15th Aug. to 31st Dec. to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

European Regt.—Lieut. W. J. Parker, from 25th July to 25th Sept. to visit Bareilly, on private affairs.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. James, from 20th July to 20th January 1837, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for leave to proceed to sea.

56th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Sutherland, from 1st November to 1st March 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

71st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master G. W. Bishop, from 15th September to 15th March 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th July, 1836.

The Neemuch station order of the 1st instant, appointing Capt. H. C. Boulton, of the 28th regiment of native infantry to officiate as deputy Judge Advocate at a general court martial ordered to assemble at that station, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d brigade of horse artillery—Major E. Biddulph, from 1st Aug. to 30th Nov. to visit Monghyr, on private affairs.
4th company 2d battalion of artillery—Capt. A. Wilson, from 10th Sept. to 10th Nov., to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

37th Regt. of N. I.—Ensign J. D. Lander, lately doing duty with the 6th Regt. of N. I., from 20th June to 6th July, to remain at Sultaopore, (Benares), on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st July.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. W. Moultrie, of the 27th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 11th ultimo, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

48th Regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. A. R. Welster, M. D., from 25th June to 25th Dec., to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22d July.

1st Lieut. A. M. Seppings, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, is appointed to do duty with the Assam light infantry. This appointment to have effect from the 2d March last.

Asst. Surg. G. Dodgson, at present at the general hospital, is appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 44th Regt. of foot, and directed to join.

The following individuals, who were appointed Hospital Apprentices in General Orders by the Commander in Chief, under date the 23d February last, having failed to report themselves to the Superintending Surgeons within whose circles of Superintendence they may be residing, are struck off the list of subordinate medical servants, from this date:

J. Patchett—William Graham—David Brannon Thorpe—William McCloskie—William Blyth—Edward Williams—Edward Smith—J. H. Fernien.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

3d Regt. of L. C.—Cornet G. R. Budd, from 10th Sept. to 10th Nov., to visit the hills north of Deyrah on private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d July.

The Benares division order of the 12th instant, appointing Assistant Apothecary Henry Shanks to act as Apothecary to the garrison hospital at Chunar, is confirmed.

Conductor John Tresham and Sub-Conductor Thomas Lithgow are removed the former from the Allahabad magazine, and the latter from the arsenal of Fort William, to the magazine at Saugor, and directed to join forthwith.

Shah Mohamed Morad, Native Doctor who was restored to the service in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 14th instant, is appointed to the 2d Regt. N. I. at Saugor.

Lutclumun Greer, Native Doctor, and Ahmed Ali, student, from the same medical institution, who were placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in Government General Orders of the 18th instant, are appointed hospital of 10th Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th July.

The district order by Lieut. Col. W. H. Hewitt, commanding in Arracan of the 8th June last, appointing Lieut. J. Erskine of the 40th Regt. N. I. to act as executive officer of public works in Arracan, vice Lieut. R. B. Master deceased, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

6th Regt. L. C.—Cornet James Alexander Duncan Fergusson, to be Adjutant.

Asst. Surgeon Thomas Sibbald, now at the general hospital, is directed to accompany and to afford medical aid to the public establishments, attached to army head quarters, under orders to proceed by water to Allahabad on the 9th proximo.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following posting.

Senior unposted Cornet Richard Boulton to the 7th Regt of L. C. vice Lushington dismissed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

73d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. M. Hunter, doing duty with the Assam Sepoys corps, from 15th Sept to 1st Jan. 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

55th Regt. N. I.—Surgeon E. T. Harpur, from 15th July to 15th Oct. to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Assam Light Infantry—Asst. Surgeon D. A. Macleod, from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th July.

Capt. J. D. Douglas, of the 53d Regt. of N. I., Asst. Adjutant General of division, who is doing duty in the Benares division of the army, is posted to that division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

General Staff—Brigadier General M. White, commanding Benares division, from 29th Aug. to 24th Nov. to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

General Staff—Brigadier J. N. Smith, commanding the Saugor division, from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

6th Regt. L. C.—Cornet R. T. Knox, from 10th July to 25th Dec. 1837, to visit Monghyr, and the Presidency, and apply for furlough—N. B. This cancels the leave granted him in General Orders of the 30th April last.

11th Regt. N. I.—Captain J. T. Kennedy, from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec., to visit the Presidency, and apply to retire from the service.

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. R. Flower, from 1st Sept. to 31st Dec., to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

55th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. C. Hastings, from 1st Aug. to 15th Oct., to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th July.

The Presidency division order of the 23d instant, directing Ghoolam Russol, Native Doctor, of the 41st, at present doing duty with the 10th native infantry, to rejoin the Regt. to which he belongs, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Ensigns recently admitted to the service, are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, and directed to join:

Ensign H. N. Raikes, with the 67th Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. Motcalf, with the 43d Regt. N. I.

Ensign P. G. Robertson, with the 70th Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

71st Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. C. Forrest, from 25th June to 1st Aug., to remain at the Presidency, previous to proceeding to join his corps.

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. O'B. Ottlev, from 25th July to 10th Sept., to proceed to Saugor and the Sand Heads, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters Calcutta 30th, July.

His Majesty's 25th or Cameroonian Regiment will commence its march from Ghazepore towards the Presidency, on the 1st of Dec. next, instead of the date specified in General Orders of the 23th May last.

The undermentioned students from the late native medical institution at present doing duty in the Meerut division, having been examined by a committee of medical officers, and pronounced qualified, are admitted to the service as Native Doctors:

Juggnauth Mishr, Ghoolam Alee, Ismaum Khan, Daniah Alee, and Wilaunt Mosain.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

July 2	Ship <i>Eruaad</i> , Thos. Hill, from Bombay 6th June.	July 10	Bark <i>Charles Huntley</i> , J. W. Hooper, from Rio de Janeiro 10th April, Mauritius 26th May and Ceylon 29th June.
—	Brig <i>Corsair</i> , J. Stephens, from Singapore 13th and Malacca 15th June.	—	Bark <i>Hero</i> , W. W. Hughes, from China 8th May, Singapore 16th and Penang 26th June.
—	Schooner <i>Wove</i> , J. Black, from Moulmein 11th June.	11	Ship <i>Juliana</i> , Thos. Diver, from Hongkong (no date) and Ennore 1st July.
3	French Ship <i>Adolphe</i> , G. M. Morvan, from Bourbon 1st, and Mauritius 6th June.	—	Schooner <i>Charles Stuart</i> , J. M. Morris, from Rangoon 25th June.
4	French Barque <i>La Seine</i> , F. Lemarie, from Bourbon 6th June.	12	American Ship <i>Louisa</i> , S. Potter, from Batavia 19th June.
—	Brig <i>Gopala Kristna</i> , Moydoncoote, from King's Island (no date), Maldiva 5th, Point de Gallo 21st, and Vizagapatam 29th June.	—	Ship <i>Mandarin</i> , W. Donal, from Liverpool 7th March.
—	Barque <i>St. George</i> , J. Crawford, from Liverpool 21st Feb., Mauritius 26th May, and Ceylon 28th June.	—	Dutch Bark <i>Sumatra</i> , in charge of the Gunner, (Capt. and Mate dead), from Penang 10th June.
—	Ship <i>Parsee</i> , J. McKellar, from Greenock 8th March.	13	Bark <i>Red Rover</i> , H. Wright, from China 1st and Singapore 30th June.
9	Bark <i>Cowajee Family</i> , R. Wallace, from China 2d and Singapore 26th June.	14	Bark <i>Haldee</i> , W. D. Messeter, from Mauritius 3d June and Madras 4th July.
10	Bark <i>Sovereign</i> , J. Campbell, from London 16th Jan. and Ennore 1st July.	—	Bark <i>Derriah Donat</i> , Nacoda, from Bombay 4th, Cannanore 12th and Malicherry 17th May, and Madras 7th July.
—	Bark <i>Fairfield</i> , James Sly, from Liverpool 19th March.	15	Bark <i>Jane Goudie</i> , D. Simpson, from New South Wales 4th May, and Ennore 8th July.
—	Ship <i>Otterspool</i> , J. Richardson, from Liverpool 1st March.		

GENERAL REGISTER.

- July 25 Ship *Drogan*, J. Mackenzie, from Mauritius 18th June, Madras 7th and Coringa 14th July.
 — Schooner *Elizabeth*, H. Spower, from Penang 21st June.
 16 Ship *Perfect*, Wm. Snell, from Greenock 8th March, Milfo d 1st April and Madras 10th July.
 — Brig *Ayr* A. Nicoll, from Moulinein 28th June.
 17 Brig *Arethusa*, J. Canning, from Penang 5th June and Pedier Coast 4th July.
 18 Schooner *John Hepburn*, B. Robertson, from Rangoon 11th July.
 — Ship *Argyle*, A. Macdonald, from Madras 4th and Ennore 16th July.
 19 Brig *Maria*, G. M. Robinson, from Moulinein 6th July.
 21 Ship *Viscount Melbourne*, H. L. Thomas, from the Downs 3d April and Madras 14th July.
 — H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, W. Warden, from Chittagong 16th July.
 21 Ship *Windsor*, W. Taylor, from London 27th February and Madras 15th July.
 — Ship *Mary Ann Webb*, R. Lloyd from Liverpool 19th March and Portsmouth 10th April.
 23 French Ship *Bisson*, T. Sorcau, from Nantes 5th Dec. and Bourbon 11th June.
 — Ship *Indian Oak*, E. Worthington, from the Mauritius 26th June.
 — Bark *Sophia*, J. Rapson, from China 14th May, Singapore 23d May and Penang 14th July.
 — Bark *Crown*, H. Ponsonby, from Liverpool 4th April.
 24 American Bark *United States*, J. Webb, from Boston 26th March.
 27 Bark *Maguet*, T. Mann, from Liverpool 10th February, Rio de Janeiro 19th April and Covelong 21st July.
 — Bark *Dalla Merchant*, H. M. Potter, from Singapore 23rd and Toisanamwal 28th June, Mendoo 11th and A. 14th July.
 28 Brig *Empire*, Y. Steward, from Liverpool 7th March and Bristol 9th April.
 — Brig *Tydeat*, A. Mitchell, from Port Louis 27th June.
 29 French Ship *Harrison*, L. Moree, from Bourbon 22d June.
 30 H M Ship *Wolf*, E. Stanley, from Madras 23d July.
 — Bark *Emule*, J. Marin, from the Mauritius 20th June, and Ennore 22d July.
 — American Ship *Mary out Susan*, W. F. Piroit, from Boston 6th April, and Madras 24th July.

DEPARTURES.

- July 1 Barque *Exporter*, R. Anwyl, for London
 2 Ship *Thalia*, W. H. Biden, for Mauritius.
 — Barque *Heien*, H. E. Henderson, for Mauritius
 3 Brig *Erddet*, J. Crosbie, for Liverpool.
 5 Barque *Virginia*, John Smith, for Bombay
 6 Barque *Louach*, G. Jellicoe, for China.
 — American Ship *Dover*, J. Austin, for Boston.
 7 Ship *Malcolm*, James Eyles, for China.
 8 Ship *Marion*, J. Richards, for China.
 — Dutch Ship *Catherina*, T. Kitzweger, for Batavia.
 9 Ship *Victory*, C. Biden, for China
 12 Bark *Lonach*, G. Jellicoe, for China
 17 Ship *Lysander*, W. Currie, for London
 18 American Ship *Warsaw*, W. Colting, from Boston
 19 Ship *Gilbert Munro*, Chas Duff, for Mauritius
 — French Ship *Messenger des Indes*, J. M. Vaispecki, for Bourbon
 20 Bark *Louisa*, A. De LaCombe, for Comorandell Coast.
 — Ship *Fergusson*, A. Young, for China.
 21 Brig *Corsair*, J. Stephen, for Penang
 — Bark *Mucron*, T. Gray, for London
 22 Ship *Orestes*, R. B. Shettler, for China.
 23 Ship *Edmundstone*, M. McDowgal, for China
 27 Bark *James Turcan*, J. Turcan, from Liverpool
 — Bark *Daniel Wheeler*, J. Bouch, for Liverpool
 28 Bark *Erment*, N. Bussal, for the Isle of France
 31 French Ship *La Seine*, Lemarie, for Bourbon

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

- Per Knaand, from Bombay*.—Mrs. Lloyd and two children; Lieut. Bascowen; Thos. Gullen, Esq. Merchant.
Per Brig Corsair, from Singapore.—Captain J. M. Kinnon, C. S.
Per Gopala Krishna, from Mauritius.—Capt. W. Ford, late Commander of the *Vicissitude*; Messrs R. Henviside and J. F. Henley, and Messrs. Pison and Mr. W. Frank Douson, Merchants, passengers per *Vicissitude*; 3 European Seamen, part of the crew ditto: 20 Indian labourers, passengers ditto, from Galle. — Mr Sebastian.
Per La Seine, from Bourbon.—Mr. S. Merandon, Merchant, and Mr Theren
Per Adolphe, from Bourbon.—Messrs. Gustave Roch, Merchant.
Per St. George from Covelong.—John Crawford, Esq.
Per Cowasjee Family, from Singapore.—W. Cinné, Merchant
Per Hero, from Singapore.—Capt R R Ricketts, 48th Regt N I, late commanding the Troops at Su. apore. From Penang—Mr Pearson, waiter, and Master Edward Ricketts
Per Charles Huntley, from Rio de Janeiro.—Mrs Kuhn and 3 children.
Per Louisa, from America.—Mr O A Farwall, Supercargo, and Mr E D J Bail
Per Red Rover, from China.—Henry Lever, Esq
Per Jane Gouffe.—Mrs Simpson
Per Perfect, from England.—Mrs. Brice, Mrs Keiberer, and John McNair, Esq. From Madras.—Win. Shaud and H. M. Law, Esqrs.
Per Ayr, from Moulinein.—Major Mair, H. M. 62d Regt., and Mr. J. B. Richardson, Merchant.
Per Viscount Melbourne, from London.—Mrs. Hilton; Mrs. Humphrys; Mrs. Boulton; Misses Davidson and Cotes; Capt. W. Hilton, H M 16th Lancers; Lieut A Humphrys, 8th Arty; Lieut C Boulton, 47th B N I; Cornet J W Reynolds, 11th Drsg; Ena W D Hilton 9th Foot; Ena H C M Ximenes, 10th Foot; Messrs H N Raikes and J J Mackay, Cadets; Mr T Sibbald, Asst Surg; Messrs J W Rose and H Page—Steerage Passengers: Mrs Lincoln and 4 children; H McRiche, Private, 16th Lancers, and Esther his wife
Per Windsor, from London.—Lady Hayes, widow of Sir J Hayes, Capt. Faber, H M 40th Regt; Ena Jenkins, H M 44th Regt; Mrs Betts, H M 26th Regt, W M Shand, Esq, Merchant; E T Sealy, G D Rankes and G H Clarke, Esqs, Writers; Mr R Prou, Ensign Cadet; Messrs F Hayes, P Roberson, and J B Metcalfe, Infantry Cadets; and Mr H Twentyman. From Madras.—Dr McLeod, Inspector General of Hospitals
Per H C Steamer Ganges, from Chittagong.—Mrs Harper; Mrs Jellicoe; Mrs Fulton; Mrs Siddons; Miss Hunter; Dr Harper, Lieut Siddons; and three children
Per Sophia, from Singapore.—John Mackenzie, Esq.—From Penang:—R J Grausey, Esq, Medical service
Per Indian Oak, from Mauritius.—Mons and Madame Pastoral and child, Mons and Madame Demourne and 4 children; Messrs Veton and Jardine
Per Bisson, from Bourbon.—Mons and Madame Cremasy—From Pondicherry:—Mr Letauchere

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

- Per Exporter, for London*.—Mrs. Anwyl and child, and two Masters Sweetenham.
Per Ship Malcolm, for China.—Mr James Sinclair.
Per Asia for London.—Mrs Wray and 5 children: Dr Sutherland; Messrs Abbott and Rowden; Mr and Mrs Tantloren and 2 children, and 2 children of Capt Birch
Per Minerva, for London.—Lieut Home and Ensign Horsburgh
Per Louisa, for Madras.—Mrs Jellicoe, and W Jellicoe, Esq. M C J

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES.

- June 27. Nomiab, Serjt. P. Hughes to Miss E. Connahan.
 July 4. Cawnpore, Lieut. Daniel Arty to Miss L. A. Bristow.
 6. Lieut. J R Maule, 26th Foot, to Miss S. Grimley.
 7. Indore, Capt. F. H. Sandys to Miss M. J. B. Hewett.
 11. Lieut. A. C. Campbell, 1st L C, to Miss E. Puyter.
 12. Mr. Joseph Hypher to Miss M. A. Baptist.
 — Cawnpore, J. W. Muir, Esq., C. S. to Miss E. A. Denny.
 14. E. Setey, Esq., to Miss C. E. Smith.

- July 15. Mussoorie, Lieut. A. Hinch, Arty. to Miss J. M. Hogan.
 16. Seepore, Backergunge, Mr. J. B. Lewis to Miss F. F. D'Silva.
 18. Mr. H. Pereira to Miss L. Esperanca.
 — Mr. J. Flood to Miss E. Gunning.
 20. Mr. M. A. Minos to Mrs. J. F. Berry.
 21. Revd. C. E. Driberg to Miss S. A. French.
 — Mussoorie, R. Taylor, Esq., to Miss M. A. F. Richardson.

GENERAL REGISTER.

July 25 Chandernagore, Mr. F. P. Beaufort to Miss A. Antoine
 26 W. MacKenzie Esq., to Miss F. Lascelles.
 — Major E. Garsin, Esq., to Miss M. A. Duffin.
 27 Sulken, Punjab, Lieut. J. Wemyss 44th N. I., to Miss B. Driver.
 28 D. H. Crawford, Esq., C. S., to Miss G. W. Anderson.
 29 Chinsurah, Mr. G. B. Hoff to Miss A. E. Ross.
 — Mr. E. C. Chinnery to Miss M. E. Murray.
 30 W. Scott, Esq., to Miss Couyera.

BIRTHS.

June 10 Akayab, the wife of Revd. J. C. Pink, of a daughter.
 July 2 Durn-Dum, the lady of Capt. R. Roberts, Atty. of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Jas. Gill, of a daughter.
 — Meerut, the lady of Capt. Corri, 53th N. I. of a son.
 3 Jubalporc, the lady of Lieut. F. W. Cornish, of a daughter.
 — Allahabad, the lady of F. O. Wells, Esq., C. S. of a son.
 — Mussoorie, the lady of S. M. Boulchison, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.
 4 Mrs. C. L. Vallout, of a son.
 5 The lady of Capt. E. Cooke, of a son.
 — Mrs. James Hill, of a daughter.
 — Landore, the lady of Lieut. Wilmer, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
 6 Mrs. J. Rayment, of a son.
 7 Benares, the wife of Conductor E. Townsend, of a daughter.
 — Jafernow, near Cawnpore, Mrs. J. R. Amman, of a daughter.
 8 Muttra, the lady of Lieut. F. Rouleau, Atty. of a son.
 9 Hazareebagh, the lady of Capt. Boyd, of a son.
 — Mrs. M. Crow, of a daughter.
 — Patna Mrs. M. Hinton, of a daughter.
 10 Meerut, Mrs. M. J. Athness, of a son.
 11 Singhsaur, Purneah, the lady of W. Duff, Esq., of a daughter.
 12 Mrs. A. Thompson, of a son.
 13 The lady of N. J. Halked, Esq., C. S. of a son.
 — Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. W. Blackwood, 59th N. I. of a son.
 — Cawnpore, Mrs. J. L. Turnbull, of a daughter.
 — Delhi, the wife of Drum Major G. Concannon, 20th N. I., of a son.
 14 Mrs. J. B. Biss, of a daughter.
 — The wife of Mr. C. Brownlow, of a son.
 17 Mrs. J. L. Dunnett, of a son.
 18 Mrs. H. B. Gardener, of a son.
 — Benares, the lady of Lieut. W. Edwards, 18th N. I. of a son.
 19 Benares, the lady of Capt. C. J. Lewis, of a son.
 20 Kidderpote, the lady of Revd. J. McQueen, of a son.
 — Hazareebagh, the wife of Lieut. H. Routh, H. M.'s 49th Foot, of a son.
 21 Mrs. J. G. Crowe, of a daughter.
 22 Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Major J. B. Smith, 63d N. I., of a daughter.
 — Futtighur, the lady of Lieut. G. A. Tylter, H. M.'s 13th Foot, of a daughter.
 24 The lady of W. Prince, Esq. of a daughter.
 — Lucknow, the lady of Major W. R. Pugsan, 47th N. I. of a daughter.
 25 Mrs. G. Hill, of a daughter.
 — Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th N. I. of a son.
 — Mussoorie, the lady of W. J. Couolly, Esq., C. S. of a son.
 — Seelapore, Backergunge, Mrs. F. DeSilva, of a son.
 — Agra, the lady of Capt. D. Birrell, For. Regt. of a daughter.
 27 Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. G. D. Roebuck, 71st N. I. of a son.
 29 The lady of Richard Walker, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.
 — Mrs. J. J. Marquis, of a daughter.

July 29 Bhansipore, the lady of Lieut. G. C. Newbolt, of a daughter.
 30 Mrs. W. Dickson, of a daughter.
 — Moisingung, Kishnagum, Mrs. T. Savi, of a son.
 31 Mrs. W. H. Bolst, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 7 Kyook Phyo, Lieut. R. S. Mater, Esq.
 9 Cawnpore, the daughter of W. Vincent, Esq. aged 41 years.
 — Saugor, the infant son of Major C. R. W. Lane, 2d N. I. aged 14 months.
 27 Near Bhazepore, the infant son of Mr. James Carter, aged 5 months.
 30 Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th N. I., aged 31 years.
 — Delhi, the infant daughter of Mr. C. B. Kasey, aged 18 months.
 July 2 P. Jordan, Esq. aged 49 years.
 3 The daughter of Mr. H. Palmer, aged 2 years.
 4 Bauda, Major R. Horahy, 20th N. I.
 5 Kyook Phyo, Lieut. G. F. Rifan, 40th N. I.
 6 Chittipong, the infant son of Mr. H. Turner, aged 11 months.
 — Dunaore, the infant daughter of Mr. W. H. Jones.
 8 John Brown, Esq. of Burdipaul, aged 36 years.
 — Kurmul, the son of Major Trueman, H. M.'s 15th Foot, aged 13 months.
 9 Banerjee, the second daughter of Mr. C. Cockey, aged 6 months.
 — Dacca, the wife of C. Pamioty, Esq. aged 36 years.
 10 The infant daughter of Mr. D. F. Kellner, aged 1 year and 9 months.
 — Tunlook, Assam, Surg. C. Newton, aged 40 years.
 — Banpurah, the wife of Mr. C. Cockey, aged 36 years.
 11 Mrs. M. A. Kelly, aged 31 years.
 — Mr. J. Glen, 1st mate of the *Daniel Wheeler*, aged 31 years.
 — Futtighur, Miss E. Skinner.
 — Almorah, Lieut. Col. F. A. Weston, Invalids.
 12 Delhi, the infant son of Mr. T. W. Collins, aged 1 month.
 — Sclarpore, the wife of Sgt. N. Doyle, aged 24 years.
 — John Ralston, Esq. aged 17 years.
 — Miss T. M. Gale, aged 6 years.
 — The daughter of Mr. A. Sagerman, aged 10 months.
 13 Jubalporc, the wife of Lieut. F. W. Cornish, aged 17 years.
 14 Mr. R. C. Rodgers, aged 35 years.
 — The daughter of Mr. R. A. J. Rose, aged 2 years.
 — Guva, the infant daughter of F. Gouldsbury, Esq. C. S. aged 7 months.
 17 Nadzishur, the wife of W. Vincent, Esq. aged 31 years.
 — The infant daughter of Mr. J. Landeman, aged 3 years.
 18 Lucknow, Ensign H. Diant, 48th N. I.
 19 Mrs. B. Sumbolf, aged 41 years.
 — The son of Mr. P. Timins, aged 3 years.
 — The wife of Mr. H. G. A. Howe, aged 48 years.
 20 Burzilaul, Asst. Surg. T. K. Spencer.
 22 Mussoorie, the daughter of Surgeon K. Macquenn 30th N. I. aged 24 years.
 23 Mrs. J. Alexander, aged 23 years.
 — Pooree, Lieut. R. C. Nuttall, 19th N. I.
 25 Mrs. J. Gregorie, aged 47 years.
 — Major T. Macan, H. M. S., aged 44 years.
 — Ensign R. H. Bodgiam.
 28 Barrackpore, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Maddock, aged 8 months.
 — Berhampore, G. F. Mercer, Esq. aged 38 years.
 29 Mr. N. Davis, aged 26 years.
 30 Mr. G. Reed.
 31 The infant son of R. Stewart, Esq.
 — Mr. John Bell, Military Board office, aged 39 years.
 — Miss M. McEntie, aged 20 years.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

Wells G., of Calcutta.....
 Beck, D. S., Esq. 6th N. I.....
 Campbell, Maria, of England.....
 Chaund Bibee, alias Bibee Shore, of Italy.....
 DeCourcy, Sergeant.....
 Ellis, J. D. B., Lieutenant Artillery.....
 Ford, C., Quarter Master Sergeant, 11th N. I.....
 Kelly, Mrs. M. A., of Calcutta, Widow.....
 Lindsay, W., Veterinary Surgeon.....
 Newton, C., Assistant Surgeon.....
 Nillos Dunsce, of Calcutta, Widow.....
 Nibbett, W., Lieutenant 64th N. I.....
 Ogilby, E. G., Indigo Planter.....
 Rhodes, W., Assistant Surgeon.....
 Sowdagurammar Haar, of Calcutta.....
 Wickens, C. M., of Calcutta.....

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &C.

Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Do. Do. Do.
 W. Carr, Administrator.
 W. U. Eddis, and Mrs E. C. Sheriff, Executor and Executrix.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Do. Do. Do. (with Will annexed),
 Do. Do. Do.
 Do. Do. Do. (with Will annexed),
 Do. Do. Do.
 Do. Do. Do.
 Do. Do. Do.
 Rammaram Poremanick, Executor.
 Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
 Do. Do. Do.
 Do. Do. Do.
 Saum Dass, Administrator.
 Mrs. H. Wickens, the widow, Administratrix.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 31st AUGUST, 1836.

Mr Jackson, Senior Member of the Hon'ble Company's Financial Agency at Canton, having applied for permission to resign the Hon'ble Company's Service when his leave of absence at the Cape of Good Hope shall expire, viz the 18th November 1836, his resignation has been accepted, to take effect from that date.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 1, 1836.

Mr G D. Raikes has been permitted to proceed to Ghazepore, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages under the orders of the Commissioner for that division.

3D AUGUST.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to attach to the Bengal Presidency, Mr. H. V. Bayley, Writer, reported qualified for the public service.

Mr H V Bayley, Writer, is reported qualified for the Public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

10TH AUGUST.

Mr. William Blunt, of the Civil Service, reported his return to the Presidency on the 7th instant.

Mr. T. C. Trotter reported his arrival at the Sand Heads on the 6th and at Calcutta on the 9th instant, as a Writer on this establishment.

17TH AUGUST.

Sir C. D'Oyly, Bart., Senior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board, resumed charge of his duties on the 15th instant.

Mr E. E. H. Repton is appointed to officiate as salt Agent of Balasore, the appointment to take effect from the 9th instant.

Mr. T. C. Trotter has been permitted to proceed to Patna, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages under the orders of the Opium Agent at that station.

Mr. F. B. Gubbins reported his arrival as a Writer on this establishment on the 12th instant.

21TH AUGUST

The Right Hon. the Gov Gen of India in Council is pleased to attach to the Bengal Presidency, Messrs A. Little-dale, A. Turnbull, and R. T. Tucker, Writers, reported qualified for the Public Service.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPART, FORT WILLIAM, 1st AUGUST, 1836.

Cornet H. C. Plowden, of the 5th L. C. has obtained leave of absence from the 1st of February to the 17th of June last, to enable him to join his appointment at Hyderabad.

15TH AUGUST.

Capt. G. H. Robinson, commanding the Escort of the Resident at Calcutta, has obtained leave of absence from the 3d Decr. next to the 3d March 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

Assist. Surg. R. J. Irvine, M. D. is appointed to perform the medical duties at the Establishment of the Agent to Gov. Gen. in Rajpootana, in addition to those of the Civil Station of Ajmere, to which he was appointed in General Orders, Military Department, under date the 11th April last.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 17TH AUGUST, 1836.

Mr. G. Stockwell having been permitted to resign the Hon. Comp's Civil Service and to retire upon an Annuity of the year 1836, embarked on board the Ship "Parsee" which Vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 19th instant, from which day the resignation will date.

The Right Hon. the Gov. of Bengal is pleased to grant Mr. W. B. Jackson, a Civil Servant of the Bengal Presidency, employed under the Lieutenant Gov. of the North Western Provinces, leave to proceed to China, and to be absent for six months, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. under date the 27th ultimo.

Messrs. A. Little-dale, A. Turnbull, and A. T. Tucker, Writers, have been reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. F. Campbell, Superintendent of Salt Chokies at Midnapore, under Act IX. of 1835, on the 27th April last, to take effect from the 23d May, is extended to a further period of two months.

31st AUGUST.

Mr. William James Morgan reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment on the 24th instant.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 2ND AUGUST, 1836.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. W. H. Martin to officiate, until further orders, as Magis. and Coll. of Nuddeah, in the room of Mr. R. C. Halkett,

Mr. R. B. Garrett to officiate as Joint Magis. and Dep. Coll. of Furrredpore, in the room of Mr. Martin.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. G. Stockwell, a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for one month, from the 27th ult., on private affairs.

The Hon'ble Rt. Forbes, Joint Magis. and Dep. Coll. of Malda, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Mr. R. Hampton will conduct the current duties of his office during his absence.

Mr. C. K. Robinson, Magis. of the 1st division of Calcutta, for three weeks, to proceed to sea, on medical certificate. Mr. G. J. Gordon will perform his duties during his absence.

Mr. A. Dobbs, Third Commissioner of the Court of Requests for twenty days, on private affairs.

4TH AUGUST.

Mr. A. Dick, Civil and Session Judge of Midnapore, for ten days, to proceed to Calcutta, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. Siddons, Revenue Surveyor in Chittagong, for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th ult., on private affairs, to enable him to rejoin his station.

9TH AUGUST.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. E. E. H. Repton to officiate as Magis. and Coll. of Balasore, during Mr. T. C. Scott's illness, or until further orders. Mr. Repton has been authorized to deliver over charge of the Civil and Session Judge's office in Cuttack to Mr. A. J. M. Mills, who will conduct the current duties of that office, in addition to his own duties of Magis. and Coll.

Mr. A. Forbes to officiate as Joint Magis. and Dep. Coll. of the central division of Cuttack, during Mr. Repton's absence.

Sheik Obeddollah Khan Behadour, removed from the office of Dep. Coll. in Chittagong, and appointed to be Sudder Moonsiff and Sudder Ameen in that District, in the room of Syud Moamed Nassir dismissed.

Mahomed Rohmut Khan to be Dep. Coll. in the District of Behar, under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. A. C. Birlwell, the Head Const to the Magis. and Coll. of Sylhet for six days, in extension of the leave for one month granted to him by the Commissioner on the 3d June last.

Mr. F. B. Kemp, Asst. to the Joint Magis. and Dep. Coll. of Noacally for fourteen days, in extension of the leave for one month granted to him by the Commissioner of the 16th division, on private affairs.

12TH AUGUST.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Mr. R. Trotter to officiate, until further orders, as Magis. and Coll. of Zillah Behar.

16TH AUGUST.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. R. Torrens to officiate, until further orders, as additional Judge of Zillah Chittagong.

The Hon'ble R. Forbes to officiate as Magis. and Coll. of Moorsheadabad, in the room of Mr. Torrens.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magis. and Dep. Coll. of Malda.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. F. Cardew to be Joint Magis. and Dep. Coll. of Bogra vice Mr. T. Taylor, promoted.

Mr. A. Grote to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Moorshedabad division.

17TH AUGUST.

Mr. Asst. Surg. J. C. Smith to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Backergunge vice Mr. Spencer deceased.

22ND AUGUST.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments with the sanction of the Supreme Govt.

Mr. N. J. Hailed to be a temporary Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. D. C. Smyth to be a temporary Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Money to be a temporary Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack division.

The Right Hon the Gov. of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments :

Mr. W. Blunt to the Special Commissioner under Regulation III of 1818 for the Division of Calcutta, and to Officiate as Special Commissioner under the same Regulation for the Moorshedabad Division, until further orders.

Mr. C. Tucker to be Special Commissioner under Regulation III. 1828 for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. T. H. Maddock to the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Patna Division, in the room of Mr. Tucker.

Mr. G. F. Houlton to be Deputy Collector of the District of Tirhoot, for the enforcement of Regulations II. of 1819, IX. of 1835, and III. of 1828.

Mr. F. J. Morris to Officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Collector of Patna, in the room of Mr. Houlton.

Mr. W. Vansittart to Officiate temporarily as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Balasore.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations.

Mr. T. C. Robertson, a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for two years, to commence from the date of his departure, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet Additional Judge of Midnapore, for a fortnight, on medical certificate, commencing from the 29th instant, with authority to extend the term to a month, should his health require it.

Mr. J. S. Dumergue, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Behar, for one month, in extension of the leave for one month granted to him by the Commissioner of the 11th or Patna Division, to enable him to rejoin his station.

23D AUGUST.

The following officer has obtained leave of absence from his Station :

Lieut. H. T. Tucker, Officiating Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, from the 15th September to the 30th December next, on medical certificate. Lieut. F. G. Parkhouse has been authorized to Officiate for Lieut. Tucker during his absence.

25TH AUGUST.

Mr. J. Innes, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Bhaugulpore, for one month, to proceed to Behar, on private affairs. Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. B. Webster attached to the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, appointed to take charge of the medical duties of the Civil Station of Bhaugulpore, during the absence of Mr. Innes.

30TH AUGUST.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments :

Mr. R. T. Tucker to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 11th or Patna Division.

Mr. A. Littledale to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 13th or Buleah Division, but to do duty, till further orders, under the Commissioner of the 18th or Jessore Division.

Mr. A. Turnbull to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations :

Mr. Shaw, Civil and Session Judge of Tipperah, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. James Grant, Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, on private affairs, up to the 24th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. R. R. Start, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division, on private affairs, from the 20th March last up to the 23d instant, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces.

Mr. G. F. Houlton, Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, for an extension of one month from the 29th instant, to enable him to join his station.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda, for fourteen days, to enable him to join his station.

Mr. J. H. Young, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, for one month, on medical certificate.

BY THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, AGRA, 27TH JULY 1836

Mr. W. B. Jackson officiating additional Judge of Benares, has obtained leave of absence for one month on his private affairs.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 21st prox., to visit Mussoorie, on his private affairs.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Sudder Ameeris in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories, viz

Beehool Hassan at Sangor.
Doodoo Wah Shastree at Raitool.

30TH JULY.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :

Mr. S. Bowring to be Deputy Collector of Customs in Bandelkund.

Mr. E. Wilmet ditto Hoorul, and Mr. W. E. Money ditto Seharunpore.

Mr. T. Louis, offg. Dep. Coll. and Joint Magis. of Bareilly, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from the 5th prox., on his private affairs, and Mr. F. Williams, Asst to the Magis. and Coll. of Shahjehanpore, has been appointed to officiate in the above capacities during Mr. Louis' absence.

4TH AUGUST.

Mr. W. Muir, Asst. in the Bareilly District, having reported his return to his duties on the 25th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 1st ult., is cancelled.

8TH AUGUST.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. B. Jackson, offg. Additional Judge of Benares on the 27th ult., for one month, on his private affairs, is to commence from the 28th July last.

11TH AUGUST.

Mr. E. F. Tyler, offg. Joint Magis. and Dep. Coll. of Allahgur, has obtained seven days' leave of absence, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner of the 1st or Meerut division, which expired on the 10th inst.

12TH AUGUST.

The Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment :

Mr. R. K. Dick to be a Dep. Coll. for the purpose of preparing, investigating, and determining in the first instances, cases Regulations II. of 1819, IX. of 1825, and III. of 1828, within under the 4th or Allahabad division.

AUGUST 20.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointment :

Mr. D. H. Crawford to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division.

Mr. E. J. Smith, Civil and Session Judge of Moradabad, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st October next, for three months, on his private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 24th February last, on medical certificate.

23D AUGUST.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :

Mr. W. B. Jackson, Offg. Additional Judge of Benares, for one month on his private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. H. Fraser, Civil and Session Judge of Delhi, for one month, from the 13th proximo, on his private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

25TH JULY.

The Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. W. Jackson to officiate as Additional Judge at Benares.

Mr. N. H. E. Prowett ditto as Joint Magis. and Dep. Coll. of Futehpore.

M. J. H. Ratten, is authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magis. and Dep. Coll. at Scharunpore in Mr. Prowett's room until further orders.

26TH JULY.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence:

Mr. J. P. Gubbins, offg Joint Magis. and Sub-Coll. of Etawah, for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th inst.

Mr. G. Blunt, offg. Coll. of Customs at Agra, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. Blunt has been desired to make over charge of his office to Mr. W. S. Donnellhorne.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, AGRA, AUGUST 16.

Major R. Ross, Political agent at Kotah, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, viz. from the 1st to the 30th Sept. next, to visit Agra.

GENERAL DEPT., ECOCLASTICAL, AGRA, 27TH JULY.

Rev'd. R. Ewing, Chaplain of Futehpore, has obtained one month's leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 1st prox.

9TH AUGUST.

The leave of absence granted to the Rev'd. R. Ewing, Chaplain at Futehpore, on the 27th ult., is to take effect from the 5th inst. of the 1st inst.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

FORT WILLIAM, 1ST AUGUST, 1836.

No. 153 of 1836—The Right Hon'ble the Gov Gen of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

19th N. I.—Ensign P. D. Warren to be Lieut., from the 23d July 1836, in the room of Lieut. R. C. Nuthall deceased.

40th N. I.—Ensign C. E. Burton to be Lieut. from the 5th July 1836, in the room of Lieut. G. F. Ritso deceased.

Lieut. R. Martin, of Engineers, Assist. to Capt. G. Thomas, Superintendent of the New Road to Benares, to be Executive Engineer in Arracan, vice Lieut. R. S. Master deceased.

Lieut. S. Pott, of Engineers at present Actg. Assg. in the 3d Division of Public Works to be Assist. to Capt. G. Thomson, Superintendent of the New Road to Benares, vice Lieut. Martin.

1st Lieut. A. Humfray, of the Regt. of Arty. has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 23d July 1836.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Engineers and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieut. and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Engineers.—Mr. R. Pigou, date of arrival at Fort William, 21st July, 1836.

Infantry.—Messrs. P. G. Robertson, F. F. C. Hayes and J. J. Mackey, ditto 23d July 1836.

Capt. G. W. J. Hickson, of the 70th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Singapore and China, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for twelve months.

Ensign J. H. Currie, of the 30th N. I. Sub Assist. Commissary General, has leave to visit Simla, on medical certificate, from the 10th July to the 1st November next.

No. 155 of 1836—Lieut. A. C. Rainey, of the 25th N. I. and Junior Assist. to the Commissioner of Arracan, is permitted to proceed to China, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for four months.

No. 157 of 1836—Lieut. J. A. Mount, of the Corps of Engineers, is removed from the 12th and appointed an Assist. to the Executive Engineer of the 8th Div. Dept. of public works.

FORT WILLIAM, 5TH AUGUST.

No. 158 of 1836—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

17th N. I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. J. Holwell Birch to be Capt. of a Comp., and Ens. J. Sandeman to be Lieut. from the 2nd March, 1836, in succession to Capt. D. Feibles Wood deceased.

39th N. I.—Ens. H. M. Barwell to be Lieut. from the 22d July, 1836, in the room of Lieut. T. S. East resigned.

Capt. P. Grant, of the 59th N. I., to be Comdt. of the Hibernian Light Infantry Batt.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Lieut. J. C. C. Gray, of the 18th N. I., on med. cert.

Lieut. F. Jeffreys, of the 70th N. I., and Assist. Surg. W. Stevenson, Senior, of the Med. Dept., on account of private affairs.

The Furlough of Asst. Surg. Stevenson, is to commence from the date of his quitting Singapore for Europe.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Asst. Surg. R. J. Bravery to the med. duties of the Settlement of Malacca, vice Asst. Surg. W. Stevenson proceeding to Europe.

No. 159 of 1836.—The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:

Political Department, 1st August.

Cornet H. C. Plowden, of the 5th L. C. from the 1st Feb. to the 17th June last, to enable him to join his appointment at Hyderabad.

Judicial and Revenue Department, 4th August.

Lieut. H. Siddons, Revenue Surveyor in Chittagong, for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th ultimo, on private affairs, to enable him to rejoin his station.

FORT WILLIAM, 8TH AUGUST.

No. 160 of 1836—Captain T. Warlow, Executive Engineer of the Delhi division department of public works, has leave of absence for six months, from the 15th September next, to visit Calcutta, on urgent private affairs. Lieutenant C. B. P. Atcock, of Engineers, is appointed to officiate for Captain Warlow during his absence, or until further orders.

FORT WILLIAM, 15TH AUGUST.

No. 161 of 1836—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

13th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Thomas Elphinstone Colebrooke to be Lieut., from the 2d August, 1836, vice Lieut. Francis George Beck deceased.

Captain R. J. H. Birch, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is directed to receive charge of the office of the Judge Advocate General at the Presidency, on the departure of Major Young for the Upper Provinces.

Cornet W. H. Mosley, of the 10th L. C., has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 13th August, 1836.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, and an Assist. Surg. on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d Lieut. and Ens. respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Artillery.—Mr. E. Brougham, date of arrival at Fort William 13th Aug. 1836.

Infantry.—Messrs.—J. E. Gastrell, W. O. Harris, W. L. Mackeson and J. Gordon, date of arrival at Fort William, 10th Aug. 1836.

Mr. S. Richards, ditto 11th ditto; Messrs. C. T. W. Boswell, C. D'O. Atkinson, and A. W. Baillie, ditto 13th ditto; Mr. H. C. Roberts, ditto 15th ditto.

Medical Department.—Mr. J. Wood, ditto 13th Aug. 1836.

Mr. H. B. Hopper having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the Service, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their Military Letter No. 110 dated 29th December last, Mr. Hopper is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe.

Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. H. Kenna, of the 1st N. I.; Lieut. A. F. Macpherson, of the 43d N. I. and Lieut. S. J. Nicholson, of the 56th N. I. on medical certificate.

Lieut. W. Cumberland of the 11th N. I., and Lieut. L. Hone, of the 57th N. I. on account of private affairs.

Lieut. L. Hill, of the Corps of Engineers, is confirmed in the situation of Assist. Superintendent of the Canal Division of the Delhi and Allahabad Road, from the date on which the appointment of Lieut. J. Anderson, of Engineers, as Assist. to the Superintendent of the Doab Canal, had effect.

Mr. J. Healy, an Asst. in the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary, has leave of absence for one year, from the 1st September next, to proceed to the Hills at Cherapoonjee, on medical certificate.

FORT WILLIAM, 22d AUGUST

No. 167 of 1836.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

1st N. I.—Lieut. G. Gillman to be Capt. of a Comp. and Ensign S. R. Tickell to be Lieut. from the 4th August, 1836, in succession to Capt. J. M. Heptinstall deceased.

Lieut. I. Bracken, of the 29th N. I. has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 13th August, 1836.

Lieut. I. G. Lawson, of the 2d L. C. is permitted to proceed towards Bombay, from the 5th Oct. to the 5th February next, and thence to Europe, on account of his private affairs. The furlough commencing from the date of his quitting the Frontier station of Bengal.

Ensign C. E. Goad, of the 67th N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. J. A. Crommie, of the Corps of Engineers, Executive Engineer 1st Division of Public Works, in G. O. No. 131 of the 14th ultimo, is extended for one month beyond the period therein stated.

Capt. G. H. Robinson, of the 34th Regt. N. I. Commanding the Escort of the Resident at Cannanahon, has obtained in the political Department, under date the 15th instant, leave of absence from the 3d December next to the 3d March 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for Furlough to Europe.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Smith was appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 17th instant, to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Backergunge, vice Asst. Surg. Spencer deceased.

No. 169 of 1836.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to assign Rank to the undermentioned 2d Lieut., Cornet, Ensigns, and Asst. Surgs from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names:

Engineers.—2d Lieut. R. Peon, 12th Dec. 1834

Artillery.—2d Lieut. T. Bromham, 13th Aug., 1836

Cavalry.—Cornet W. Wyld, 1st July, 1836

Infantry.—Ensigns C. T. Cartwright, Frederick J. Thompson, T. Latzer, and W. K. Fullerton 14th June, 1836, R. Ferrie, B. U. Poddam (deceased) W. L. Wilher, J. N. Thomas, G. Ryley, and T. H. Drake 1st July 1836, S. Richards, A. W. Baillie, C. T. W. Boswell, and H. N. Raikes, 22d ditto. J. J. Mackay, 23d ditto.

Medical Department.—Asst. Surgs. Robert Mulvaney, M. D., and George Dodgson, 6th Feb. 1836, and John Wood, 8th March, 1836. Thomas Sibbald 19th ditto.

No. 169 of 1836.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Messrs. John Francis O'Sullivan, William Hall and Robert Fullinwider, date of arrival at Fort William, 20th August, 1836.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence obtained by Asst. Surg. Thomas Chapman, M. D., attached to the civil station of Purneah, in G. O. No. 69 of the 21st March last, is cancelled.

No. 170 of 1836.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment

Asst. Surg. A. Stewart, M. D. to the medical duties of the Salt Agency at Tumlook, vice Newton deceased.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Lieut. J. Remington, of the 12th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. G. Thomas, of 34th Regt. N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 20th Aug. 1836.

FORT WILLIAM 29th AUGUST.

No. 171 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Capt. C. Andrews, of the 6th Regt. N. I. to be a Dep. Asst. Vint. Gen. on the Establishment, vice Capt. J. M. Heptinstall deceased.

Two undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry and an Asst. Surg. on this establishment. The Cadet is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Mr. Corran Alexander, date of arrival at Fort William, 23d August, 1836.

Med. Dept.—Mr. S. H. Balson, do. 23d August 1836.

Lieut. H. A. Shackburgh, of the 40th Regt. N. I. is permitted to proceed to Singapore and China, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

The service of Asst. Surg. A. Reid are placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Gov. of the North Western Provinces for the purpose of his being re-appointed to the medical charge of the civil station of Boolnshuhur.

No. 172 of 1836.—The following arrangements are made in the Department of Public Works.

Capt. W. Sage is re-transferred from the 5th or Benares to the 3d or Dinapore Division. Lieut. P. W. Willis is transferred from the 3d or Dinapore to the 5th or Benares Division.

No. 173 of 1836.—Capt. T. Lumsden, Agent for Gun Carriages at Putty Ghur, has leave of absence for three months, from the 1st Oct. next, on urgent private affairs, with permission to visit the Presidency.

Capt. C. Grant, of Arly, is appointed to officiate as Agent for Gun Carriages at Putty Ghur, during the absence of Capt. Lumsden, or until further orders.

Lieut. and B. Capt. R. McNair, of the 7th Regt. N. I. is permitted to proceed to China, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

Asst. Surg. J. Innes, M. D., attached to the civil station of Bhawalpore, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 25th instant, leave of absence to Berhampore, for one month, on account of private affairs, and Asst. Surg. W. B. Webster, attached to the Bhawalpore Hill Rangers, is appointed to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Bhawalpore, during the absence of Dr. Innes.

No. 174 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Brigadier Clements Brown, C. B., of the Regt. of Artillery, and Col. Sir Thomas Anburey, Kt. and C. B. of the Corps of Engineers, to the General Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, the former from 2d and the latter from the 24th Nov. next, in succession to Brigadier General's Smith and White, whose tour on the Staff will expire on those dates respectively.

Col. Henry Faithfull to be Acting Commandant of Artillery, from the 22d Nov. with the rank of Brigadier, and a seat at the Military Board, vice Brigadier C. Brown.

Col. Duncan McLeod to be Chief Engineer, from the 24th November, with a seat at the Military Board, vice Col. Sir Thomas Anburey.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d August.

The regimental order of the 18th ultimo, appointing Ensign A. I. W. to act as Adjutant to the 24th Regt. N. I., during the indisposition of Lieut. and Adjutant G. E. Van Heythysen, is confirmed.

Unposted Ensign John Johnston Mackay, lately admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 24th Regt. N. I., and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th regiment light cavalry.—Capt. J. Barclay, from 20th Aug. to 20th February 1837, in extension, to remain in the hills, on medical certificate.

65th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. Close, from 1st August to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

72d regiment native infantry.—Captain N. Stewart, from 1st October to 1st January 1837, to visit the Presidency and apply to retire from the service.

Infantry.—Unposted Ensign G. E. J. Law, (ordered to do duty with the 48d native Infantry) from 20th July to 5th August, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

53d regiment native infantry—Ensign W. R. Hillersdon, from 28th June to 30th November, to remain at the Presidency on medical certificate, and to join his corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d August.

The Sirhind division order of the 16th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. B. Macdonald of the 31 regiment of light cavalry, to the medical charge of the 27th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 22d ultimo, appointing Steward F. Valley to the Garrison Hospital at Chunar, is confirmed. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

20th regiment of native infantry—Lieut. C. Hutton from 1st October to 1st April 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

36th regiment of native infantry—Lieut. F. C. Milner, from 1st September to 1st March 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

22d regiment of native infantry—Ensign S. W. R. Tulloch from 15th July to 15th October, in extension, to remain at Mhow, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th August.

Unposted Ensign H. N. Raikes is appointed to do duty with the 4th, instead of the 67th Regt N. I., as directed in G. O. of the 29th ult.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th August.

Capt. P. Grant, of the 59th Regt. N. I. is directed to proceed forthwith to Haulsi, there to await further orders.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments of commissioned and non-commissioned staff to the Huzur-ul-Li, and to direct the parties to proceed without unnecessary delay to Haulsi, and report themselves to the officer commanding that post:

Ensign T. E. Clebrooke, of the 13th Regt. N. I., to be Adj. Quarter Master Sergeant T. Clinton, of the 38th Regt. N. I., to be Sergeant Major.

Acting Sergeant W. Jones, of the European Regt., (who is promoted to Sergeant, and transferred to the Town Major's li) to be Quarter Master Sergeant.

Unposted Ensign F. F. C. Hayes, recently admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 65th Regt. of N. I., and directed to join.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th August.

Lieut. Col. H. T. Smith of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his allowances at the Presidency.

Ensign W. F. Hammeley, of the 41st Regt. N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the college of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

62d Regt. N. I.—Ensign D. E. Brewster, from 15th Sept. to 31st October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th August.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. J. G. Lawson of the 2d Regt. L. C., in G. O. of the 15th June last, is cancelled at his own request.

Ensign H. Stratchey, of the 65th Regt. N. I., is permitted to remain at Benares till the 15th of October next, when he will proceed towards his destination.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

1st Lieut. A. Hornsby, from the 5th Company 6th battalion to the 1st troop 2d brigade Horse artillery.

1st Lieut. J. D. Shakespeare, (on staff employ) from the 2d troop 2d brigade horse artillery to the 4th company 6th battalion. Bombardier J. Brady, of the 2d company 4th battalion of arty, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list and appointed to the commissariat department, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

50th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. R. Buckall, from 2d Sept. to 30th Sept., in extension to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery—1st Lieut. A. Broome, from 31st July to 31st Aug., to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

American local battalion—Local Lieut. R. Moring, from 4th July to 4th November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Medical department—Superintending Surgeon W. A. Vennor, Agra circle, from 2d October to 2d February 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply to retire from the service.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 10th August.

Ensign F. B. Wardropper, now attached to the 60th, is remanded to his former corps, the 6th Regt. of N. I., as third Ensign next below Ensign Bernard Carey, and is directed to join forthwith.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

51st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. W. A. Yates, from 27th July to 1st Aug., to remain at Dinapore, and await the arrival of his Regt. at that station.

General staff—Capt. W. Haugh, Deputy Judge Advocate General Dinapore and Benares divisions, from 10th August to 10th October, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

40th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. Shuckburgh, from 31st July to 31st Aug., 1837, in extension, to return to Bengal, on medical certificate.

62d Regt. N. I.—Ensign A. D. Caulfield, from 15th Aug. to 25th Sept., in extension, to remain at the Presidency, previous to proceeding to join his corps.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- August 3 Bark *Borrong*, W. M. Wyatt, from Pynang (no date)
— *Andropedon* Coast 17th July
- 4 Bark *British Monarch*, W. Purvis, from Mauritius
23d June, Covelang d Madras (no date) and
Enderby 27th July
- Brig *Motichund Omerchand*, H. White, from Bombay 15th July
- 7 Bark *Strath Eden*, J. Cheape, from London 5th March, Cape of Good Hope 9th June, and Madras 28th July
- Burmese Schooner *Margaret*, W. C. Spain, from Rangoon 2d July
- Schooner *Attaran*, C. R. Smith, from Moulmein 21st July
- 8 Brig *Moulmein*, R. J. Morris from Moulmein 21st July
- 9 Bark *Emily Jane*, J. Randle, from China (no date) and Singapore 23d July
- Schooner *Hellas*, A. Scanlan, from Liverpool 24th April
- 10 Ship *Asia*, C. J. Pearson, from Gravesend 5th March, Portsmouth 4th April, and Madras 31st July

- Aug. 10 Bark *Bengal*, R. W. Wilson, from London 21st and Deal 21st April
- Bark *Isabella Cooper*, A. P. Currie from London 30th March, and Portsmouth 9th April
- Bark *Chunga*, H. Youngusband, from Cape of Good Hope 19th June
- Ship *Sulimany*, A. J. J. McFarlane, from Bombay 26th July
- 11 Bark *Henry*, H. J. Bunney, from London 19th Dec., Cape 8th May, and Mauritius 8th July
- Ship *Bombay Castle*, R. Wemyss, from Bombay 12th July
- Ship *Shepherdess*, R. Glasgow, from Mauritius 16th July
- 12 Bark *Baboo*, G. B. Brock, from Liverpool 14th April
- Bark *Sir John Rar Reid*, W. Woodon, from Mauritius 12th July, and Madras 7th August
- 13 American Ship *Rumelia*, B. F. Miner, from Boston 6th April
- French Brig *Castor*, B. Mitchell, from Bourbon 1st July, and Madras 6th August
- 14 Ship *Alexander*, W. Ramsay, from Sydney 31st May

GENERAL REGISTER.

- Aug. 14 Brig *Falcon*, A. Toth, from Port Louis 16th July
 — Brig *Kleanor*, N. J. Lyons, from Bombay 19th July and Madras 7th August
 17 Ship *Orient*, Thomas White, from London 15th, and Portsmouth 25th April, and Madras 11th August
 — Ship *Benacoolen*, Thomas Craft, from London 13th October, 1845, Hobart Town, 23d February, Sydney 3d April, and Madras 10th August
 21 French Brig *Tropique*, Roy, from Bourdeaux 16th April, Bourbon 7th July, and Pondicherry 12th Aug
 — Bark *Sophia*, Nacoda from Bombay 25th July
 22 Bark *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from London 25th April, and Cape of Good Hope 8th July
 — Ship *Tigris*, J. Fetherington, from Liverpool 1st May
 — French Bark *Joseph and Victor*, Le Cour, from Bourbon 2d July and Madras 17th August
 — Ship *John Adam*, J. Roche, from Bombay 21st July, Madras 4th and Ennore 15th August
 23 Ship *Artemis*, J. Sparks, from London 4th and Madeira 26th April, and Madras 17th August
 — Bark *Caledonia*, A. Symes, from Launceston 7th April, and Madras 16th August
 — Bark *Capendish Bentinck*, E. D. O. Eales, from Bushire, Port in Persian Gulf (no date.)
 24 Brig *Edin and Gælle*, W. Fleming, from Mauritius 7th July and Ennore 17th August
 28 Ship *Princess Victoria*, T. F. Bisset, from Greenock 18th April, Madras 4th May and Bombay 12th Aug
 — Schooner *Syed Khan*, J. S. Galle, from China 8th July, and Singapore 7th August.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

- August 1 Brig *Elizabeth*, T. Daniel, for Moulmein and Rangoon
 2 Ship *Nerhudda*, F. Patrick, for the Mauritius
 — Bark *Clairmont*, J. Stewart, for Bombay
 4 Schooner *Elizabeth*, H. Spooner, for Penang
 — Ship *David Scott*, P. J. Reeves, for China
 — Bark *Thetis*, C. C. Clark, for China
 6 Bark *Hero*, W. W. Hughes, for China
 — Bark *Supereign*, J. Camohell, for the Mauritius
 16 Bark *Charles Beutley*, J. M. Hopper, for the Mauritius
 17 Brig *Arethusa*, J. Canning, for Madras
 — French Ship *Adolphe*, G. M. Morvan, for Bourbon
 — French Ship *Bisson*, F. Soreau, for Bourbon
 18 Brig *Trident*, A. Mitchell, for the Mauritius
 — Bark *Maguet*, T. Mann, for Liverpool
 20 Ship *Mary Ann Webb*, R. Lloyd, for Liverpool
 21 French Ship *Horizon*, S. Simine, for Bourbon
 — Schooner *Charles Stuart*, J. M. Morris, for Moulmein and Rangoon
 22 Ship *Ernaud*, T. Hill, for Bombay
 23 Dutch Bark *Sumatra*, C. Whiffen, for Madras and Batavia
 24 H. M. Ship *Wolf*, Capt. E. Sankv, for Madras
 — Brig *Ayr*, A. Nicol, for Moulmein
 — Brig *Ripley*, Y. Stewart, for Liverpool
 25 Ship *Indian Oak*, R. Rayne, for the Mauritius
 26 French Bark *Emmie*, J. Murin, for the Mauritius
 27 Ship *Perfect*, W. Snell, for London
 29 Ship *Viscount Melbourne*, H. L. Thomas, for China
 31 American Ship *United States*, J. Webb, for Boston
 — Ship *Juliana*, Thos. Driver, for Mauritius
 — Bark *Jane Goudie*, D. Simpson, for Sydney

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

- Per *British Monarch*, from Mauritius — Edward Mayer, Esq. and Mrs. Mayer
 Per *Strath Eden*, from London — T. C. Trotter, Esq., Writer, Bengal Civil Service. From the *Cape of Good Hope*. — Mrs. Trotter; R. Trotter, Esq., Bengal Civil Service; — Grimes, Esq., Surgeon, Medical Establishment; — Taylor, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment; Mr. Hopper, Cadet, From Madras. — Eusign Monocroft, M. N. I.; Mr. Botta, Merchant; Messrs. Mackinnon, Harris, Gordon, and Jackell, Cadets; Mr. Forbes, Volunteer Pilot Service, and Mr. Byton Free Mariner.

Per *Moulmein*, from *Moulmein*. — Messrs Adams, Darwood and Stewart, Merchants, and Master Dragon

Per *Emily Jane*, from *China*. — William Blunt Esq., Civil Service; William Hickey and William Leslie, Esqs. From *Singapore*. — Thomas Chapman, Esq., M. D.; J. Beck and W. Westerman, Esqs, and Mr. S. Ransom, Pilot taken to sea by the *Sylph*

Per *Asia*, from *London* — Mrs Wm Mosley and Mrs P Aleya Miss Walker; Wm B Mosley, Esq., 10th Bengal Cavalry; F P Aleya, Esq.; Mr Dalway McIlvren, N M 31st Regt; Mr Frederick Webb Gubbin, Writer; Mr John Wood, Assistant Surgeon, B; Messrs C D Atkinson, S Richards, C F W Boswell, A W Baillie, Thos. Brougham, and H C Roberts, Cadets; James Bell, charter party passenger, 27 Sappers and Miners, and 1 Woman. From *Madras* — Mrs John Bracken; Miss Bracken; Capt John Bracken, 29th Regt B N I; D Maccullock, Esq; and H Fane, Esq., N M 9th L I

Per *Isabella Cooper*, from *London*. — Mr. S Wood, son of James Wood Esq.

Per *Sulimany* from *Bombay*. — Arthur Grote, Esq., B. C. S.

Per *Henry* — Mrs Bunney and family

Per *Sir John Rae Reid*, from *Mauritius* — Madame Florera and child, and Mr James Dewar

Per *Shepherdess* — Mr D Lonsape, Merchant

Per *Ruthelia* — M A Sullivan, and C Laid, Esq

Per *Orient*, from *London* — Mrs White, wife of Capt White, Mrs Lamb, wife of Dr. John Lamb, Miss J W Cragg, wife of Mr J W Cragg, Mrs Austen; Mrs Gallagher; Mrs, Spence, wife of Mr. Spence; Misses Lamb, Emily Lamb, Julia Lamb, Boxe Butt, Holbrow, Young, Crommelius, Ward and Eliza Ward, Lieuts Remington, 12th, and Timins, 3th, B N I; Mr J W Cragg, Merchant; Mr H Burkyoung; Messrs Fanshawe and Hall, Cadets; Messrs Wilson, Thos G. Wilson, Lattery, Collicie, and Scott

Per *Benacoolen*, from *Sydney* — Lieuts A P S Wilkinson, H. M's 13th, and E. Ingard, H. M's 31st Regt., Revd. Mr. Advadis, Armenian Bishop from Madras.

Per *Lord William Bentinck* — Capt. Hokinsnow, Governor of Caffre Land; Mrs Hokinsnow, two children, and four Servants; Dr Borev, Principal Medical Officer of St Helena; Mr Morgan, Civil Service; M. Botson, Asst Sur; Mr Gall, Ensign H M 3d Foot, and Mr Alexander, Cadet

Per *Henry Meriton*, from *Kyong Phoo* — N J Hatted, Esq, Civil Service; C K Robinson, Esq, Mag. of Calcutta; Lieut. H A Shuckburgh, 49th N I, Lieut R S Maling, Artisan L B. and Mrs Maling and child

Per *Artemis* — Mr John Ede, from London; Mr W M Hayward, Free Mariner, from Madras

Per *Edmond Castle* from *Mauritius* — Mrs Stephenson, From Madras. — Messrs W Williams and M Alexander.

Per *Capendish Bentinck* — Dr and Mrs Heffer and Capt Macdonald, 8th B L C, from the Persian Embassy with dispatch

Per *Princess Victoria*, from *Greenock* — Mr, J. Hady, Surg

Per *Syed Khan*, from *China*. — Messrs Clark and Ovenstone country service

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Kellie Castle*, for *China* — — Fraser and — Colquhoun, Esqrs.

Per *Parsee*, for *London* — Miss Stockwell; G Stockwell, Esq, Mrs. Dissandt, and Miss Flemyng.

Per *Ernaud*, for *Bombay*. — Mrs. Turton; Misses A. S E and A. Turton; Masters T. and J. Turton; T E. M. Turton, Esq.; E. Lyon, Esq.; Mr. Richards; and Mrs. Hughes, Governess

Per *Perfect* for *London* — Mrs Col Berestford; Miss Col Kemner, Mrs Loughton, Miss Petullo; Col Kemner, Lieuts, Leighton, Cumberland, and McPherson, two Masters Leighton, sons of Lieut Leighton

GENERAL REGISTER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES.

- July 18 Buxar, Mr. R. Rivers to Miss R. Green
26 Agra, Master W. Tomason, aged 18 years, to Miss S. Wilkins, aged 12 years
27 Delhi, Sergt J. Hill to Miss A. Foy
Aug. 1 R J Dring, Esq., to Miss M. M. Todd
— Puttyghur, Mr. E. Jenkins, to Miss S. J. D'Graythur.
2 A. E. Hobbs, Esq., to Miss E. E. Chapman
5 Dinapore, Asst. Apoth. W. D. Salt, to Mrs. S. Satly.
— Berhampore, Mr. N. T. Boyesen, to Miss C. A. Leslie
6 Allahabad, Mr. Jas. Conlan, to Miss E. Blyth
9 F. S. Ochine, Esq., to Miss L. M. Conyers
14 Capt. C. H. Whiffen, of the *Sumatra*, to Mrs. M. Fox.
— Mr. W. Roy, to Mrs. Horburgh
23 Mr. J. W. Inglis, to Miss E. Hodgkinson.
26 Mr. P. H. Holmes, to Miss P. S. Lawson.
27 Mr. J. Kelso, to Mrs. E. Churcher.
31 Mr. J. N. Martin, to Miss H. Napier
(No Date) Chandernagore, Mr. J. Pinaro, to Miss M. Saubolle.

BIRTHS.

- July 27 Lamlour, the lady of Capt. J. Leeson, 49d N. I. of a son.
29 Saugor, the lady of Lieut. J. Knyvett, 64th N. I. of a son.
Aug. 2 Mrs. John DuCruz, of a son.
— Surbindy Factory, Furreedpore, the lady of C. Gil-mour, Esq., of a son
3 The lady of H. T. Prinsep, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. G. Galloway, of a son
— The lady of Capt. F. W. Birch, of a daughter
— Mrs. W. B. Carbery, of a daughter
4 The lady of Rev. T. Howyer, of a son
— Mrs. R. J. Cardozo, of a son
— Allahabad, Mrs. W. Trotter, of a son
— Meerut, the lady of Lieut. J. Inglis, 2d L. C. of a daughter
5 Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a son
— Delhi, the lady of Lieut. T. H. Scott, 34th N. I., of a son.
— Cawnpore, the lady of Dr. M. S. Kent, 7th L. C. of a daughter
6 The lady of R. S. Homfray, Esq., of a daughter
— Mrs. D. Thomson, of a daughter
— Mrs. John Paul, of a son
— Mrs. M. Gomes, of a son
7 Mrs. J. P. Dowling, of a daughter
— Masoorie, the lady of Capt. G. Thomson, 40th N. I., of a daughter
9 Mrs. J. D'Santos, of a daughter
— Cool, the lady of Surgeon E. Tritton, of a son
10 Seetapore, Oude, the lady of Surgeon Nisbet, 48th N. I., of a daughter
— Mrs. P. Victor, of a son
— Kyook Phyo, the lady of Lieut. J. Erskine, 40th N. I., of a son
12 Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. C. Carter, 16th Foot, of a daughter
13 The lady of H. Torrens, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
14 Mrs. H. Dupont, of a daughter
— Dinapore, Mrs. R. Maddock, of a son
— Gorrahpore, the lady of A. F. Currie, Esq. C. S. of a daughter

- Aug. 16 Agra, the lady of Ensign J. Bontein, 51st N. I., of a daughter
— Cawnpore, Mrs. H. Howard, of a son
16 Mrs. J. W. Cliff, of a daughter
17 Mrs. G. D. B. Kirby, of a son
— Mrs. J. C. Pyle, of a daughter
— Boolandsheehur, the lady of M. S. Tierney, Esq., C. S., of a son
18 Rungpore, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., C. S., of a daughter
— Ne-much, the lady of Capt. R. Codrington, 49th N. I., of a son
19 Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Mr. John Brown, of Burrisaul, of a son
20 Mrs. R. Deefholts, of a son
— Serampore, Mrs. W. C. Barclay, of a daughter.
21 Mrs. C. Rodrigues, of a daughter
22 Mrs. P. D. Trezevant, of a daughter
— Allipore, the wife of Mr. J. Floyd, of a son.
23 Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. F. R. Ellis, 4th N. I., of a son
— Mrs. C. N. Mayer, of a daughter
— Benares, the lady of Lieut. F. W. Burkinyoung, 5th N. I. of a son
— Mrs. J. Dyer, of a son
— Meerut, the lady of Lieut. H. D. Lacy, 3d Foot, of a daughter
24 The lady of J. Avdall, Esq., of a daughter
— Mrs. R. J. Carbery, of a son
25 Mrs. E. B. Gleeson, of a daughter
26 Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Innes, 61st N. I., of a daughter
— Mrs. J. Rehelo, of a son
27 Mrs. J. Wells, of a son
28 Kurnaul, the lady of Major T. Chadwick, Arty., of a daughter
29 Jessore, the lady of H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S., of a son
30 Mrs. M. Augier, of a daughter
— Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. M. Smith, 16th Foot, of a son
— Deegh, Mrs. T. Gray, of a daughter
31 Mrs. Jas. Penney, of a daughter
— Barrackpore, the lady of Ensign C. E. Goad, 67th N. I., of a daughter
— Benares, the lady of Capt. T. D. Carpenter, 48th N. I., of a daughter.
(No date) Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. T. H. Smith, 6th L. C., of a son

DEATHS.

- July 12 Agra, Mr P Alexander, aged 45 years
21 Agra, Mrs. Claxton
28 Almorah, the daughter of Lieut. Glasford, Engineers, aged 1 year and 8 months
Aug 1 Mr. D. McAskill
— Agra, Mr M. Rice, aged 53 years
2 The wife of Mr. Phillip D'Cruz, aged 26 years
— Agra, Lieut. F. G. Beck, 13th N. I.

GENERAL REGISTER.

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| <p>Aug. 3 Mussoorie, the infant daughter of S. M. Boulder-son, Esq</p> <p>4 The wife of Rev. W. S. Mackay, aged 36 years</p> <p>— Allahabad, the son of W. Lambert, Esq., C. S., aged 1 year and 10 months</p> <p>— Agra, the infant son of Seijt. Major Lennon, Eur. Regt aged 4 years</p> <p>— Meerut, Capt. J. M. Heptinstall, 31st N. I.</p> <p>5 Miss R. H. Martinelly, aged 14 years</p> <p>— Jungpore, the infant son of Mr. E. E. Woodcock</p> <p>— Delhi, Sejt. J. Reed, aged 35 years</p> <p>6 The infant son of Mr. R. A. J. Rose, aged 7 months</p> <p>— Chandernagore, E. Coignard, Esq., aged 38 years</p> <p>— Dum-Dum, the infant son of Sejt. T. O'Connor, aged 10 months</p> <p>7 At Sea, Mr. C. L. Smartt, of the Pilot service.</p> <p>— Cawnpore, the infant son of Mr. J. Walker</p> <p>8 Monghyr, the wife of Conduc'or T. Martin, aged 31 years</p> <p>— Bhauelpore, Mr. C. D'Abbadie, aged 41 years</p> <p>9 Blouaharry Factory, Commercilly, Master H. C. Cozer, aged 11 years</p> <p>10 Saugor, the son of Sejt. Major W. A. Smith, 69th N. I., aged 17 months</p> <p>11 Kyook Phycro, the infant son of Lieut. J. Erskine, 40th N. I.</p> <p>12 The infant son of Mr. G. H. Stapleton, aged 7 days</p> <p>15 Bhanglepore, the infant daughter of Lieut. Newbolt, aged 17 days</p> <p>— Buxar, the daughter of Mr. J. Green, aged 15 months</p> <p>16 Monghyr, the eldest daughter of H. Clarke, Esq., aged 3 years</p> <p>17 Mr P Miller, of the ship <i>Bengal</i>, aged 19 years</p> <p>— Master A. Bell, aged 8 years</p> <p>— Dacca, Mr J P David aged 20 years</p> <p>18 Mr F Bowman, of the <i>Mary Ann Webb</i>, aged 28 years</p> | <p>Aug. 18 Allahabad, Mr G T Conolly, aged 20 years</p> <p>19 Meerut, Mr W Warburton.</p> <p>— Mussoorie, the daughter of Dr R Macleod, aged 5 years</p> <p>20 Dinapore, Mrs E Crealis, aged 18 years</p> <p>21 Miss E M Dochriell, aged 5 years</p> <p>— Fattchpore, the infant daughter of Mr Joshua Lowe, aged 2 years</p> <p>22 Hanour Factory, Jessore, Mr L T McCowan</p> <p>— Meerut, R. Blewitt, Esq</p> <p>— Chunar, Capt R Menzies, Invalid</p> <p>— The infant son of Mr John Paul, aged 17 days</p> <p>24 The infant son of Mr G D B Kirby</p> <p>— Cawnpore, the daughter of J L Turnbull, Esq., aged 1 year and 7 months</p> <p>25 The daughter of Mr C N Mayer, aged 1 year and 9 months</p> <p>— Mynpoorie, Lieut W Lyford, 3d N I</p> <p>26 Mr Reuben Harris, aged 18 years</p> <p>— The daughter of Mr P S Ham, aged 3 years</p> <p>— The infant daughter of Mr J Albert, aged 9 months</p> <p>— Mrs A DeSantos, aged 35 years</p> <p>27 The infant son of Mr A Aldwell, aged 5 months</p> <p>— Mrs H Bruce, aged 30 years</p> <p>— Mrs M A Addy, drowned in the <i>Windsor</i>, at Saugor</p> <p>28 R McClintock, Esq, aged 67 years</p> <p>— Allahabad, the infant son of Lieut Bush, 65th N I</p> <p>— The wife of Sejt Major Laws, Cal. Nat. Militia, aged 47 years</p> <p>30 The third daughter of Mr G D B Kirby, aged 18 months</p> <p>— Mrs A Grose, aged 44 years</p> <p>— Master W C Chapman, aged 9 years</p> <p>— Miss H Swiney, aged 8 years</p> <p>— Mr W Mackie, aged 24 years</p> <p>— Chandernagore, Mrs E Hartley, aged 67 years.</p> <p>(No date) London, Lieut Sewell, H M's 13th Foot</p> |
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ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

Bacon, S. J., *Captain, 1st Light Cavalry*

Barnfield, H., *of Allahabad*

Brooke, C. W., *Colonel, 14th Native Infantry*

Clarke, M., *formerly Captain, Madras Army*

Dashwood, T. J., *Civil Service*

Gregoric, Julia, *of Calcutta*

Howard, W. H., *Captain, European Regiment*

Jordan, Paul, *of Calcutta*

Lucy Bibee, *of Monghyr*

Marshall, Sir, *Dyoc., Lieutenant-General*

Page, G., *of Calcutta*

Rogers, W. H., *Assistant-Surgeon*

Venables, G. H., *Ensign, 20th Native Infantry*

Warburton, W., *of Meerut*

Worham, A., *Captain, Invalids*

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator, (with Will annexed.)

Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.

Mrs. A. M. Houghton, of Benares, Executrix.

Registrar, Supreme Court, Administrator, (with Will annexed.)

W. Fane, Executor, Carr, Tagore and Co., Agents.

Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator, (with Will annexed.)

Ditto ditto ditto.

Mrs. M. P. Jordan, the Widow, Executrix.

Mrs. E. C. Pennington, Executrix.

Colonel Dunlop, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Anquetil, Administrators, with Will annexed, as constituted Attorneys of the Executor in England.

R. C. Paton and J. Lamb, Executors.

Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator

Ditto ditto ditto.

A. Rogers, Executor.

Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 21, 1836

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. H. J. Chippindall, A. Grant, and J. H. Young, Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, to be respectively first, second and third Commissioners for investigating the Claims of the Creditors of the late Amcer Singh, Rajah of Tanjore.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, PORT WILLIAM, SEPT., 14

Mr. C. C. Hyde, Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, is permitted to be absent from his Office for a period of three months, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. R. Walker is appointed to act for Mr. C. C. Hyde, during his absence, the appointment to take effect from the date on which Mr. Hyde makes over charge of his Office.

Mr. W. P. Palmer to act for Mr. R. Walker as Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs and Jessore Agency.

Mr. Chas. Mackenzie to act for Mr. W. P. Palmer in charge of the Suikra Salt Golahs.

SEPTEMBER 21.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant Mr. J. O. Grant, a Civil Servant of the Bengal Presidency, employed under the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces, leave to proceed to Sea, and to be absent for three months, for the recovery of his health.

SEPTEMBER 28.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal is pleased to vest the Deputy Collector of Land Revenue of Amichy for the time being, with the powers of Deputy Opium Agent at that Station.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, THE 16TH AUGUST, 1836.

Mr. H. F. James to be Deputy Collector as well as Magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. W. J. H. Manry to be Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. C. T. Davidson to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong.

Mr. F. E. Read to be Ditto Ditto of Patna.

Mr. T. Sandys to be Ditto Ditto of Simhabad.

Mr. E. V. Irwin to be Ditto Ditto of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. W. Luke to be Ditto Ditto of Satna.

Mr. M. S. Ghanure to be Ditto Ditto of Jessore.

Mr. C. B. Quintin to be Ditto Ditto of Behar.

Mr. A. C. Biadwell to be Ditto Ditto of Sylhet.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The following Officer has obtained leave of absence from his Station:

Capt. T. Wilkinson, Agent to the Governor-General in the South Western Frontier, for fifteen days, for the purpose of closing the Presidency on duty.

SEPTEMBER 6.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. C. R. Martin to be Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly.

The Appointments of Messrs. A. Littleale and A. Turnbull as Assistants under the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit for the Divisions of Barleah and Dacca respectively, have been transposed, at the request of those Gentlemen.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. E. J. Harrington, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly, for two months, from the 2d instant, on medical certificate. Mr. E. A. Samuels will conduct the current duties of his Office until further orders, in addition to his own duties of Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly.

Mr. R. Macan, Additional Judge of Zillah Burdwan, for five days, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. T. Taylor, Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, for ten days on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22d July last.

Mr. T. C. Scott, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, for six months, for the purpose of proceeding to Sea, on medical certificate. Mr. E. E. H. Repton has been appointed to officiate in the above capacities during the absence of Mr. Scott.

The leave of absence for one week, granted to Mr. J. C. Brown, Civil and Session Judge of Behar, on the 26th July last, has been cancelled at his own request.

Mr. J. Lamb, Asst. Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Malda, for fourteen days, from the 16th instant, with authority to extend the same to a month, should circumstances render it necessary, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 6th July last.

SEPTEMBER 13.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. V. Trevor to Officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Moorsheadabad Division.

Mr. R. M. Skinner has been directed to perform the duties of Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector at Nuddeah, as a temporary arrangement.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. C. R. Martin, Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, for one month, from the 11th ultimo, to enable him to join his station.

Mr. W. Dampier, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Chittagong Division, from the 25th proximo till the first week of December next, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, retaining the charge of his office.

Mr. M. W. Carruthers, Deputy Collector of Mymensing, for seventeen days, in extension of the leave for one month granted to him by the Commissioners of the Division, to enable him to join his station.

Mr. A. Jackson, Sulder Amren in Dinagpore, for one month, for the purpose of visiting Rungpore, on private affairs, during the Dusseerah Vacation.

SEPTEMBER 15.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. A. Donnelly to Officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, in the room of Mr. Magcalfo, who is reported ill.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Mr. J. F. G. Cooke to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet in the room of Mr. C. R. Martin. Mr. Cooke will continue to Officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca until further orders.

Mr. H. B. Russell to be Magistrate and Collector of Nuddeah, but will continue to Officiate as Additional Judge of Nuddeah until further orders.

Mr. Asst. Surgeon J. M. Brander, M. D., to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Bhaugulpore, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Jones, M. D.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon R. B. Cumberland to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of the Southern Division of Cuttack, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon Brander.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. H. Williams, Civil and Session Judge of Cuttack, for six weeks, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st June last.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moughyr for three months, from the 1st proximo, to proceed to Sea, on medical certificate.

Mr. R. Torrens, Officiating Additional Judge of Chittagong, on private affairs, in addition to the time allowed him to join his station, until the 10th November next.

Mr. I. T. Mellis, Assistant to the Magistrate of Burdwan, for three months, on medical certificate.

SEPTEMBER 27.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. H. B. Brownlow to be Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, but will continue to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, until further orders.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. Charles Grant to be Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly.

Mr. G. T. Shakespear to be Commissioner in the Sunderbuns under Regulation IX of 1876.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. C. Garstin, Officiating Additional Judge of Jessore for one month, on private affairs, during the approaching Dusserah Vacation.

Mr. T. C. Scott, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, for six months, to proceed to Sea, on medical certificate, and an extension of leave in excess of that period, till the departure of the ship on which he may take his passage.

Mr. J. de Hozeta, Secretary to the Lottery Committee, for three months. Mr. M. A. Bignell will act in his room.

Mr. J. J. Jordan, Sudder Ameen and Moonisoff Backergunge during the period of the approaching Dusserah Vacation.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 14

The Reverend Edward White is appointed District Chaplain at Patna, but will continue to do duty as a Chaplain at Barrackpore, until further orders.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Reverend W. Sturrock, District Chaplain of Benares, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on private affairs, in addition to the time allowed him for joining his station.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, AGRA, THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1876.

Major J. Taylor, Assistant Commissary General at Meerut, to be Deputy Post Master at that Station, vice Captain Hepburn still deceased.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Alexander Reid re-appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station of Boolundshahr.

SEPTEMBER 14.

The services of Mr. Asst. Surg. Frederick Fleming, in medical charge of the Civil Station of Shreeganpore, are at his own request placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

AUGUST 27.

Mr. Asst. Surg. J. C. Vos to the medical charge of the Civil Station of Jounpore, vice R. J. Brassey.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, AGRA, 17TH SEPT.

Captain D. Carpenter, Superintendent with the ex-Royal of Coorg, has obtained leave of absence on private affairs for fifty days.

The Magistrate of Benares will have charge of the ex-Royal during Captain Carpenter's absence.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, AGRA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Blunt to be Collector of Government Customs at Agra.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 7TH JUNE, 1876.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to invest Colonel R. Robinson, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thugger, with the powers of Joint Magistrate in the several Districts comprised in the 1st or Meerut Division and in the Dhere Territory, as well as in those under the Political Agent at Umballah.

AUGUST 26.

The Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. B. Taylor to Officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Moradabad.

AUGUST 30.

The Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointment.

Mr. J. C. Wilson to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cawnpore.

SEPTEMBER 1.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence:

Mr. R. W. Barlow, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Ghazepore, for fifteen days, on medical certificate. Mr. Barlow has been deputed to make over charge of the current duties of his Office to an Assistant at the station.

Mr. J. Campier, Principal Sudder Ameen of Goruckpore, during the approaching Dusserah Vacation, and six weeks beyond that period, on his private affairs.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. Mosley Smith to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division.

Mr. Henry Cooper, Civil Surgeon at Bareilly, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st October next to 1st February 1877, on his private affairs.

SEPTEMBER 7.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to authorize Mr. W. DeH. South to exercise the powers of Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate of Boolundshahr.

Mr. T. C. Plowden, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 25th instant, on his private affairs.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Mr. J. Anberly, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, having returned to his station on the 31st ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 9th June last, is cancelled.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. J. R. W. Barlow, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Ghazepore, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, on medical certificate, in extension to the leave granted to him on the 1st instant.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. Todd to be Collector of Customs at Mizapore.

SEPTEMBER 15.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Batten to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Kumaon.

SEPT MEER 17

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to authorize Mr. C. W. Faxon to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Saharanpore, until further orders.

Mr. H. S. Bonderson, Officiating Commissioner of the 3d or Bareilly Division, has obtained leave of absence for seven days on his private affairs.

SEPTEMBER 19

Mr. R. W. Barlow, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Ghazepore, having obtained permission to quit his Officiating appointment at Ghazepore, and to proceed to Calcutta, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following arrangements in consequence.

Mr. E. P. Smith, to Officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Ghazepore.

Mr. F. Stainforth, to act as Magistrate and Collector of ditto

SEPTEMBER 20.

Mr. T. H. Sympton, Assistant in the District of North Moradabad, has obtained leave of absence to the 1st December next on his private affairs, in extension of the leave for one month, granted to him by the Officiating Commissioner of the 3d Division.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Mr. J. C. Grant, Officiating Collector of Banda, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate till the 1st December next, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner under date the 26th ultimo.

SEPTEMBER 27.

The Hon'ble the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Ghazepore.

Mr. A. Littledale, appointed temporarily as an Assistant to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Mr. C. M. Caldecott, Acting Magistrate of Cawnpore, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from 1st November next, on his private affairs; and Mr. J. C. Wilson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been appointed to Officiate as Magistrate of that District, until further orders.

Mr. H. J. F. Berkeley, Principal Sudder Ameen of Bareilly, has obtained leave of absence on his private affairs, during the ensuing Dusserah Vacation.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Mr. F. Thompson, Officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon of Saharanpore, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

PORT WILLIAM, 5TH SEPT., 1836.

No. 175 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Alteration of Rank:

26th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Thomas Harvey Hunter to be Lieut., vice Lieut. Robert Bloomer Lynch, deceased, with rank from the 7th May, 1835, vice Lieut. Malcolm Nicholson deceased.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

36th Regt. N. I.—Lt. R. Spencer, to rank from 19th Sept. 1831, vice Lieut. R. B. Lynch, deceased.—struck off from 23 years from the date of his departure from India, having died on his passage out.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe.

Capt. Alexander Hodges, of the 25th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. John Fulton, of the 55th Regt. N. I., on account of private affairs.

Capt. H. Dehade, Superintending Engineer Central Provinces, is permitted to visit Mussoorie and the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from the 1st Oct. 1836 to the 1st April 1837.

Capt. E. J. Smith, Executive Engineer of the 6th or Allahabad Division, is appointed to Officiate as Superintending Engineer Central Provinces, during the absence of Capt. Dehade, or until further orders.

Lieut. T. H. Sale, of Engineers on being relieved from Benares, is directed to enter on the duties of the Allahabad Division, vice Capt. Smith, on the responsibility of that Officer.

No. 176 of 1836.—Surgeon Edmund Tomkyns Harpur, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Capt. James Arden Cromwell, of Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st or Dam Dam Division of Public Works, is permitted to proceed to the Straits and China, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

Lieut. H. T. Tucker, of the 8th Regt. N. I., Officiating Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 23d ultimo, leave of absence from the 15th instant to the 3d December next, on medical certificate; and Lieut. F. G. Backhouse, of the 65th Regt. N. I., has been authorized to officiate for that officer during his absence.

Lieut. James Wells Robertson, Executive Engineer 14th or Saugor Division, is removed from the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. A. Knyvett, of the 64th Regt. N. I., who was relieved by Lieut. Robertson on the 29th February last, will resume the charge of the 14th or Saugor Division of Public Works, as a temporary arrangement.

PORT WILLIAM, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

No. 178 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

3d Regt. N. I.—Ensign John Turton to be Lieut., from the 25th August 1836, vice Lieut. William Laford deceased.

Capt. Hugh Robertson Murray, of the 73d Regt. N. I., Executive Officer of Public Works, Barrisul, has leave of absence for two months, from the 30th current, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope.

Assistant Surgeon John Lamb, attached to the civil station of Madras, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 6th instant, leave of absence for fourteen days, from the 16th instant, with authority to extend the same to a month, should circumstances render it necessary, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 5th July last.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Vos, M. D., has been appointed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, under date the 27th ultimo, to the medical charge of the civil station of Jaunpore, vice R. J. Brassery.

Quarter Master Sergeant John Clendenan, of the 24th Regt. N. I., is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his Stipend at Calcutta.

No. 180 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following temporary arrangement in the Department of Public Works:

Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, Executive Engineer of the 18th or Dacca Division, to take charge of the Barrisul Division during the absence of Capt. H. K. Murray, or until further orders.

PORT WILLIAM, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

No. 181 of 1836.—The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the Rank of Capt. by Brevet from the date expressed opposite to his name:

55th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. William Freeth, 12th September, 1836.

Capt. Edward Parry Gowan, of the Regt. of Artillery, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Lieut. William Matthew Smyth, of the Corps of Engineers, Executive Engineer 17th Division, has four months' leave of absence from the 1st November next, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Major William Churcher Oriel, of the 32d Regt. N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Assistant Apothecary J. W. Scott is appointed to Officiate in the Hon'ble the Commr's Dispensary, during the absence of Mr. J. Henty, or until further orders.

Sub Conductor T. Ablett attached to the 2d Division of Public Works, has leave of absence for three months, from the 18th ultimo, with the view of placing himself under the medical care of the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary at the Presidency.

Sergeant Thomas Ivers, of the European Invalids, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders, dated 5th February 1820 subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at the Presidency.

No. 184 of 1836.—Capt. William Pasmore, of the 19th Regt. N. I., lately Commanding a Detachment in Persia, is permitted to proceed thence to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

The permission granted by His Excellency the British Ambassador at the Court of Persia, to Assistant Surgeon S. G. Gindth, of the Bengal Establishment, to proceed thence to Europe on medical certificate, is confirmed by His Lordship in Council. Assistant Surgeon Gindth's Furlough is to have effect from the 12th April last.

Lieut. J. Glasford, Executive Engineer Kanamon Division of Public Works, has leave of absence to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st November 1836 to the 1st July 1837.

Lieut. James Mount, of the Corps of Engineers is appointed to act for Lieut. Glasford, during his absence, or until further orders, on the responsibility of that officer.

PORT WILLIAM, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

No. 185 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. Joseph Nesbitt to be Col. from the 30th May, 1836, vice Col. John Delamain, C. B., deceased.

Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. Richard Collyer Andree to be Col. from the 6th June 1836, vice Col. John Simpson, deceased.

Major Robert Chalmers to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. Joseph Nesbitt, promoted, with rank from the 20th June, 1836, vice Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. Richard Collyer Andree, promoted.

Major Samuel Watson to be Lieutenant Col. vice Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. Richard Collyer Andree, promoted, with rank from the 1st July, 1836, vice Lieut. Col. Henry Tipper Smith, invalided.

24th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Ferris Charles Robb to be Major, Lieut. and Bt. Capt. Richard Edmond Buttley to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign James Grant to be Lieut., from the 20th June, 1836, in succession to Major Robert Chalmers, promoted.

GENERAL REGISTER.

22d Regt. N. I.—Capt. Charles Coventry to be Major; Lieut. William Mitchell to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign Wm. Westcott Davidson to be Lieut., from the 19th September, 1836, in succession to Major William Churcher Oriel, transferred to the invalid establishment.

55th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Thomas Dickenson to be Major, Lieut. and Bt. Capt. Anthony Highmore Jelliffe to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign John Butler to be Lieut. from the 14th July, 1836, in succession to Major Samuel Watson, promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

68th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. G. B. Bell, Major J. Young, and Capt. S. G. Grove, and Lieut. J. T. Harwood, (dismissed by the sentence of a General Court Martial,) to rank from 26th May 1836, vice Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. Joseph Nesbitt promoted.

No. 196 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Infantry.—Major Joseph Orchard to be Lieut. Col. from the 17th September, 1836, vice Lieut. Col. John Hunter deceased.

Right Wing European Regt.—Capt. Henry Peter Carleton to be Major, Lieut. Thomas Box, to be Capt. of a Company and Ensign Henry Terrick Combe to be Lieut. from the 17th September, 1836, in succession to Major Joseph Orchard, promoted.

Lieut. Gerard Edward van Heythuyssen, of the 24th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 3d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. K. Christopher, of the 2d Regt. L. C. to proceed to Moozuffernuggur and perform the civil medical duties of that station during the absence on leave of Dr. Buchanan, is confirmed by His Lordship in Council as a temporary arrangement.

Conductor John Tresham, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the invalid pension establishment.

The following appointments have been made in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 24th instant:

Assistant Surgeon I. M. Brander, M. D. to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Bangalore, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Innes, M. D. who is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Cumberland to perform the medical duties of the civil station of the Southern Division of Cuttack, vice Doctor Brander.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th August, 1836.

Capt. W. Garden, Assistant Quarter Master General, will continue attached to the Quarter Master General's office at the Presidency until the 15th of October next, when he will proceed to join the head quarters at Allahabad, as already directed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th August.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

Engineers.—Supernumerary 2d Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt to be Adjutant, vice Highly.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. Mackintosh to be Adjutant, vice Van Heythuyssen, who is permitted to resign the situation.

Sergt. John Prussia is removed from the foundry at Cassiapore, and appointed to the gun-power agency at Ishapore, in the room of Gagner Castle, who is remained to his regiment, and directed to join the head quarters of the Artillery at Dum-Dum.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

50th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Gordon from 1st September to 15th November, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

5th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) and Interpreter and Quarter Master C. H. Naylor, from 1st November to 15th December, to visit Agra, on private affairs.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. E. Van Heythuyssen, from 20th August to 20th October, to visit the Presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th August.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. F. A. Close, of the 55th Regt. N. I. in General orders of the 2d instant, is cancelled at his own request.

Capt. Joseph Graham, of the 50th Regt. N. I. is appointed 2d in command to the Bangurh light infantry battalion, and Lieut. Samuel Richard Tickell, of the 31st N. I. is directed to do duty with the same corps.

73d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) and Interpreter and Quarter Master R. McNair, from 17th August to 16th September, to remain in Calcutta, on medical certificate.

14th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. W. Morgan, from 1st October to 1st February 1837, to visit Sultanpore, Oude, and the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe.

14th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. H. W. Mayor, from 15th November to 15th March 1837, to visit the Presidency and apply for furlough to Europe.

31st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. S. R. Tickell, from 31st August to 1st October, in extension to enable him to rejoin.

Arracan local battalion.—Lieut. F. V. McGrath (69d native infantry) acting adjutant, from 31st July to 31st August, to visit Khyouk phoo on medical certificate.

27th Regt. N. I.—Surgeon G. Harding, from 1st November to 1st February 1837, in extension, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Col. V. Raper's regimental order of the 4th instant, appointing Ensign R. Robertson to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 79th regiment native infantry, vice Lieutenant Jeffreys, proceeding on furlough, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

69th Regt. N. I.—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Watson, (in medical charge of the troops at Hussingbad) from 1st August to 1st December, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to resign the service.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d September.

Capt. C. Andrew, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in Government General Orders, No. 171, of the 29th ultimo, is posted to the Meerut division of the army, and directed to join.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th September.

Capt. J. Graham, of the 50th Regt. N. I., is permitted to resign the appointment of 2d in command of the Bangurh light infantry battalion, to which he was nominated in General Orders of the 30th ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. R. Blackall, from 30th Sept. to 5th Oct., in extension, on urgent private affairs.

50th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Joseph Graham, from 25th Sept. to 31st Oct. in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th September.

No. 102p—His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Regiments Serving in India:

4th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Robert Dennismoun Campbell, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice Vernon who exchanges, 29th April 1836.

13th Light Dragoons.—Capt. George Weston, from the 16th Foot, to be Capt. vice Mangan, who exchanges 30th April 1836.

2d Foot.—Henry Charles Adolphus Clarke, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nugent appointed to the 59th Foot, 22d April 1836.

9th Foot.—Lieut. William Deane, from the 36th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Glasco, who exchanges, 2d Dec. 1836.

17th Foot.—Lieut. Roger Duke, from the half pay unattached, to be Lieut. vice Phillips appointed to the 39th Foot 22d April 1836.—Ensign Savage Hail Corry to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Duke, who retires 10th April 1836.—Thomas Ormsby Rutledge, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Diamond, who retires, 29th April 1836.—Jackson Villiers Tutbill, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Corry, 30th April 1836.

39th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Clarence Seaman to be Capt. without purchase, vice Bornough deceased, 22d April 1836.—Lieut. Samuel Phillips, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Seaman, 22d April 1836.

41st Foot.—Marmaduke Langdale, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Napier, who retires, 22d April 1836.

GENERAL REGISTER.

4th Foot.—Lieut. C. K. Macan, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Rikey, who exchanges, 22d April 1836.

63d Foot.—Staff Asst Surg George Carr to be Asst. Surg, vice Knox appointed to the Staff, 22d April 1836.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian names of Ensign Rakes of the 20th Regt. of Foot, are Frederick Thornton.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotion by Brevet, in the East Indies only.

9th Foot.—Lieut. Francis Battine to be Capt.—2d Nov 1830.

Asst. Surg. Pine, 26th Regt., doing duty with H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, will join the Corps to which he belongs without delay.

The division order by Major General the Honorable John Ramsay, under date the 14th ultimo, directing Capt. J. S. H. Weston to act as Dep. Asst. Adjt. G. n. l. of the Meerut division, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The station order by Major S. W. Ison, Commanding at Chittagong, under date the 14th of July last, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. O'Dwyer to afford medical aid to the 55th Regt. N. I. during the absence of Surgeon E. T. Harpur, on sick certificate, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removal and postings:

Col. F. Becher, from the 7th to the 4th Regt. L. C.

Col. T. Shubrick (new promotion) to the 7th Regt. L. C.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Benson (new promotion) to the 7th Regt. L. C.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals in the medical department:

Surg. Alexander Scott, (on furlough) from the 31st to the 67th Regt. N. I.

Surg. James Johnstone, M. D., from the latter to the former corps.

Asst. Surg. H. M. Tweddell, from the 31st to the 67th Regt. N. I.

Asst. Surg. B. Wilson, (on furlough, from the latter to the former corps.

Dr. Johnstone will continue in medical charge of the 67th Regt. N. I., until relieved by Mr. Tweddell.

Lieut. L. P. D. Eld, of the 9th Regt. N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the college of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Conductor J. Perrin is removed from the Allahabad magazine, and posted to the Arsenal of Fort William.

Drummer James Harris is transferred from the 9th to the 63d Regt. N. I., and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. H. O'Donel, from 15th Oct to 15th Jan. 1837, to visit Futehgarh, on private affairs.

32d Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. G. James, from 32d July to 1st Oct. to remain at Rangoon.

15th Regt. N. I.—Surg. D. Campbell, from 31st August to 2nd Feb. 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

4th Comp. 5th Batt. Arty.—2d Lieut. D. Reid, from 15th August to 15th Nov. to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

3rd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. G. F. J. Younghusband, from 10th Oct. to 10th April 1837, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th September.

Ensign H. L. Bird is removed from the 6th to the 48th N. I. and directed to join.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following postings of officers, who will join their respective corps accordingly:

Ensigns C. H. D. Sprent to the 72d N. I.; J. E. Castrell to the 13th; C. D'O. Atkinson to the 4th; P. G. Roberts to the 71st; J. O. Cantrell to the 18th; W. O. Harde to the 32d; W. L. Mackeson to the 19th; F. F. C. Hayes to the 62d; J. Gordon to the 50th; H. C. Roberts to the 3rd; J. M. Hall to the 3d; W. T. Wilson to the 51d; H. Young to the 27th; T. Watson to the 23d; G. W. S. Hicks to the 2nd; R. Patton to the 17th; G. N. Oakes to the 4th; G. P. G. G. to the 6th; J. B. Happer to the 35th; T. C. Blair to the 26th; J. S. Baskin to the 6th; H. K. Denney to the 26th; P. H. B. to the 72d; G. E. J. Law to the 72d; G. E. Nielson to the 67th; C. H. Wootton to the 63d; C. T. Cartwright to the 15th; F. J. Thompson to the 7d; T. Lutter to the 18th; W. K. F. to the 6th; K. Ferrie to the 35th; W. Lowther to the 4th; J. N. Thomas to the 49th; G. Ryley to the 71st; T. H. Drake to the 71st; S. Richards to the 69th; A. W. Pollock to the 74th; G. T. W. Roswell to the 29th; H. N. Rakes to the 16th; and J. J. Mackay to the 32d.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Berhampore, 19th September.

The leave of absence granted to Major G. W. Moseley, of the 38th Regt. N. I., in G. O. of the 2d July last, is cancelled at his own request.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. C. F. Urquhart, of the 5th Regt. N. I., in G. O. of the 14th of July last, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) and Interpreter and Quarter Master R. G. G. to the 29th Sept. to 12th April 1837, to visit Simla and the Punjab, on urgent private affairs.

12th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Colonel B. S. Moore, from 25th Sept. to 25th Jan. 1837, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

14th Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. K. M. Mundy from 24th August to 25th Nov., to visit Mysore, on medical certificate.

52d Regt. N. I.—Cap. P. Auberjonois, from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- Sept 2 Ship *Forth*, J. H. Landers, from China 20th June, Singapore 27th July, Malacca 8th, and Padang 18th August.
- American Ship *Fortitude*, J. Spalding, from Boston 21st May.
- 3 Bark *Integrity*, J. Pearson, from Van Diemen's Land 3d May, Batavia 27th July, Madras 20th and Ennore 26th August.
- Brig *Sir Archibald Campbell*, C. Robertson, from Penang 9th August.
- American Ship *Star*, H. S. Brown, from Philadelphia 1st May, and Madras 27th August.
- 6 Bark *Bahamian*, M. Tizard, from Liverpool 19th April, Rio de Janeiro 25th June, and Mauritius 8th August.
- Brig *Sir Charles McCarthy*, John Walker, from Mauritius 6th August.

- Sept. 6 French Ship *Lydie*, Rozier, from Bourbon 21st July, and Mauritius 2d August.
- French Bark *Robert le Diable*, Laporte, from Bourbon 19th July, Mauritius (no date) and Pondicherry 27th August.
- French Bark *Le Col*, C. Barthez, from Bourbon 30th July, Pondicherry (no date) and Madras 30th August.
- French Bark *Nathalie*, Landreau, from Mauritius 9th August.
- French Bark *Robert Surcouf*, E. Moucet from St. Malo 7th May, and Mauritius 9th August.
- 7 Ship *Wanderer*, Wm. Cobb, from Liverpool 8th March, Rio de Janeiro 20th June, and Mauritius 11th August.
- Bark *Augustus*, Carr, from Mauritius 14th August.
- 8 Bark *Navarino*, C. Souhly, from Mauritius 10th August and Madras 2d September.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- Sept. 8 Bark *Ann*, D. McAlpin, from Bombay 15th August.
 — Brig *Jessy*, J. Auld, from Penang 9th August.
 — Brig *Olivia*, Wm Ronpie, from the Cape of Good Hope 19th June, Mauritius 1st August, and Madras 2d September
 9 French Bark *Parquebat de Rio*, G. Coenillier, from Bourbon 1th August.
 10 Ship *Ajax*, J. Bruton, from Bristol 26th April, and Mauritius 11th August.
 — Ship *Kiskadee*, A. Russel, from Liverpool 17th April, and Bombay 22d August.
 — Ship *Fuzelerriim*, Nacoda, from Jeddah 13d May, Bombay 3d and Alleppe 21th August
 13 American Brig *Cornelia*, J. Beaud, from Baltimore 7th May.
 14 Bark *Margaret Wilkie*, N. Smith, from London 2d April, Cape of Good Hope 23d July, and Madras 6th September
 15 Brig *Hamido*, K. Daviot, from Colombo 28th August, Trincomalee 2d, and Bimlipatam 9th September,
 — Bark *Aggarvis*, Solomon, from Mascat 15th August.
 16 Schooner *John Hepburn*, B. Robertson, from Rangoon 1th September.
 18 Bark *Belzoni*, J. Salmon, from Mauritius 21st August
 19 French Ship *Belle Poite*, L. Gizeoudour, from Bordeaux 2d June.
 22 Bark *Clarissa*, G. F. Andree, from Madras 12th Sept
 23 Ship *John Blyth*, H. Blyth, from London 1st May, Madras 10th, and Gasulipatam 16th September.
 24 American Ship *Jessie*, S. Kennedy, from Boston 9th June.
 25 Ship *Alice*, J. Beverley, from Liverpool 1st June.
 — Bark *Lawrence*, H. Gill, from Liverpool 7th May.
 — Bark *Elephanta*, J. Buchanan, from Greenock 2th May.
 26 Ship *Cordelia*, G. Greighton, from Liverpool 11th May
 27 Ship *Fatima*, George Fethers, from Liverpool 9th June.
 — Schooner *Lousia*, J. W. Snowball, from Rangoon 8th September.
 29 Ship *Sir Charles Malcolm*, J. Lyon, from Bombay 4th September.
 — Arab Ship *Hajee Rokoman*, Hajee Abraham, from Bussora 28th June, and Bombay 8th September.
 30 Ship *Mermaid*, P. M. Stavers, from China 21st July, and Singapore 7th September.
 — Bark *Bright Planet*, J. W. Tingate, from Penang 25th August.
 — Bark *Arob*, J. S. Sparks, from the Downs 13th June, and Madeira 1st July.
 — Arab Ship *Shaw Ishaw*, Nacoda, from Mocha 17th August.

DEPARTURES.

- Sept. 1 Bark *Crown*, H. Pousonby, for Liverpool.
 — Bark *Forfield*, J. Sly, for Bombay.
 3 Bark *Cowajee Family*, R. Wallace, for China.
 — Ship *Lord Auckland*, J. Willie, for China.
 — Ship *Mandarin*, R. Donal, for Greenock.
 — Ship *Sulimany*, A. J. Macpherson, for China.
 — Ship *Motichund Amurkand*, H. White, for Bombay.
 — French Brig *Castor*, B. Michel, for Bourbon.
 4 Ship *Bombay Castle*, R. Wemyss, for Singapore and China.

- Sept. 4 Bark *Skimmer*, J. D. Shreeve, for Bombay.
 8 Schooner *Hellas*, A. Scanlan, for Singapore and China.
 12 Ship *Shepherdess*, R. Glasgow, for Mauritius.
 15 Bark *Della Merchant*, H. M. Potter, for Moumeia and Rangoon.
 — French Ship *Joseph et Victor*, Le Cour, for Bourbon.
 16 American Ship *Mary and Susan*, F. Parrott, for Boston.
 — Bark *Gunga*, H. Youngsband, for Liverpool.
 17 Bark *Margaret*, W. C. Spain, for Rangoon and Moumeia.
 — Bark *British Monarch*, W. Purvis, for Mauritius.
 — Bark *Princep*, W. D. Meyer, for Bombay.
 18 Bark *Sir John Rae Reid*, E. Wooden, for Mauritius.
 — Schooner *Syed Khan*, J. L. Cullie, for China.
 19 French Brig *Tropicque*, R. Roy, for Marcellis.
 22 Ship *Lord W. Benck*, H. Hutchinson, for China.
 — Bark *Haidie*, W. D. Messiter, for Bombay.
 23 Bark *Bahoo*, G. B. Brock, for London.
 26 Bark *Henry*, H. J. Bunney, for the Mauritius.
 27 Ship *Tigris*, J. Fetherington, for China.
 31 Ship *Argyle*, A. McDonald, for London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Forth from China.—Mr. C. Varally. *From Singapore*.—Lieut. D. T. Grant, H. M. 44th Regt.; Mr. C. Lancaster, schoolmaster; Mr. C. R. Lockartsen, and Mr. V. Castello

Per Integrity from Sydney.—Captain Brown and crew of the Ship *Psyche*.

Per Sir Archibald Campbell.—Master Lindsay Bell.

Per Star.—Mr. Wm Ramage, and Mr. Thomas Ryan, Super-cargo.

Per Augustus, from London.—Miss Carr. *From Mauritius*.—Madam Canon, and 3 Miss Talman.

Per John Hepburn, from Rangoon.—Rev Howard Malcolm, Secretary; Mr. A. M. Arratoon and Baptist, Physician and Missionary.

Per Elephanta.—Messrs James Lachman and John Brown.

Per Lousia.—Messrs James Dorret and John Frederique.

Per Sir Charles Malcolm.—Mr. Tozer, and Miss Connor.

Per Bark Arab.—Miss Holson; Miss Bourke; Miss Smart, Ensign T. Bourke, H. M. 30th Regt.; C. Taylor, Esq.; R. B. Finlayson, Esq.; and Mr. J. Tilby, Pilot Service.

Per Bright Planet.—Mrs. Scott and child; and Capt. Scott, Master.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Asia.—Miss W. Jackson and 4 children; Mr. McCulloch; Capt. McNair, and Captain Cromlin

Per Strath Eden, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Blake and 3 children; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and 4 children; Captain Taylor, late of the *Windsor*; J. Finlay, Esq.; Lieut. White, and Mr. Gignor.

Per H. C. Steamer Ganges, W. Warden, for Khyouk Phoo; —Sir Edward Iynn, Knt.; the Hon. J. Cameron; Mrs. Holroyd and child, and T. Holroyd, Esq.

Per Ship Alexander, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Fulton and 3 children; Mrs. Colonel F. H. Taylor; Miss Taylor; Captain Hodges; Lieut. Fulton; and Master Taylor.

Per Tigris, for Singapore.—J. C. Grant, Esq., Civil Service; and—Harworth, Esq.

Per Argyle, for London.—Mrs. Duff and 3 children; Lieut. Boscowen; and—Thompson, Esq., Indigo Planter.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 1 Howrah, W. Younghusband, Esq., to Miss L. C. Thomas.
- 2 Serampore, Rev. J. Roe, to Miss E. Hoag.
- 5 Lieut. C. J. H. Perrean, 58th N. I. to Miss J. A. Robinson.
- Mr. J. Ashford, to Miss Mary Ann.
- 13 Capt. J. Graham, 50th N. I. to Miss L. Blackall.
- Agra, Mr. G. Gibbon, to Mrs. A. Freamo.
- 14 Mr. C. R. Smith, to Miss J. Hammond.
- 15 J. Maxton Esq., to Miss C. E. Vos.
- Cawnpore, Mr. C. Peraden, to Miss E. Raynor.
- Mhow, Lieut. J. H. Campbell, Arty. to Miss A. H. Stedman.
- 20 Rev. W. Sturrock, to Miss M. Fernie.
- Nudjafur, near Cawnpore, T. Sutherland, Esq., to Miss M. R. C. Augier.
- 22 Mr. H. S. Hume, to Miss E. H. Patton.
- 24 Mr. M. K. ya, to Miss C. Valls.
- (No date) Mr. R. H. Baker, to Miss M. A. Brown.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 23 Almorah, the lady of Capt. C. A. Abbott, Arty. of a daughter.
- 26 Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Jones, 61st N. I. of a daughter.
- 28 Saugor, the lady of Dr. Foley, 2d L. H. of a son.
- 29 Patna, the lady of E. H. C. Mc Ickton, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.
- Sept. 1 The lady of R. Swinhoe Esq. of a son.
- Deegah, the lady of F. C. Curdeu, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.
- Hyderabad, the lady of Major J. A. Moore, of a son.
- 2 Mrs. R. Lough, of a daughter.
- Cuttack, the lady of E. Repton, Esq., C. S. of a son.
- Delhi, the wife of Conductor P. Irwin, of a daughter.
- 3 Serampore, the wife of Rev. J. Leechman, of a son.
- Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N. I. of a daughter.
- Mrs. John Brown, of a daughter.
- 4 Barrackpore, the wife of Qr. Mr. Serjt. Tilbury, 41st N. I. of a son.
- The wife of Mr. J. F. Dover, of a son.
- 5 Bogwanjolah, Mrs. C. Rose, of a daughter.
- Futtighur, the lady of Lieut P. J. Chene, 34th N. I. of a daughter.
- 6 Mrs. J. W. Peterson, of a daughter.
- Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. H. Gordon, of a daughter.
- 6 Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Capt. Barber, 8th L. C. of a daughter.
- 7 Futtighur, the lady of Capt. J. T. Boileau, of a son.
- 8 Chittagong, the lady of A. S. Armand, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.
- Delhi, the lady of Capt. G. Burney, 38th N. I. of a son.
- 9 Serampore, the lady of W. Baker, Esq., of a son.
- Mrs. J. Carvan, of a daughter.
- Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. S. W. G. Bristow, 71st N. I. of a daughter.
- Monghyr, Mrs. C. D'Oyly, of a daughter.

- Sept. 9 Saugor, the lady of Lieut. C. Prior, 64th N. I. of a son.
- 10 Mrs. H. Jones, of a son.
- Simlah, the lady of Asst. Surgn. R. Laughton, of a son.
- 11 Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. E. Watson, of a daughter.
- Mrs. A. Fleming, of a daughter.
- Dimpore, Mrs. R. R. Campbell, of a daughter.
- Cawnpore, the lady of Dr. J. Campbell, of a daughter.
- 12 Mrs. R. S. Stockland, of a daughter.
- 13 Mrs. Z. Garrett, of a son.
- Mrs. W. K. Ord, of a son.
- 14 Mrs. H. G. Statham, of a son.
- Kidderpore, Mrs. J. R. Anken, of a son.
- Serhpore, Lucknow, Mrs. L. Deshpande, of a son.
- 15 The lady of Capt. Cubitt, of a son.
- Cuttack, the lady of C. L. Bubington, Esq., of a daughter.
- 17 The lady of E. Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.
- Mrs. J. B. Plumb, of a son.
- Near Saugor, Mrs. T. E. Mullins, of a daughter.
- Serampore, Mrs. D. P. Dacosta, of a son.
- 18 Chinsurah, the lady of M. T. Stephens, Esq., of twin daughters.
- The wife of Conductor J. Ives, of a son.
- 20 The lady of R. H. Conkrell, Esq., of a daughter.
- Mrs. W. Reed, of a daughter.
- Fuhettipore, the lady of H. Armstrong, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.
- 21 Allipore, Lady Morkin of a son.
- 22 Garden Reach, the lady of J. Franks, Esq., of a son.
- 24 Mrs. F. M. Bouchez, of a son.
- Midnapore, the lady of Major Ramsay, 24th N. I., of a son.
- 25 Mrs. R. Desholls, of a son.
- The lady of E. W. Brightman, Esq., of a daughter.
- The wife of Sub-conductor Connor, of a son.
- Balone, the lady of Asst. Surgeon R. Laughton, of a son.
- Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. DeBudo, Engrs. of a daughter.
- 26 Tinsot, the lady of W. H. Sterndale, Esq., of a daughter.
- 27 The wife of Apothec. J. Pitts, of a son.
- 29 The lady of A. Littledale, Esq., of a daughter.
- Seebpore, Mrs. J. Ginny, of a son.
- Balgool, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Chowne, 66th N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- July 21 Banda, the wife of Capt. D. Simpson, 20th N. I.
- Aug. 1 Mhow, Serjt. E. Sydney, Arty.
- 2 Mhow, the infant daughter of Serjt. Sydney, aged 6 months.
- 7 Near Bhaugulpore, Rev. T. Richardt.
- 27 Cawnpore, the daughter of Capt. Alexander, 5th L. C., aged 13 months.
- 31 Meerut, Capt. Arnold, 11th L. D.
- Dinapore, the infant son of Mr. R. Maddock, aged 11 days.

GENERAL REGISTER.

(No date) At Sea, on board the <i>Hibernia</i> , T. J. C. Plowden, Esq. C. S.		Sept. 14	Mr. Gentiloom Arlet, aged 36 years.
Sept 1	Mrs. E. Kirby, wife of Mr. G. D. B. Kirby, aged 21 years.	15	Mr. W. C. Edmond, aged 73 years.
—	Mr. J. Toussaint, aged 21 years.	16	Mr. P. G. Sinclair, Branch Pilot, aged 54 years.
—	Suheswan, Mrs. M. A. Pushong, aged 22 years.	17	Mr. C. G. A. Derozio, aged 22 years.
4	Sumlah, Ensign J. H. Garrett, 30th N. I.	18	Miss A. Blenkin, aged 24 years.
5	The infant daughter of Mr. R. Lawler, aged 3 days.	—	The wife of Mr. Z. Garrett, aged 21 years.
—	Mussoorie, the infant daughter of Capt. DeBude, Engineers.	—	Mrs. A. Green, aged 49 years.
8	Mr. John Brown, aged 35 years.	—	Allahabad, the wife of Capt. J. Bedford.
7	Saugor, the lady of Dr. Foley, 2d L. H.	19	Mr. E. W. R. Haviland, aged 18 months.
—	Banda, Lieut. Col. J. Hunter, 29th N. I.	—	Peeprah, Tirhoot, the infant son of J. W. Yule, Esq.
9	The daughter of Ensign C. G. Cornish, 10th N. I.	20	Mrs. E. Heron, aged 46 years.
—	Cawnpore, Mrs. Joyce.	—	The infant son of Mr. Z. Garrett, aged 8 days.
10	Mrs. M. V. Murphy, aged 67 years.	—	Sultanpore, Oude, Ensign J. J. M. Morgan, 63d N. I. aged 27 years.
—	Akyab, the daughter of Capt. Dickenson, aged 3 years.	21	The infant daughter of Mr. W. Reed.
11	Chhaurah, the infant son of Mr. P. Cocker, aged 8 months.	—	On the river, the wife of Mr. J. Nash, aged 37 years.
12	Mr. H. Small, of the <i>Orient</i> , aged 50 years.	22	Agra, Mr. C. Levade.
—	Allahabad, the infant son of Mr. E. G. Fraser, aged 9 months.	23	Mr. D. Tate, aged 40 years.
13	The eldest daughter of John Bell, Esq., aged 12 years.	—	Mrs. H. Jones, aged 16 years.
—	Huzareebaug, Qr. Mr. Serjt. C. Kelly, H. M's. 40th Foot.	—	The infant daughter of Mr. L. Mendes, aged 2 months.
		—	Mr. W. Norton, of the ship <i>Windsor</i> .
		—	Mr. A. Gregory, aged 42 years.
		24	The wife of Mr. F. Huid, aged 39 years.
		—	Mr. J. W. Evans, aged 20 years.
		25	Ishapore, Cond. A. Reid, aged 33 years.
		—	Mr. C. H. Moffat, aged 21 years.
		26	Mr. H. Festing, aged 20 years.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF	EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.
Pinks, T., <i>Gunner of Artillery</i>	Captain T. Hickman, Executor
Laidlaw, J., <i>of Kemavon</i>	Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
Lyall, J. N., <i>of Calcutta</i>	E. Whyte, Executor.
Malcolm, Sir John, G. C. B., <i>of Great Britain</i>	Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
Plowden, T. J. C., <i>Civil Service</i>	H. M. Parker, and Dwarkanauth Tagore, Executors. Carr, Tagore and Co., Agents.
Reichardt, T., <i>Reverend of Calcutta</i>	Mrs. R. E. Reichardt, G. H. Hattmann and W. Thompson, Executrix and Executors.
Robeson, John, <i>of Calcutta</i>	Lieutenant C. J. H. Perreau, Administrator, (with W. H. annexed.)
Sanderson, T., <i>Revenue Survey Department</i>	Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
Sinclair, P. G., <i>Branch Pilot</i>	Mrs. E. Sinclair, the Widow, and J. C. O'Connell, Executrix and Executor.
Spencer, T. K., <i>Surgeon</i>	Registrar Supreme Court, Administrator.
Scmboochunder Mookerjee, <i>of Calcutta</i>	Juggutbunder Mookerjee, and three other, Executors.

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, OCT. 10, 1836.

Mr. William Giffen has been permitted to resign the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service from the 1st of August last, and to retire upon an Annuity under the rules of the Civil Annuity Fund Institution.

Mr. A. C. Heyland, of the Civil Service, reported his arrival in Calcutta, on return from England, on the 12th instant.

Mr. H. Torrens, Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector at Meerut, (then recently placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government on the 25th Feb. 1835), has obtained leave of absence to remain at the Presidency for three months, from the 16th current.

OCTOBER 26.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to attach to the Bengal Presidency, Mr. R. P. Harcourt, Writer, qualified for the Public Service.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, Post Master General, left Calcutta on the 20th instant, under the leave granted to him by Orders dated 17th instant. Mr. E. I. Harrington received charge of the General Post Office from G. J. Siddons on the same day.

Mr. R. P. Harcourt, Writer, is qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, OCT. 10.

Esau H. C. Jackson, of the 45th Regt. Bengal N. I. and of the Nizam's Service, has obtained leave of absence from the 17th Feb. to the 17th June last, to enable him to join his Appointment at Hyderabad.

OCTOBER 17.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to grant to Capt. W. H. Steadman, General Superintendent of the Operations for the suppression of Thuggee, an extension of his leave of absence from the 1st of Dec. next to the 1st of Dec. 1837.

OCTOBER 31.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to grant to Captain F. Robinson, Assist. to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st of Oct. 1837, to proceed to St. Paul, for the benefit of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 14th OCTOBER.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. J. P. Grant, Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments, an extension of leave of absence for twenty-three days, beyond the period specified in the Orders of the 2d May 1836.

Mr. J. P. Grant, Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments, has reported his return to the Presidency, and assumed charge of his Office on the 7th instant.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 11, 1836.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal was pleased on the 27th ult. to appoint 2d Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, of the Bengal Artillery, to Superintend the building of the Palace at Moushedabad, under the direction of Col. D. Macleod.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 5.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe having exceeded the period within which, under the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in the Native Languages, has been ordered to return to England.

OCTOBER 12.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, Post Master General, is permitted to be absent from his Office for a period of one month, for the purpose of proceeding to the Sand Heads.

Mr. B. J. Harrington is appointed to act for Mr. G. J. Siddons during his absence—the appointment to take effect from the date on which Mr. Siddons makes over charge of his Office.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to Mr. G. Gough, leave of absence for two months, in excess of the usual period allowed to join the station to which he stands appointed.

The following Gentlemen appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Civil Service of this Presidency, reported their arrival:

Mr. Hervey Harris Greathead, on the 8th instant.

Mr. Charles Theodore Le-Cas, on the 6th instant.

Mr. Edward Thomas Colvin, on the 9th instant.

Mr. F. Campbell, Superintendent of Salt Chokies at Midnapore, under Act IX. of 1835, reported his return to the Presidency on the 6th instant, and has obtained further leave of absence to the 15th current in extension of that authorized on the 24th August last, to enable him to join his station.

OCTOBER 10.

Mr. Mungo Farlie Muir reported his arrival at Kedgees on the 17th, and at Calcutta on the 16th instant, as a Writer on this Establishment.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 5.

Mr. A. Smelt in charge of Commercial Concerns at Berhampore has obtained leave of absence for a period of one month, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1st OCTOBER, 1836.

Mr. C. J. H. Graham has been authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Central Division of Cuttack.

OCTOBER 4.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations.

Mr. J. B. Elliot, Special Commissioner of Patna, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. W. Macrae, Civil and Session Judge of Dacca, for four months from the 20th ultimo, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th March, 1835.

Mr. R. Bulow, Civil and Session Judge of Rajshahy, from the 21th ultimo, and during the period of the approaching Dusserrah Vacation.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Officiating Additional Judge of Nuddah, for three weeks, during the approaching Dusserrah Vacation, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. E. Deedes, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. J. Dobson, Magistrate and Collector of Bhanganpore, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.—Mr. C. Steer and Officiate for Mr. Munba, during his absence.

Mr. D. P. Decosta, Second Principal Sudder Ameen in Sarnu, during the approaching Dusserrah Vacation, on private affairs.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments.

Mr. H. T. Raikes to be Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, vice Mr. B. Broadwood, whose Appointment has been cancelled on account of his inability, from ill health, to join the station. Mr. M. Dixon to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahy, in the room of Mr. Raikes, until further orders.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. W. Wilkinson, Magistrate, Collector and Salt Agent of the Southern Division of Cuttack, for two months, from the date on which he may make over charge of his Office, with a view to taking his furlough to England.

Mr. H. B. Bulow, late Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, for two months, to proceed to the Sand Heads on medical certificate.

Mr. J. Knott, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1834, in Zillah Backergunge, during the period the Civil Court are closed for the Dusserrah Vacation.

OCTOBER 12.

Mr. C. W. Smith, Junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, for fifteen days, to commence from the date of departure of the Asserghur Pilot Vessel.

OCTOBER 13.

Mr. N. J. Hilhed, a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate.

OCTOBER 18.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. A. C. Heyland to Officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahy.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations :

Mr. C. Phillips, Civil and Session Judge of Jessore, for two months, on med. cert., on delivering over charge to Mr. C. Garstin, the Officiating Additional Judge, who has been authorized to Officiate for him until further orders.

Mr. H. Nisbet, Officiating Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Bhagulpore Division, for one month, to proceed to the Presidency on med. cert., on being relieved from the charge of his present Office.

Mr. F. Cardew, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bogra, to remain at the Presidency, for one month, in addition to the period allowed to join his station, on private affairs.

Mr. R. Trotter, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Behar, up to the 12th instant, the date on which he assumed charge of his Office.

Mr. O. W. Malet, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, for five days, in addition to the leave for ten days granted to him by the Commissioner, to enable him to rejoin his station.

Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, for six weeks, on med. cert.

Mr. T. C. Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Gownparah, for three months, from the 15th ultimo, to proceed to the Presidency, on med. cert., Mr. Asst. Surg. K. M. Scott has been authorized to perform the Med. duties of Gownparah, as well as Coochabatie, during the absence of Mr. Hunter.

Mr. R. T. W. Betts, Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1836, in Zillah Jessore, for one month, on private affairs.

OCTOBER 15.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations :

Mr. R. W. Maxwell, Civil and Session Judge of Backergunge, for one month, from the 1st of December next, on private affairs.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, late Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, for one month, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Mr. W. St. Q. Quintin, Special Deputy Collector in Zillah Sarun, to visit the Presidency, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for further leave to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health. Mr. H. G. Astell will perform the current duties of the office temporarily.

Mr. G. N. Cheek, Asst. Surg. of Burdwan, for five weeks, to visit Bancoorah, on private affairs. Doctor T. Leckie will perform the med. duties at Burdwan, as well as attend the prisoners on the Benares Road.

Mr. C. W. Brietzke, Senior Commissioner of the Court of Requests, to be absent from the Presidency for three months, on med. cert., the leave to take effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of his duties.

The unexpired period of the leave of absence granted to Mr. E. J. Harrington on the 6th ultimo, as late Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly, is cancelled from the 20th instant, at his request.

OCTOBER 27.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment.

Mr. Asst. Surg. John O'Dwyer to perform the Med. duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore, vice Mr. Asst. Surg. R. B. Cumberland.

BY THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, AGRA, 5th OCTOBER, 1886.

The leave of absence granted to Major R. Ross, Political Agent at Kotah, under date the 16th August, last, for one month, on private affairs, viz. from the first to the 30th September, to visit Agra, is cancelled at his request.

OCTOBER 15.

Capt. J. Graham of the 50th Regt. N. I., to Officiate as Asst. to the Agent at Dehlee, during the absence of Lieut. Phillips, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, AGRA, 10th OCTOBER.

Mr. Asst. Surg. Matthew Salmon Kent, to the med. charge of the Civil station of the Southern Division of Mooradabad. The Appointment is to take effect from the 11th July last.

Mr. Asst. Surg. John Fergusson Bacon, at present in med. charge of the Northern Division of Mooradabad, is, at his own

request, transferred to the Civil Station of Shahjehanpore, in succession to Mr. Asst. Surg. Frederick Fleming, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief under Orders No. 38, of the 14th ultimo.

OCTOBER 28.

Asst. Surg. Henry Sill to the med. charge of the Civil Station of Banda.

Surg. Hugh Guthrie, M. D., to Officiate as Civil Surg. of Bareilly. This appointment to take effect when Dr. Guthrie shall be relieved from his duties in the 65th Regt. N. I.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, AGRA, 4th OCTOBER.

Mr. F. Stanforth, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Ghazepoor, has obtained leave of absence from his Station from the 17th instant. Mr. Stanforth has been authorized to make over charge of the Offices of Magistrate and Collector of Ghazepoor to Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, who will retain charge till further orders.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from the 4th proximo, on his private affairs.

Mr. R. C. Glyne has been appointed to Officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division.

Mr. G. F. Franco to Officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Meerut.

Mr. P. C. Trench to Officiate as Collector and Magistrate of Mozuffernuggur.

OCTOBER 10.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Hurliannah, has obtained leave of absence for sixteen days, from the 30th instant, on his private affairs.

OCTOBER 12.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of the Dehlee Territory, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 19th instant, on his private affairs, in extension of the leave for one month granted to him by the Commissioner of Dehlee.

OCTOBER 13.

Mr. J. P. Gubbins, Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Etawah, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from the 1st proximo, on his private affairs. Mr. W. S. Donithorne has been appointed to Officiate in those Situations.

OCTOBER 14.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence :

Mr. J. Lean, Deputy Collector, under Regulation II. of 1819, &c. in the 2d or Agra Division, for two months, from the 21st instant, on his private affairs.

Lieut. F. W. Cornish, Junior Asst. to the Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, for three months, from the 1st proximo, on his private affairs.

Lieut. A. Whentley Junior Asst. to the Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, for three months, from the 20th proximo, on his private affairs.

Lieut. A. Whentley, Junior Asst. to the Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, for six weeks, from the 15th proximo, on his private affairs.

OCTOBER 17.

Mr. C. Gubbins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Gooroom, has obtained leave of absence from his Station, for sixteen days, from the 1st proximo, on his private affairs.

OCTOBER 20.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence :

Mr. R. C. Glyne, Officiating Judge of Meerut, for ten days on his private affairs.

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, Superintendent of Ajmere, for two months, from the 15th proximo, on med. cert., in extension of the leave granted him on the 30th June last.

OCTOBER 21.

Mr. G. Lindsay is appointed to Officiate as Additional Judge of Benares; and Mr. R. J. Taylor to Officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Goruckpore.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence :
Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlat, for one month, from the 14th proximo, on his private affairs.

SEPTEMBER 27.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence :

Mr. C. Raikes, Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of the Dehlee Territory, to the 1st January next, on his affairs, in extension of the leave granted him on the 28d April last, on med. cert.

Mr. R. Woodward for two months, from the 1st November next, on his private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, October 3, 1836.

No. 187 of 1836.—The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name:

2d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Frederic Moore, 29th Sept., 1836.

Lieut. John Rowe Flower, of the 25th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on med. cert.

The services of Capt. J. Graham, of the 30th Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces with a view to his being appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Agent at Delhi, during Lieut. Phillips' absence on leave or until further orders.

No. 192 of 1836.—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Henry Clayton, deputy pay Master at Benares, in General Orders No. 137 of the 1st July last, is to commence from 1st August 1836, instead of the date therein specified.

Fort William, October 10.

No. 196 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment:

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Archibald Galloway to be Col. from the 8th Oct. 1836, vice Major General Sir John Arnold, K. C. B., deceased.

Major James Frushard to be Lieut. Col. from the 8th Oct. 1836, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Archibald Galloway promoted.

50th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Henry Chambers Murray Cox to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. George Augustus Men to be Capt. of a Company, and Euseb William Carnegie to be Lieut. from the 8th Oct. 1836, in succession to Major James Frushard promoted.

Superannumerary 2d Lieut. R. Pigou, of Engineers, to be Assist. to Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer of Fort William, and Civil Architect at the Presidency.

Lieut. Hugh Mackenzie, of the 16th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on med. cert.

Capt. R. D. H. Macdonald, of the 17th Regt. L. C., late attached to the British Embassy in Persia, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Capt. John Robson Worham, of the 51st Regt. N. I., is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company on the Pension of a Major, from the date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe, in conformity with the provisions of the Regulation published in General Orders No. 104, of the 2d May 1836.

Lieut. Hugh Boyd, of the 15th Regt. N. I., Agent for Family Money and Pay Master of Native Pensioners at Barrackpore, is permitted to proceed to Singapore, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three and half months.

Sergeant Dalby, of the Artillery, is appointed to the situation of Overseer of the Zemindaree Colt Depot at Hissar.

No. 197 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Alteration of Rank:

Medical Department.—Asst. Surg. Edward Jordan Yeatman, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon James Hall, retired, with rank from the 21st of March 1836, vice Surgeon Richard Nowlter, Bernard deceased.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Surgeons James Barker, to rank from 9th Feb. 1834, vice Hall retired; Rich Nowlter Bernard (deceased), ditto 25th Feb. 1834, ditto J. McDowell retired; Gavin Turnbull, ditto 29th April, 1834, ditto J. Evans retired; Alexander, Kyd Lindsey, ditto 29th April, 1834, ditto G. Gowan, M. D., retired; Robert Graham, ditto 16th Sept. 1841, ditto J. Nicoll deceased; Thomas Forrest, ditto 21st March, 1835, ditto J. G. Gerard deceased; Morgan Powell, ditto 24th May, 1835, ditto J. Coulter deceased; Donald Campbell, ditto 2nd Sept. 1835, ditto F. E. Matthews deceased; Hezekiah Clark, ditto 5th Sept. 1836, ditto J. Eckford deceased; Nathaniel Morgan, ditto 3d Oct. 1836, ditto G. Skipton deceased; John Davidson, ditto 15th Oct. 1836, ditto J. Allan, M. D., deceased; Charles Motley, ditto 12th March, 1836, ditto J. Henderson deceased; James Ronald, ditto 19th March, 1836, ditto O. Wray deceased.

No. 200 of 1836.—The Services of Lieut. J. Cunningham, of the Corps of Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal

Government, with a view to his being appointed to superintend the building of the Palace of Moorshebad, under the direction of Col. D. McLeod.

Assist. Surg. William Essington Watson, of the med. depart., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service of the East India Company, from the 1st December next.

Fort William, October 13.

No. 201 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following temporary Appointment.

Capt. Henry Carter, of the 73d Regt. N. I., to officiate as Agent for family Money and pay master of Native pensioners at Barrackpore, during the absence of Lieut. H. Boyd, or until further orders.

Fort William, October 15.

No. 202 of 1836.—Lieut. Henry Halded, of the 7th Regt. L. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on med. cert.

Fort William, October 17.

No. 203 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and Appointment:

8th Regt. L. C.—Capt. George Arthur Kempland to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Paragharoon Tweedie to be Capt. of a Troop and Cornet Charles Wollaston to be Lieut., from the 5th Oct. 1836, in succession to Major Francis John Spiller, deceased. Supernumerary Cornet William Grant Fremdergrast is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry.

63th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Edward Fellow Grimes to be Lieut. from the 23d Sept. 1836, in the room of Lieutenant John Terry Harwood, dismissed from the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

Major Charles Graham, of the Regt. of Artillery, to officiate, as Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, during the absence of Capt. E. P. Gowan, proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., or until further orders.

The services of Asst. Surg. Henry Bill are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor of the N. W. Provinces, with a view to his being appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station of Banda.

Rank is assigned to the undermentioned Ensigns and an Assist. Surg., from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:

Infantry.—Ensign John Francis D'Arveroux Williams Hall, 20th Aug. 1836.

Ensign Carson Alexander, 20th Aug. 1836.

Medical Department.—Assist. Surg. Stanlake Henry Batson, 22d April 1836.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Major Robert Collins Macdonald, of the 49th Regt. N. I., Date of arrival at Fort William 9th Oct. 1836.

Capt. William Henry Wake, of the 14th Regt. N. I., ditto 9th Oct. 1836.

Mr. Robert Henry Alexander is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Capt. of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment: Date of arrival at Fort William 9th Oct. 1836.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Lieut. Thomas James, of the 21st Regt. N. I., and 2d Lieut. David Reid of the Regt. Art., on med. cert.

Lieut. Robert Mackellar Hunter of the 73d Regt. N. I., and attached to the Assam Sepoily Corps, on account of private affairs.

Ensign Charles Richard Woodhouse, of the 63d Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Bombay, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal for three months.

Capt. William Foley, of the 10th Regt. N. I., Deputy Assist. Comd. General, has leave of absence for four months from the 3rd inst., with permission to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to resign the service.

The resignation of the East India Company's service by Assist. Surg. W. E. Watson, published in General Orders No. 200, dated the 10th inst., is to have effect from the date of the sailing of the ship Orient.

Serjt. John Doyle, of the 4th Battalion Art., is admitted to the benefits of the Pension, sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General orders, dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his Stipend at Delhi.

GENERAL REGISTER.

No. 204 of 1836.—The Services of Surg. Hugh Guthrie, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieut. Gov. of the N. W. Provinces, as soon as he shall be relieved from his duties in the 65th Regt. N. I. for the purpose of being appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station of Bareilly.

Capt. John Theophilus Boileau, Executive Engineer 8th or Bareilly Division, has leave of absence from the 20th November 1836 to the 20th February 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe.

Ensign H. C. Jackson, of the 45th Regt. N. I. and attached to the Nizam's Service, has obtained in the Political Department, under date the 10th instant, leave of absence from the 17th February to the 17th June last, to enable him to join the appointment at Hyderabad.

PORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 24.

No. 205 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Regt. of Art.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Dallas to be Capt., and 2d Lieut. J. Innes to be 1st Lieut., from the 7th October, 1836, in succession to Capt. T. A. Vauvrenau deceased.

Superannuery 2d Lieut. H. E. L. Thillier is brought on the effective strength of the regt.

Lieut. W. C. Carter, of the 31st regt. N. I., has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Port William, 17th Oct., 1836.

Mr. A. Cameron having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their Military Letter No. 24, dated the 12th April last. Mr. Cameron is promoted to the rank of Ens., leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

The leave of absence, granted to Lieut. H. Boyd, of the 15th regt. N. I., Agent for Family Money, and Pay Master of Native Pensioners at Barrackpore, in G. O. No. 126 dated the 14th instant, is prorogued to Singapore, in med. cert., is commuted to a voyage to China, for six months, on the same account.

Conductor L. Corison, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed to the Gun Powder Agency at Ischapore, in the room of Conductor Reid deceased, with a Staff Salary of thirty (30) rupees per mensem, in addition to his Conductor's allowances. Conductor Corison will have no claim to further advancement in the Ordnance Department.

Errata.

In the alteration of rank published in G. O. No. 185, of the 25th ultimo—for Maj. "I." Young—read G. Young; and in G. O. No. 186, of the same date, publishing promotions in the right wing of the European regts., for in succession to Maj. J. Orchard "*deceased*," read *promoted*. The order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 206 of 1836.—Lieut. E. Watt, of the 6th regt. N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Port William, 22d Oct. 1836.

Mr. R. A. Smith is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ens., leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Port William, 22d October 1836.

Ens. W. C. Forrest, 71st Regt. N. I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the East India Company. The resignation of Ensign Forrest to have effect from the 30th July last.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter, attached to the Civil Station of Gwalparah, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Dept., under date the 18th instant, leave of absence for three months, from the 15th ultimo, to visit the Presidency, on med. cert.

Assist. Surg. J. E. Bacon, in med. Charge of the northern division of Mountadabad, was, at his own request transferred by the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor of the north western provinces, under date the 10th instant, to the Civil Station of Shahjehanpore, in succession to Assist. Surg. F. Fleming placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

PORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 28.

No. 209 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Ensign Auchmuty Ashley Sturt, of the 6th Regt. N. I., to do duty with the Assam Sepoily Corps vice Lieut. H. Hunter. Lieut. Henry Howard Duncan, of Engineers, attached to the 11th or Meerut Division, to relieve Capt. J. T. Boileau, Executive Engineer of the 8th, or Bareilly Division of Public Works, as a temporary measure.

PORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER, 31.

No. 210 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Cavalry.—Major R. E. Chambers to be Lieut. Col. from the 10th Oct., 1836, vice Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. D. Stuart deceased.

9th Regt. L. C.—Capt. R. Hawkes to be Major, Lieut. W. B. Wemyss to be Capt. of a Troop, and Cornet W. Cookson to be Lieut. from the 10th Oct. 1836, in succession to Major R. E. Chambers promoted.

Superannuery—Cornet W. F. Tytler is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name:

50th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. F. Trim nor, 21th Oct. 1836

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:

Col. F. V. Raper, of the 70th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. A. Macdougall, of the 73d Regt. N. I., on account of private affairs.

Lieut. R. Beavan, of the 31st Regt. N. I., Lieut. J. Bell, of the 71st Regt. N. I., and Ens. H. C. Airey, of the 50th Regt. N. I., on med. cert.

The following persons are appointed Assist. Overseers in the Department of Public Works, on the salary allowed for that rank, and placed under the orders of Capt. E. Thomson, Superintendent Burdwan and Benares Road at Hazareebagh:

Ferjeant Griffin, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners in the room of Serjt. Douglas permitted to resign his situation and rejoin the Corps of Sappers and Miners at Delhi.

George Thomas, E. P. H. Conroy, and William Nicoll.

No. 211 of 1836.—Capt. Robert Samuel Phillips, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on med. cert.

The leave of absence granted to Ensign Charles Richard Woodhouse, of the 63d Regt. N. I., in General Orders No. 203, of the 17th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on med. cert., is commuted to furlough to Europe on the same account.

Ensign A. P. Phayre, of the 7th Regt. N. I., doing duty with the Assam L. I., is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment and rejoin his Corps.

No. 212 of 1836.—The services of Assist. Surg. S. H. Batson, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, for the performance of the medical duties of the Civil Station of Shahabad, vice Assist. Surg. W. Bogie, M. D., who is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Capt. W. H. Sleeman, of the 1st Regt. N. I., General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 17th instant, an extension of his leave of absence from the 1st of Dec. next to the 1st of December 1837.

Assist. Surg. John O'Dwyer has been appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 27th inst. to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Mirdapore vice Assist. Surg. R. B. Cumberland.

The undermentioned medical Officer has obtained leave of absence in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 27th instant:

Assist. Surg. G. N. Cheek, of the Civil Station of Burdwan, for five weeks, to visit Bancoorah, on private affairs. Doctor T. Leckie will perform the medical duties at Burdwan, as well as attend the prisoners on the Benares Road during Mr. Cheek's absence.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor of the N. W. Provinces under date the 24th instant:

Lieut. F. W. Coruish, of Artillery, Jr. Assist. to the Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, for three months, from the 20th prox., on account of his private affairs.

Lieut. A. Wheatley, of the 5th Regt. L. C. Jr. Assist. to ditto ditto, for six weeks from the 15th prox., on account of his private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, on the River, off Patna, 28th September, 1836.

The Presidency division orders of the 21st August and 1st September, directing the undermentioned Ensigns to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names, are confirmed:

31st August 1836.—Ensigns J. E. Gairrell, with the 19th N. I.; C. D'O. Atkinson, with the 70th; W. O. Harries, with the 4th; W. L. Mackean with the 6th; J. Gordon, with the 4th; H. C. Roberts, with the 10th; H. B. Hopper, with the 7th; T. C. Blagrove, with the 9th; S. Richards, with the 24th; A. W. Ballie, with the 14th; C. T. W. Boswell, with the 10th; R. F. Fanshawe with the 9th; and John F. D'E. W. Hall, with the 73d.

GENERAL REGISTER.

1st September.—Ensign C. Alexander, with the 70th N. I. Sub Conductors George Grainger, and Daniel Kelly, now attached to the arsenal in Fort William, are posted, the former in the Agra, and the latter to the Ajmer magazine, to fill existing vacancies, and they are directed to proceed and join with out delay.

Hospital Apprentice Robert Norris, at present attached to His Majesty's 9th regiment is discharged the Service at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

4th local horse.—Lieutenant and Adjutant T. P. Tait, from 15th April to 15th November, to visit Amora, on med. cert.
3d Regt. L. C.—Surg. B. W. Macleod, M. D., from 23d August to 20th Sept., to proceed to Mussoorie on private affairs.

52d Regt. N. I. Lieut. Col G. B. Bell, from 3d Aug to 15th Oct., to remain at Mhow, on private affairs.

6th Regt. L. C.—Capt. R. L. Austruther, from, 10th Sept. to 10th Oct., in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on med. cert.

51st Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Bontein, from 1st Oct. to 1st Dec. 1837, to visit Landour, on med. cert.

There being on qualified officer present with the 31st Regt. N. I., Ensign R. Hill, of the 4th, is appointed to act as Inter. and Qr. Mr. to that corps, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Inter. and Qr. Mr. Milner, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

3d Regt. N. I.—Capt. G. F. Holland, from 1st Nov. to 1st May 1837, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe, or eventually for leave to retire from the service.

11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. B. Holmes, from 15th Nov. to 15th Jan. 1837, to proceed to Barrackpore, on private affairs.

31st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Inter. and Qr. Mr. W. P. Milner, from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

57th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. H. Morrison, from 11th Sept. to 1st Sept. 1837, to proceed to Simla, on med. cert.

57th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Masson, from 10th Aug. to 10th Sept. to visit Sahibpore, Benares, on med. cert.

Invalid establishment.—Capt. R. S. Phillips, from 13th Sept. to 15th Dec. to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe, on med. cert.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Dinapore, 3d October.

The Sibband division order of the 2d ultimo, directing Assistant Apothecary G. E. Poole to proceed with a detachment of European invalids to Meerut, and appointing Assistant Apothecary J. Christie to do duty in the hospital of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, during the absence of Assistant Apothecary Poole, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. W. Robertson, of engineers, and late executive engineer of the 11th or Sagar division of the department of public works, who was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in Government General Orders of the 5th ultimo, is directed to join the head quarters of the sappers and miners at Delhi.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

48th regiment native infantry.—Ensign Thomas Lator, (late doing duty with the 70th native infantry,) from 17th June to 15th July, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

60th regiment native infantry.—Major A. Dickson, from 1st October to 1st February 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service.

1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery.—Captain H. J. Wood, from 2d September to 21st October, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

General staff.—Captain W. Hough, Deputy Judge Advocate General Dinapore and Benares divisions, from 10th August to 10th November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

N. B.—This cancels the leave granted to Captain Hough in General Orders of the 10th last.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Ghazepore, 10th October.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign A. J. W. Haig to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Mackintosh, who has been permitted to resign the situation.

Quarter Master Sergeant William Jones, of the Harriannah light infantry battalion, is removed to the 10th native infantry, vice Best deceased.

Corporal James Killin, of the European regiment, is promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the Harriannah light infantry, vice Jones, removed to the 10th.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

23d regiment native infantry.—Captain J. D. D. Bean, from 15th November to 15th January 1837, to proceed to Delhi, on urgent private affairs.

60th regiment native infantry.—Ensign S. Richards, from 11th September to 4th October, on private affairs,

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Ghazepore, 10th October.

The Landour station order of the 15th of July last, directing Apothecary D. McDonald to do duty in the hospital of the convalescent depot, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.
Captain E. W. Anson, of the 18th regiment native infantry, is appointed to the command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief's escort.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

Sylhet light infantry.—Assistant Surgeon D. Brown, from 1st November to 1st January 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for leave to proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

23d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant A. R. J. Swinton from 15th October to 15th April 1837, to visit the Presidency and apply for furlough to Europe.

Ordinance commissariat department.—Conductor W. Mumford from 1st October to 1st April 1837, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

5th regiment native infantry.—Major J. L. Day, from 2d November to 2d March 1837, to visit the Presidency and apply for furlough to Europe.

22d regiment native infantry.—Brevet Colonel E. Wynt from 15th September to 15th February 1837 to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

22d regiment native infantry.—Lieut. W. A. Butler, from 10th September to 10th October, in extension, to enable him to join his regiment.

10th regiment light cavalry.—Cornet C. A. Kitson, from 1st November to 5th December, in extension, to enable him to re-join.

2d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant John Hunt, from 10th September to 10th March 1837, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

The Presidency division order under date the 7th ultimo, directing Ensign J. E. Gastell to do duty with the 9th regiment native infantry at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon J. Gullen is removed from the 14th, and posted to the 59th native infantry, and he will join the left wing of that corps on its arrival at Shahjhanpore in the course of the relief. Mr. Gullen will continue attached to the left wing of the 14th regiment so long as it remains at its present station.

Sergeant Hill, attached to the corps of sappers and miners, is directed to join and do duty in the foundry at Cossapore, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

Garrison staff.—Lieutenant General B. Marley, Commandant of Allahabad, from 2d November 1836 to 2d June 1837, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

64th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. Brewar from 1st November 1836 to 5th February 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Invalid establishment.—Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, from 2d December 1836 to 2d June 1837, to visit Behrampur and Calcutta on private affairs.

11th regiment native infantry.—Captain J. S. Hodgson, from 21st February 1836 to 21st August 1837, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

61th regiment native infantry.—Ensign T. G. Leith, from 15th August 1836 to 15th August 1836, in extension, to enable him to join.

69th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant F. E. Smith, from 5th September 1836 to 5th September 1837, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

62d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant K. W. Elmslie, from 15th October 1836 to —, to appear before the committee to be assembled at Meerut, to examine officers in the native languages, and to rejoin his regiment on its arrival at Delhi.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Benares, 13th October.

The Gawnpore artillery division order of 19th ultimo, directing Gunner G. Smith, of the 2d brigade horse artillery, to act as Sergeant Major, and Sergeant J. Holt, of the 5th battalion artillery, as Provost Sergeant, to a detachment of artillery drafts proceeding towards Agra, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

7th Regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant W. Master, from 15th October 1836 to 15th January 1837, to visit Mhow, on private affairs, previous to applying for furlough via Bombay.

21st regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. Dyson, from 1st October 1836 to 1st October 1837, in extension, to remain at Simla and its vicinity, on medical certificate.

7th regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant H. Halsey, from 10th September 1836 to 10th January 1837, to proceed in the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters on the River, off Benares, 13th October.

The Gawnpore division order of the 10th August last, directing Assistant Steward J. Benaley, attached to the 4th battalion of artillery, to officiate as station Assistant Steward at Gawnpore, vice Bechmon removed to the Benares division, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The 31st hind division order of the 3d ultimo appointing Lance Corporal Williams, of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, to officiate as champion's Clerk at Kurrul, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Garrett, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 69th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 19th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following exchange of corps:

Cornet F. W. S. Chapman, from 6th to the 9th regiment light cavalry, vice Cornet S. F. Macmullen, from the latter to the former, each entering his new corps as the junior of his rank.

Ensign G. M. Nicolson of the 67th, is, at his own request transferred to the 10th Regt. N. I. as the junior of his rank.

Hospital Apprentice James Oiddens is discharged this service at his own request.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st October.

The Dinapore division order of the 11th instant, directing Assist. Surg. E. J. Agnew, of the 56th Regt. N. I., to afford medical aid to the staff at Dinapore, is confirmed.

The detachment order by the officer commanding the troops at Jeypore, under date the 16th of July last, directing Surgeon J. Griffiths of the 82d Regt. N. I., to afford medical aid to Lieutenant Colonel A. Speirs and his Agency, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following postings and removals:

Brigadier General C. Brown, C. B., to the command of the Benares division.

Brigadier General Sir T. Anbury, K., C. B., to the command of the Saugor division.

Colonel J. Nesbitt, (on furlough in Europe) new promotion, to the 43d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Galloway, (on furlough) from the 55th to the 6th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Watson, new promotion, to the 55th regiment of native infantry.

Captain Charles McMorine, of the 1st company 5th battalion of artillery, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General C. Brown, C. B., from the 22d proximo.

Captain J. E. Watson, of the Invalid establishment, is with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th regiment native infantry—Captain W. Mackintosh, from 25th October 1836 to 25th January 1837, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate preparatory to applying for furlough.

58th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Bruce, from 1st November 1836 to 1st November 1837, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

71st regiment native infantry—Lieutenant W. J. Rind, from 28th October 1836 to 28th October 1837, in extension to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

61st Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. M. Sharp, from 1st November 1836 to 1st March 1837, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

63d Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. F. Grant, from 1st November 1836 to 31st January 1847, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 22d October, 1836.

Veterinary Surgeon P. B. F. Green is posted to the 1st brigade horse artillery, vice Griffiths deceased.

Hospital Apprentice W. Kinder, attached to the hospital of the European regiment, is, at the recommendation of the medical board discharged the service for insubordinate and irregular conduct. This order to have effect from the date of its publication at Agra.

Sergeant George Ashby, of the European regiment, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Bazar Sergeant at Dinapore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

3d troop 2d brigade horse artillery—Lieutenant G. L. Cooper, from 1st November 1836 to 30th November 1837, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

5th battalion artillery—Major C. H. Bell, from 10th November 1836 to 10th November 1837, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

8th regiment light cavalry—Cornet W. D. S. Hannay, from 31st October to 31st December 1836, in extension, to enable him to join his corps.

2d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant T. Wallace, from 27th September to 27th November 1836, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

Lieutenant Colonel P. Brower, from the 64th to the 69th Regt. N. I.; Lieutenant Colonel D. Crichton, from the latter to the former corps.

Ensign C. D'O. Atkinson, of the 40th N. I., is directed to await at Dacca the arrival of that Regt. from Arracan.

Assistant Surgeon A. Wood, M. D., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, will afford medical aid to the officers of the general staff at head quarters.

This order to have effect from the 20th instant.

Sergeant Major Timothy Coughlan, of the 6th Regt. of N. I. is retransferred to the European Regt. in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list.

Gunner Maria Scurling, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, promoted to corporal, and appointed Gun Corporal to the Ramghur L. I. battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

56th Regt. N. I.—Ensign S. W. Butler, from 10th November 1836 to 10th July 1837, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

63d Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. R. Woodhouse, from 10th September to 20th December 1837, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Medical department—Assistant Surgeon H. R. Bond, from 20th October 1836 to 1st January 1837, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

14th Regt. N. I.—Assistant Surgeon W. Spencer, from 1st November 1836 to 1st March 1837, to visit the Presidency, and applying for furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, 15th October, 1836

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals.

Ensign Hastings Young, from the 27th to the 63d Regt. N. I.

Ensign W. T. Wilson, from the 52d to the 58th Regt. N. I. Assistant Surgeon R. W. Wrightson, is posted to the Arracan local battalion, but will continue with the 40th Regt. N. I., until further orders.

Gunner John Glendon, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, being in a state of mental derangement, is to be sent to the lunatic asylum, and placed on the Town Major's list, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

10th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant W. Lindsay, from 1st December 1836 to 1st February 1837, to remain at the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. S. Roswell, from 1st November 1836 to 15th February 1837, to visit the presidency, and apply for furlough, on medical certificate.

Sappers and miners—Lieutenant G. B. Trompbeere, from 10th November 1836 to 1st March 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

Arracan local battalion—Local Lieutenant P. Maling, from 18th August to 18th December 1836, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

M. B. This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant Maling in General Orders of the 9th August last.

32d Regt. N. I.—Surgeon C. Mackinnon, from 30th September to 15th October 1836, to visit Agra, on urgent private affairs.

The Hast station order of the 2d instant, directing Surgeon W. E. Cartie, A. B. of the 1st local horse, to afford medical aid to the Hurrianah light infantry battalion, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Ensign R. M. Franklin, of the 40th N. I., is directed to await the arrival of his regiment at Dacca, where he will join and proceed with it to its destination in the relief.

Assistant-Surgeon W. B. Davies is appointed to do duty with the Assam light infantry battalion, and will proceed and join when relieved from his present charge.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Hospital Apprentice W. D. Sault is discharged the service, at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

3d brigade horse artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Rodber, from 15th October 1836 to 1st February 1837, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

5th Regt. N. I.—Ensign R. Dawson from 1st December 1836 to 15th February 1837, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

21st Regt. N. I.—Captain N. Campbell, from 1st November 1836 to 1st November 1837, on medical certificate, to visit the hills north of Dryrah.

55th Regt. F. I.—Captain A. H. Jellicoe, from 11th October to 11th January 1837, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, 28th October.

The Presidency division order of the 18th instant directing Assistant Apothecary J. Heffernan to act as Steward, and Apprentice J. R. Bozant to act as Assistant Apothecary, in the hospital of His Majesty's 9th regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 10th instant, appointing Assistant Surg. on G. Paton, M. D., of the European regiment, to the medical charge of the 37th native infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals in the regiment of artillery :

Major I. Pereira, from the 6th to the 3d battalion, and to join the head quarters at Mhow.

Major T. Chadwick, of the 2d battalion, is directed to proceed to Neemuch, and to assume the command of the artillery in that division.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of medical officers :

Surgeon D. Harding, from the 27th to the 39th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon C. Mollery to the 27th Regt. N. I.

Surgeon J. Clarke to the 54th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Davies to the Assam L. I.

Assistant Surgeon T. Sibbald to do duty with His Majesty's 26th Regt. at Chuzerpore.

Ensign Solomon Richards is removed from the 66th, and posted to the 55th Regt. N. I.

Hospital Apprentice J. Brown is discharged the service, at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

52d Regt. N. I.—Capt. J. Hewett from 15th November, to 31st December 1836, to visit Nusseerabad, on urgent private affairs.

Division Staff.—Captain St. G. D. Showers, A. D. C. to Brien diar General W. Richards, from 1st November 1836 to 1st Feb. 1837, to remain at Agra, on private affairs.

2d Regt. N. I.—Ensign T. P. Patterson, from 15th March to 20th June 1836, in extension, to remain at Almorah, and to enable him to rejoin.

Head Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, 31st October.

Hospital Apprentice W. Hydh, at present serving in the Neemuch circle of superintendence, having been unfavourably reported on in two quarterly medical statements, he is to be put up and discharged the service, from the date of publication of this order at Nusseerabad.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- Oct. 1 Bark *Guillardon*, J. J. R. Bowman, from China 2d July, Singapore 25th August, and Penang 6th Sept.
- 2 Ship *Lady Fitz Herbert*, J. Ferrier, from Mauritius 17th August and Madras 19th September.
- 3 Bark *Jean*, P. Goldie, from London 24th May.
- Ship *Allerton*, T. Evans, from Liverpool 19th May.
- Ship *Hepulse*, Henry Pryce, from England 11th June and Madras 14th September.
- Brig *Elizabeth*, R. Lindsey, from Rangoon 13th September.
- Arab Bark *Gottmann*, Nacoda, from Mocha 16th Aug. and Calicut 9th September.
- 4 Brig *Will Wash*, W. Barrington, from the East Coast of Sumatra 16th September.
- 5 Ship *William*, Wm. Thomas, from Liverpool 15th June.
- Dutch Ship *Grace*, T. C. Simonet from Batavia 1st and Padang 19th August.
- Arab Ship *Cabgrass*, Hamed Syed, from Muscat 27th August.
- 6 Ship *Symmetry*, W. C. Riley, from Bombay 10th September.
- 8 Arab Ship *Fattal Mobarruck*, Abdoolah, from Muscat 1st September.
- 9 Arab Ship *Farrabany*, Hussein Golam, from Muscat 5th and Alepee 22d September.
- Brig *Arethusa*, John Canning, from Madras 22d September, and Ganjam 1st October.
- French Ship *Hoogly*, Feansolen, from Marseilles 26th May, and Pondicherry 24th September.
- 10 Arab Ship *Frances Wale*, Nacoda, from Muscat 15th August.

- Oct. 11 Arab Ship *Francis Warden*, Nacoda, from Bombay 12th September.
- 13 Bark *Agnes*, D. Broadfoot, from Liverpool 8th May.
- Bark *Ganges*, A. Broadhurst, from Cowes 9th April, Cape 3d July, Mauritius 7th August, Madras 19th and Port Novo 11th Sept.
- Bark *Sylph*, Thomas Viall, from China 15th August and Singapore 20th September.
- 14 Turkish Ship *Kasrovie*, Hodge Mahomed, from Muscat 2d September.
- 15 Bark *Scosstris*, A. Yates, from London 19th May, Madras 16th June, Cape 7th August, and Madras 26th September.
- Barque *Sir Herbert Taylor*, D. Wemyss, from China 10th August, and Singapore and Penang (no date).
- Arab Ship *Hammun Shaw*, Mahomet Yussph, from Muscat 2d September.
- 16 H. M. Ship *Audromache*, Capt H. D. Chads, C. B. from Penang 11th September.
- French Ship *Nouvelle Louise*, Leffock, from Bourdeaux 2d June.
- Bark *New York Packet*, Gregory, from the Mauritius 11th September.
- Arab Ship *Solomon Shaw*, Syed Dhowd, from Muscat 1st September.
- Ship *Mellekel Bahar*, Hadjoe Almas, from Juddah (no date), Mocha 2d July, and Alepee 20th September.
- 17 Schooner *Charles Stuart*, Morris, from Rangoon 11th October.
- Bark *Therusa*, W. Young, from Portsmouth 17th 28th May, and Madras 34th September.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- Oct 7 Ship *Surry*, G Sinclair, from Bombay 19th Sept
 — Ship *Euphrates*, A Hannay, from Liverpool 22d June
 18 French Bark *Abelle*, J M Boardie, from Nantes 28th May and Bourbon 12th September
 20 Ship *Duke of Lancaster*, J Hargraves, from Portsmouth 15th June, and Madras 1st October
 — French Ship *Le Acton*, C M Lectoru, from Nantes (no date,) and Bourbon 11th September
 21 Ship *Hydrov*, Nacoda, from Bombay 11th August and Malabar Coast 22d September
 — H C Steamer *Ganges*, W Warden, from Amherst Town 13th Oct, Khyonk Phyo and Akyab (no date)
 27 Arab Ship *Abassey*, Hussan, from Muscat 30th August, and Calicut 15th September
 28 Bark *Henry Tanner*, H Ferguson, from London 16th December, Sydney 9th July, and Bombay 23d September
 — Arab Ship *Futteh Rohoman*, Abraham, from Judah 11th August, and Calicut 23d September
 — Schooner *Guyne*, S Fairweather, from Moulmein 2d October
 31 Ship *Ermouth*, D. Warren, from London 18th June and Madras 7th October
 — French Ship *Nymph*, Le Bazuc, from Bordeaux 14th June.
 — French Brig *Eugene*, Pouvreau, from Pondicherry 9th October.
 — French Ship *Mascarin*, Grangier, from Bourbon 17th September.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

- 1 Ship *Sophia*, J. Rapson, for the Mauritius
- Bark *Integrity*, J. Pearson, for the Mauritius
- 2 Bark *Augustus*, T. A. Carr, for the Mauritius.
- Ship *Artemis*, J. Sparks, for Lagon?
- Ship *Alexander*, W. Ramsay, for Liverpool.
- French Bark *Robert Sarcouf*, E Moucet, for Bourbon
- Schooner *Olivia*, W. Roonie, for the Cape of Good Hope
- Ship *Futty Rohoman*, T C T Reeve, for Bombay
- 4 Bark *Bahamian*, M Tizard, for the Mauritius
- Bark *Raj Rance*, G W Phillips, for London
- Bark *Eleanor*, J Lyon, for Bombay
- 5 Brig *Edmond Castle*, W Fleming, for the Mauritius
- Brig *Jessy*, J Auld, for Penang
- Brig *Sir Charles McCarthy*, John Walker, for the Mauritius
- Ship *Forth*, J H Landers, for the Mauritius
- 6 Bark *Cavendish Bentinck*, J Mackenzie, for the Mauritius
- 7 French Ship *Lydie*, P Rozear, for Bourbon
- Bark *Margaret Wilkie*, N Smith, for London
- French Bark *Le Gol*, C Barthez, for Bourbon
- 8 Schooner *John Hepburn*, B Robertson, for Moulmein and Rangoon
- 9 Bark *Belzoni*, J Salmon, for the Mauritius
- 13 French Bark *Nathalia*, Laudreau, for Nantes
- Bark *Amelia*, G Baker, for Madras
- Ship *Princess Victoria*, J F Bisset, for Liverpool
- 26 Ship *Mermaid*, J. Roche, for Singapore and China
- 27 Bark *Arab*, J. S. Sparks, for the Mauritius.
- 31 Ship *Ajat*, J Bruton, for the Mauritius

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Gallardon.—Mrs. Chatfield; R. W. Chatfield, Esq.; F. Campbell, Esq.—Children: Miss and Master Chatfield; and Mr. James Graham.

Per Repulse, from London.—Mrs. Major Macdonald; Mrs. Heyland and child, Mrs. Brac and Miss Reddish; Major Macdonald, 49th N. I.; A. C. Heyland, Esq., C. S.; Capt. W. H. Wake, 44th N. I.; Thomas Brac, Esq.; T. S. Smith, Esq., Barrister at Law; H. A. Horneman, Esq., Superintendent Calcutta Railroad; Capt. H. B. Ibbotson; J. Johnson, Esq.; Wm. Balfour, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 44th Foot; Augt. Harris, Esq., H. M. 62d Foot; Hervey Greathead, Esq., Writer; Edward Colvin, Esq., Writer; C. T. Le Ban, Esq., writer; Robt. Alexander, Esq., Cadet.—*Steerage Passengers*.—Mr. W. Cross, Saugor Railroad; Mr. W. Lepscombe, Merchant; Mr. G. Mitchell, Merchant; 150 H. C. Recruits, 12 women and 10 children, 2 female and 1 male Native servants.

Per Jean.—Misses C. Burton and E. Bernard.

Per Elizabeth.—J. Hutchinson, Esq., Asst. Surg. H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, Mr. R. B. Lencock, Missionary, and Mr. Galister.

Per William.—Mr. William McCreight.

Per Agnes, from Scotland.—T J Saunders, Esq. Merchant.

Per Ganges from England.—Messrs W Chamberlain and W Hopper, Free Mariners, and Mr J E Ediman, Pilot Service.

From Madras.—Mr W Chaplin, Free Mariner. *From Porto Novo*.—J Cunliffe, Esq. U S

Per Sylph from Singapore.—John James Jancer, Esq, Merchant

Per Scutris from England.—Mrs Yates, Mrs Bell; Messrs Brutar and Horne; Mungo Muir, B C S, Brevet Captain O'Bell, 12th M N I; Lieut Carter 31th B N I.—*From Cape*.—Mrs Horne, J W Templar, Esq, B C S; Cadet Allan Cameron; Henry Horne, Esq; Master John Horne, Charles Woodgate, M C S.—*From Poore*.—Mrs Moffat Mills, Mrs Conwell

Per Sir Herbert Taylor, from China.—Mr C Christiana.

From Singapore.—Mrs Grant; J P Grant, Esq, C S, and—Torrens, Esq, C S.—*From Penang*.—Messrs C W Payne and W H Martin, Mariners

Per Euphrates.—A S Gladston, Esq

Per Theresa, from London.—Mrs Anderson and son; Captain E Wall, B L C; W Kettlewall, Esq, and Mr Anderson, Merchants; J W Somkroop, Esq Engineer, H C; Cadet R Smith; Misses May, Hester, and Hannah; Mr S Cook, Assist Engr H C S; Mrs Cook

Per Surry.—C B Adam, Esq, and Mr G Rose, Mariner

Per Duke of Lancaster.—Mr and Mrs Syme

Per H C Steamer Ganges.—Miss Holroyd; Sir Edward Ryan, Knight; the Hon'ble Mr Cameron, Esq, Thos. Holroyd, Esq; John Franks, Esq

Per Ermouth, from London and Madras.—Mrs Ellerton, J P Woodcock, Esq C S

Per Nymph.—Messrs Carrere and Chauves, Merchants, and H Martin, Supercargo

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Arab for the Mauritius.—Fraser, Esq. and Monsieur Le Gras.

Per Navarino, for the Cape.—Mrs. Halhed; J N Halhed, Esq, C S; Lieut H Halhed, 7th L C; Misses Halhed, and Caroline Halhed; Master W Halhed; Dr and Mrs Harper, and Mrs Terraneaux

GENERAL REGISTER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 1 Mr. E. St. Romaine to Miss A. Narius
Mr. T. C. Howe, to Miss H. A. W. Coles.
Gowhatty, in Assam, Mr R Ford, to Miss Eliza
Joseph
- 6 Saugor, Captain M Smith, to Miss Margaret Ellen
Smith
- Landour, D F Evans, adjt, 16th N I, to Miss T H
Gwatkin
- Saugor, J B Claperton, Esq, to Miss Maria
Faithfull
- 8 Mr. T. Wakeford, to Miss E. DeCruz.
- 9 Mr. T. Nelson, Pilot Service, to Miss J. M. Hea-
ther.
- 10 Mr. J. Lomondine, to Miss E. Bateman.
Mr. J. F. Delanougere, to Miss A. C. Angier
Saugor, Ensign W Egerton, 2d N I to Miss M A
Turson
- 13 Mr G Bonniol, to Miss Adelaide Modone
- 14 A Parker, Esq, to Miss Eliza Maria Barrow
- 15 Mr A G Ariet, to Miss Elizabeth Avdalls
Saugor, J B Dickson, Esq, to Miss Mary Pringle
Kurnaul, G King, Esq, L. I. to Miss Katharine
Sheridan
- 19 Mr J E Bruce, to Miss Charlotte Pote
Capt E D O Eales, to Miss M E Lomondine
- 21 Mr W McCluskie, to Miss A A A Bowler
Mr John Lowrie, to Miss Jane Cooper
- 22 Mr A S Snyder, to Miss Ann Frances D'Cruz
- 27 Mr E D R Ammas, to Miss Jane Matilda Latour
Mr H M Fleming, to Miss H Hollas
- 28 H H Atkinson, Esq, to Miss H A Hodgkinson
- 29 Mr J J, DeSilva, to Miss Maria Juliana
- 31 Paul Rayson, Esq., to Miss Anna Reynolds.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 2 Mrs. J. Harris, of a son.
Purneah, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., C. S. of
a daughter.
- 3 Mrs. Joseph D'Cruz, of a son.
- 4 Mrs. G. Binury, of a son.
- 5 The wife of Mr. A. T. Smith, of a daughter.
- 6 The lady of R. O'Dowda, Esq., of a son.
Mrs. Joseph M. Conell, of a son.
- 7 Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. G. Ellis, Arty. of a
daughter.
- Moorsabad, the lady of A. Kean, Esq. M. D. of
a son.
- 8 The lady of J. H. Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.
The lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a son.
- 9 Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Kittoe, 6th N. I. of
a daughter.
The lady of Lieut. J. D. Young, H. M.'s 44th Foot,
of a daughter.
- Mussoorie, the lady of Major J. Jenkins, of a daughter.
Hatowrie, Tirhoot, the lady of James Coperat, Esq,
of a son
- 10 Chittagong, the lady of G. C. Plowden, Esq., C. S.
of a daughter.
- Ghazepore, the lady of E. P. Smith, Esq., C. S. of
a daughter.
- Baitool, the lady of Capt F. Seaton, of a son.
- 11 The lady of P. Durand, Esq., of a son.
- 12 Mrs. A. Mercado, of a daughter.

- Oct. 12 The lady of Capt J Taylor, of a daughter.
- 13 Noncolly, the lady of T Bruce, Esq., C. S. of a son.
The lady of G. E. Hudson, Esq., of a son.
Mushury indigo factory, Shergooty, the lady of W.
P. Lethbridge, of a son.
Cootechah Factory, Kishnagur, the lady of J. N.
Deverell, Esq., of a son.
- 14 The wife of Mr. P. H. Thomas, of a daughter.
- 15 Mrs. T. Botelho, of a son.
- 16 Dacca, the lady of George Lock, Esq., of a daughter.
- 17 The lady of Lieut-Col. James Caulfield, C. S. of a
son.
- Jumalpoore, the lady of Lieut. Parker, of a son.
- 18 Serampore, Mrs. C. Kiernan, of a son.
- 19 Cooly Bazar, the wife of sub-conductor W. Deane,
of a son.
Delhi, the wife of Mr E. Parson, of a daughter
- 20 Mrs. Castello, senior, of a daughter.
Chirrapoonjee, Mrs A B Lish, of a daughter
Goruckpoore, Mrs M D Augustin, of a son
The lady of R. Woolridge, Esq., of a son.
- 21 The lady of H. H. Snell, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.
- 22 The lady of W. Masters, Esq., of a daughter.
- 23 Barrackpoore, the wife of Band master J Reilly, of
a daughter.
Saugor, the lady of Captain A R Macdonald, of a
daughter
- 24 The lady of W Turner, Esq, of a son.
The lady of A St. Leger McMahon, Esq, of a daughter
- 26 Beerbhoom, the lady of Henry Chapman, Esq., of a
son.
- 27 Mrs W W Glass, of a daughter.
The lady of A F Smith, Esq, of a daughter.
The lady of H Borradaile, Esq, of a daughter
The wife of Mr C Stone, of a daughter
- Dacca, the lady of J W Sage, Esq, of a daughter
- 28 Julahpore, Purneah, Mrs E W Johnson, of a son and
heir
Benares, the lady, of His Highness the Nawaab
Akbal-ood-dowla of a son and heir
- 29 The lady of F Dashwood, Esq, H A. of a son
Mrs H Smith, of a daughter
Barrackpoore, the lady of Doctor Row, of a son
- 30 Dum-Dum, the wife of Serjeant T O'Conner, of a
daughter
- 31 Mrs M D'Silva, of a son

DEATHS.

- Oct. 3 Mr. J. Thomas, Junior, aged 18 years.
The son of C. R. Barwell, Esq. aged 2 years.
Capt. T. Jones of the Research, aged 23 years and
23 days.
Allahabad, Mr. Sophia Blyth, aged 38 years.
- 5 Delhi, the infant son of Captain H Craigie
Mr M. Pinnetz, aged 35 years.
Chittagong, Mr. J. Smith, aged 25 years.
- 6 Cossipore, the infant son of Major Hutchinson,
aged 8 months.
- 7 Chinsurah, Lieut. J. Calder, 9th Foot, aged 34
years.
Mr. J. D. Thompson, of Moise Corrah Indigo Fac-
tory, Jessore, aged 25 years.
Meerut, Captain Vanrenen, of the Horse Arty.
- 8 Barrackpoore, Major General Sir John Arnold, K.
C. B. aged 81 years.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Oct. 8 The daughter of Mr. F. H. Matthews, aged 8 months.
Mr. W. DeHore, aged 46 years.
Mr. Ignatius Francis, aged 41 years.
Mr. R. Kemp.
The infant daughter of Mr. T. W. Smith, aged 4 months.
10 The infant son of Mr. J. Catano, aged 3 months and 17 days.
The wife of Mr. T. Deas, aged 33 years.
Berhampore, Lieut. Col. William (Baron) De Kutzleber, 18th N I
Sultanpore, Benares, major F J Spiller
Neemuch, Lieut. Col. T D Stewart
Mussorie, the infant daughter of Lord Henry Gordon
Neemuch, Col. T D Stuart, 1st L. C
11 The wife of Mr. M. DeSouza, aged 20 years.
Ghazepore, the infant son of Mr. T. Threipland, aged 6 months
12 The infant daughter of Lieut. J. D. Young.
Mr. George Jessop, aged 23 years.
13 Mr. Caroline Baxter, aged 10 years and 3 months.
Mr. Cecilia D'Rosario, aged 47 years.
Berhampore, George Meyer, Esq.
Dinapore, Owen, the second son of Captain J C Tudor, S A C G, aged 3 years and 10 months
14 Mr. Alexander Humphry, aged 50 years.
Mrs. Catherine DeCruz, aged 30 years.
Chinsurah, Mr. George Robinson, aged 37 years, 1 month and 24 days.
15 Cawnpore, Ensign A H Kennedy, 1st N I
16 Mrs. Jane Kiernander, aged 31 years, 1 month and 22 days
Chinsurah, E S A W Wade, aged 37 years, 11 months and 5 days

Oct. 17 G. L. DeCruz, aged 14 days.
18 Mrs. Clara Elizabeth D'Rosario, aged 90 years.
Miss Augusta Charlotte Barwell, aged 18 years, 11 months and 10 days
20 Mrs. Catharine Arathoon, aged 24 years and 4 months
Mrs. Anne Coin, aged 37 years and 5 months
Mr. George Williams, aged 65 years.
Burdwan, the infant son of F Skipwith, Esq Civil service
22 Miss Isabella Sarah Joice, aged 17 years
Mrs. Isabella Abreo, aged 26 years and 4 months
23 Andrew Liddell, Esq., aged 29, years and 2 months.
Delhi, Emma Voysey, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Parsons
Miss S E Ostell, the infant daughter of Mr T Ostell aged 8 days
Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Judge, aged 61 years
Captain Christopher Robinson, mariner, aged 34 years and 6 months
Mr. William DeCruz, aged 28 years
26 James Kyd, Esq, aged 51 years
John Fountain, Esq, aged 36 years
Delhi, Sergeant W Dayley, Overseer, aged 38 years and 8 months
29 Barrackpore, the lady of Doctor Row, 72d N I
Mr. John Davis, aged 39 years
30 Balisore, Mary Henrietta, the wife of E Repton, Esq
Mrs. Jane Olivia Ostell, aged 25 years and 8 months
Mrs. Gregorio DeRosario, aged 17 years
Delhi, Conductor P Irwin, aged 48 years
31 W E Smith, youngest son of Mr. G E Smith, aged 1 year, 11 months and 11 days
(No date) Mr. J. T. Carr, aged 50 years.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &C.

Arnold, John Sir, (Major General.)	John Bagshaw and J. Allan, executors, and Mrs M A Dove-ton, executrix.
Ball, W, (late of Rangpoore)	Thomas Ball
Caseneuve, D. (late of Calcutta.)	John Peter Caseneuve
Delamain, J., (Colonel.)	Registrar Supreme Court
DeRosio, F., (late of Calcutta.)	W. H. Smoult.
Deschamps, H. R., (Lieut Col)	Registrar Supreme Court
Dissent, Peter, (late of Calcutta)	C. H. Dissent
Durward, James	Registrar prome Court
Eager, F. R., (Major)	Ditto ditto
Heptinstall, John, (Captain)	Henry Weston and Andrew Ramsay
Hunter, John, (Lieut. Col.)	A. F. Smith
Kyd, James, (late of Kidderpore.)	Messrs. Muller and Co
Leon, Sharhad, (late of Chinsurah)	Elizabeth S. Leon
Nuthall, R. C., (Lieutenant)	Captain C. George, 19th N. I.,
Patullo, John, (late of Prince of Wales' Island.)	A. C. Binney
Road, A., (Conductor)	William Cox
Rich, G. E.	Registrar Supreme Court
Sassoon, Salay, (late of Calcutta)	Ezekiel Salay Sassoon

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 2D NOVEMBER, 1836.

Mr. W. H. Oakes, the Sub-Treasurer, is permitted to be absent from his office for ten days, for the benefit of his health, from the 1st instant, Mr. H. Alexander will carry on the current duties of the General Treasury during Mr. Oakes' absence.

NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. J. Curnin having returned to this Presidency on the 6th instant has resumed the duties of Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

NOVEMBER 16.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Smelt, in Charge of Commercial Concerns at Berhampore, on the 5th October last, is extended for a further period of one month.

NOVEMBER 23

Mr. H. Alexander, Second Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General, has obtained leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 28th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, 7TH NOV., 1836.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brander, M. D., has been appointed to the Medical duties of the Ludorg Residency.

NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon R. Christie, who was temporarily attached to the Nipaul Residency has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant George Gordon, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed to the Command of the Resident's Escort at Ghatmudho, vice Captain G. H. Robinson of the 3th Regt. N. I., proceeding to Europe on furlough.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 2D NOVEMBER, 1836.

The following Gentlemen have been admitted to furloughs of the Season 1836, under applications made on or before the 1st instant:—Messrs. Charles Marriott Caldecott, Arthur Lang, Robert Wilson Maxwell, and Colville Cochrane Jackson, also Messrs Henry Fildesek and John Gordon Deedee, who have obtained from the Lord Governor of the North Western Provinces leave to proceed to Europe via Bombay.

Mr. D. Canliffe, Writer, is permitted, on med. cert., to proceed to Chuprah, for three months.

NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson, of the Civil Service, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope on board the "*Orient*," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 4th instant.

Mr. Henry Smith Laue, of the Civil Service, reported his arrival at Kedgeree, on return from England, on the 2d instant.

Mr. Thomas Perry Woodcock, employed in the North Western Provinces, reported his return from Sea on the 3d instant.

Mr. Leopold James Henry Grev, Writer, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. G. J. Siddons resumed charge of the General Post Office on the 11th instant.

Mr. E. J. Harrington, of the Civil Service, has obtained leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 11th instant, on account of private affairs.

Mr. E. O. Ravenshaw, of the Civil Service, reported his arrival at Kedgeree, on return from England, on the 5th instant.

Mr. William Young, reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment on the 7th instant.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has complied with the applications of the undermentioned Gentlemen, for leave to proceed to Europe on furlough, in the present season:

Messrs. H. B. Brownlow; William Wilkinson; Edward J. Harrington; and Charles Phillips.

NOVEMBER 23.

Dr. Alexander Halliday, Presidency Surgeon, was permitted on the 19th instant, to proceed to the Sand Heads for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period not exceeding one month.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has complied with the applications of the undermentioned Gentlemen of the Civil Service, for leave to proceed to Europe, on furlough, in the present season:

Mr. H. Fraser, Senior; Mr. W. S. Alexander; and Mr. R. W. Barlow.

Mr. M. A. G. Shaye, Writer, under Orders, dated 5th October last, to return to England, has obtained on the ground of previous sickness one month's extension of the term allowed him to prepare for his departure,—the month to be reckoned from the 3th instant.

NOVEMBER 25.

Mr. T. P. Marten, Salt Agent of the Bank, has obtained leave of absence for a period of two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health.

Mr. H. S. Lane is appointed to act for Mr. Marten during his absence.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1ST NOV. 1836.

The Governor has been pleased to depute Mr. A. F. Donnelly to Malinapore upon his being relieved at Jessore by Mr. Raikra, to conduct a Special Investigation in the Collectorate of the former District.

Mr. J. W. Templer to Officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Jessore, in the room of Mr. C. Phillips.

Mr. H. W. Torrens to Officiate, until further Orders, as Deputy Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut and Preparer of Reports, in the room of Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. W. M. Dirom to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajeshahy, continuing to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District until the arrival of Mr. Heyland.

Mr. Thomas Leckie, M. D., to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Bhaugulpore, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brander, M. D., but to remain in charge of his present appointments until the return of Doctor Cheek to Burdwan.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. R. Barlow, Civil and Session Judge of Rajeshahy, to the 1st January next, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 4th ultimo.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Beerbhoom, for one month, from the 15th instant, on private affairs. Mr. R. M. Skinner will Officiate in the above capacities during the absence of Mr. Money, or until further Orders.

Mr. W. P. Goad, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore for one month, on private affairs, in addition to the leave granted to him by the Officiating Commissioner of the 12th or Bhaugulpore Division.

Mr. J. S. Toftous, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Balasore, for one month, from the 20th ultimo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th of June last, to enable him to join his Station.

Mr. J. M. Brander, M. D., Civil Assist. Surg. at Pooree, to continue in charge of his present duties, until the 1st of January next.

NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Assist. Surg. S. H. Batson to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Shahabad, vice Mr. Assist. Surg. W. Bogie, M. D.

NOVEMBER 8

Mr. J. W. Templer re-appointed to be Additional Judge of Tirhoot.

Mr. J. C. Dick to be Collector of Zillah Patna, vice Mr. Jennings removed.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 16th or Chittagong Division.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. E. Dredges, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 4th ultimo.

The Governor of Bengal, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. Tucker to Officiate as a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in the room of Mr. Hallid.

NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Lamb, attached to the Civil Station of Maldah, from the 2d instant, on private affairs.

NOVEMBER 14.

Capt P. T. Captleby, Superintendent of the Doomb Canals, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Office of Superintendent of the Delhi Canals.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. C. E. Trevelyan is appointed a Member of the Prison Discipline Committee.

Mr. A. Jackson to be Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Dinagepore vice Moulahee Mahomed Araf deceased.

Mr. L. J. H. Grey to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 13th or Banjnah Division.

NOVEMBER, 15.

Mr. W. Dent, reappointed to be Civil and Session Judge of Shahabad.

Mr. Asst. Surg. R. W. Wrightson, doing duty with the Troops at Akyah, authorized to take also the Civil and Medical charge of that Station, from the 6th May last, in the room of Doctor Waugh.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. William Blunt, Special Commissioner under the provisions of Regulation III. of 1828 for Calcutta Division, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert.

Mr. E. Bee Warner, Civil and Session Judge of Bhagalpore, from one month, to proceed to the Presidency, on med. cert. Mr. C. Storer will conduct the current duties of his Office until further orders.

Mr. T. R. Davidson, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Sarun, for ten days, on private affairs.

Mr. Robert Neave, Officiating Second Additional Judge of Burdwan, from the 15th Dec next until the 31st of that month, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough.

Mr. F. Goughbury, Officiating Additional Judge of Behar, to proceed to the Presidency, for one month, on private affairs, and to extend the same to two months should circumstances render it necessary.

Mr. C. Tottenham, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noacolly, for one month, to remain at the Presidency, on med. cert. in addition to the leave granted to him by the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Mr. J. S. Torrens, Offg. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Colr. of Balasore, for fifteen days, from the 20th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st idem.

NOVEMBER 15.

The Governor of Bengal, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Hutchison to Officiate as a Justice of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, in the room of Mr. T. C. Robertson.

Mr. J. Lewis to be Com. of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Moorshedabad Division vice Mr. Walters promoted.

Mr. E. M. Gordon to be Comr. of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division, and Special Comr. under Regulation III. of 1828 for the District of Sylhet, vice Mr. Lewis.

Mr. F. Cardew to Officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Colr. of Monghyr.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. J. Donithorne, Colr. of Calcutta and the 21 Pergunnahs, for eight months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th September 1835.

Mr. Charles Smith, Offg. Civil and Session Judge of Sylhet, for two months, for the purpose of proceeding to the Presidency, preparatory to his return to England. Mr. G. Loch will conduct the current duties of his office until further orders.

Mr. J. Curtis, Civil and Session Judge of Burdwan, to proceed to the Presidency on public business.

Mr. G. J. Morris, Civil and Session Judge of Patna, for one month, on private affairs, from the 1st January next, or whenever he may deliver over charge of his Office.

Mr. H. Williams, Civil and Session Judge of Cuttack, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th September last.

Mr. R. Torrens, Offg. Additional Judge of Chittagong, from the 10th to the 16th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th September last.

Mr. D. Pringle, Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, for one month from the 7th instant to the 7th proximo, on private affairs. Mr. J. M. Ha. has been authorized to take charge of the above Office during the absence of Mr. Pringle.

Mr. E. F. H. Repton, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Balasore for two weeks, on private affairs, in extension of the leave for six weeks, granted to him by the Comr. of Cuttack.

Mr. Asst. Surg. A. Kean, M. D., attached to the Civil Station of Moorshedabad for five days, on private affairs.

Mr. Asst. Surg. C. Macintyre, attached to the Civil Station of Burdwan, leave of absence for one month, from the 20th proximo, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

NOVEMBER 24.

Mr. Asst. Surg. John Wood, to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Maldah, during the absence of Asst. Surg. John Lamb.

NOVEMBER, 15.

The Governor of Bengal, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. Walters to be a temporary Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

NOVEMBER 22.

Mr. A. Grote has been authorized to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate, in Zillah Hooley, during the intending four of the officiating Magistrate Mr. Samuella, through the interior of that District.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 9.

The Revd. R. B. Boys, Chaplain of the Old Church, has obtained leave of absence for two years, under medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health.

The Revd. Richard Arnold, District Chaplain at Cuttack, late of Bareilly, has obtained one month's leave, from the 18th July last, in addition to the period allowed for him to join his Station.

The Revd. Henry Fisher Junior Presidency Chaplain, has obtained an extension of leave to the 1st April next, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, AGRA, 17TH NOVEMBER.

Major Ross, Political Agent at Kotah, is permitted to be absent for ten months, from the 15th January next, and to visit the Hills, for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 12TH NOVEMBER.

The appointment of Mr. Asst. Surg. M. S. Kent is to take effect from the date of his assuming charge of the medical duties of the Southern Division of Morabad viz. the 2th ultimo, instead of the 11th of July last, as notified in Order No. 48, of the 10th ultimo.

AGRA, JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 4TH NOVEMBER.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. R. Hutchison, Comr. of the 1st or Meerut Division, on the 5th ultimo, for three months, on his private affairs, is to commence from the 1st instant.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence:

NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. H. Fraser, Civil and Session Judge of Delhi, for two months on his private affairs.

NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, for fifteen days, from the 20th instant, on his private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. A. Wheatley, Junior Assist. to the Comr. in the Sangar and Nerbulda Territories, on the 14th ultimo, for six weeks, on his private affairs, is cancelled.

NOVEMBER 8.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence:

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, Officiating Comr. 34 or Bareilly Division, for twelve months, to visit the Hills, on med. cert.

Mr. H. W. Deane, Deputy Colr. under Regulations 2 of 1819, &c. within the 3d or Bareilly Division, for two months, on med. cert. from the 5th September last.

NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. W. De G. Routh to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Delhi.

Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of the South Division of the Delhi Territory.

Mr. C. Gubbins to Officiate as Magistrate and Deputy Colr. of Rohilkhand.

Mr. A. Fraser to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of North Division of the Delhi Territory.

NOVEMBER 11.

Mr. A. Shank has been appointed a Deputy Colr. for the purpose of preparing, investigating and determining in the first instance, Cases under Regulations II. of 1819, IX. of 1823, and III. of 1828, within Zillah Goruckpore.

ECCLESIASTICAL, AGRA, 5TH NOVEMBER.

The Reverend J. Bell, Chaplain of Whow, is permitted to be absent for fifteen months, and to visit the straits of Malacca on Sick Certificate.

The Reverend J. C. Froby, Chaplain at Meerut, is permitted to visit Mussooree, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent for a month on that account, from the 16th September last.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, November 7, 1836.

No. 215 of 1836.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, and an Asst. Surg. in this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of Commissions for future adjustment:—

Cavalry, Mr. Montagu James Turnbull, date of arrival at Fort William, 3d Nov. 1836.

Infantry Mr. Edward Forbes, do 3d Nov. 1836.

Mr. Samuel Hugh Jas. Davies, do 4th ditto.

Medical Department.—Mr. Alexander Gibbon, do 2d Nov. 1836.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. John Hunter Lither, of the 15th Regt. N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors: Date of arrival at Fort William, 3d Nov. 1836.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe

Lieut. Frederick Sauter of the 10th Regt. N. I., and Asst. Surg. Harman Read Bond, of the Medical Department, on Medical Certificate,

The following Promotion is made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department;

Sub Conductor Thomas B. Reilly to be Conductor, from the 26th September 1836, vice Tresham transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

Serjeant Connel, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed an Overseer in the Department of Public Works, on the Salary allowed for that rank, and placed under the Orders of Captain George Thomson, Supt. of the Burdwan and Benares Road at Hazareehugh.

Serjeant Michael Nugent, of European Invalids, and attached to the Chhanna Magazine is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February, 1820 subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his Stipend at Chunar.

No. 219 of 1836.—Capt. James Stevens, of the 6th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

Lieut. Col. John Colvin, of the Corps of Engineers and Supt. of Canals, Delhi Territory, has leave of absence for four months, from the 16th instant, with permission to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Hospital Apprentice Charles Simons is promoted to the rank of Apothecary, from the 13th ultimo, the date on which he passed an Examination at the Native medical College. Apothecary Simons is to remain as a Supernumerary until an opportunity occurs for bridging him on the strength of the Establishment.

Brevet Capt. R. B. Pomblerton, of the 44th Regt. N. I., on Special Political duty at the Presidency, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 31st ultimo, one month's leave of absence, to proceed to the Sand Heads, on Medical Certificate.

The following Arrangements were made in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 1st instant:

Asst. Surg. Thomas Leckie, M. D., to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Bhangoopore, vice Asst. Surg. J. M. Brander, M. D., but to remain in charge of his present appointment until the return of Dr. Cheek to Burdwan.

Asst. Surg. J. M. Brander, M. D., attached to the Civil Station of Pooree, to continue in charge of his present duties until the 1st January next.

Fort William, November 14, 1836.

No. 221 of 1836.—The undermentioned Gentleman is admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry and an Asst. Surg. on this Establishment. The Cadet is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Mr. Gustavus William Alexander, date of arrival at Fort William, 9th November, 1836.

Medical Department.—Henry John Tucker, M. D., do 11th November, 1836.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Captain John Townsend Somerville, of the 51st Regt. N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 9th November 1836.

Cornet William Henry Hepburne, of the Regt. L. C., ditto 9th November 1836.

Asst. Surg. John Colvin, M. D., of the Medical Department, ditto 9th November, 1836.

The permission granted to Capt. James Stevens, of the 6th Regt. N. I., in General Orders No. 219, dated the 7th instant, to proceed to Europe on private affairs, is commuted to Furlough, on medical Certificate.

Surgeon John Mitchell Todd of the M. D., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for eighteen months.

Asst. Surg. Alexander Biny Webster, M. D., having produced the necessary medical certificates, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Half Pay of his rank, from the date of sailing of the Ship on which he may embark for Europe.

The following Promotions are made in the Subordinate branch of the medical department:

Asst. Steward Jasper Bachman to be Steward, and Hospital Apprentice Charles Marshall to be Asst. Steward, from the 20th September, 1836, in succession to Mathew Pereira deceased.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of their profession, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment:

Conductor Frederick Mann.

Ditto. John Thompson, Sr.

Mr. Henry Anderson, an Apothecary in the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary, has leave of absence for three months, with permission to proceed on the River, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Invalids of His Majesty's Service are permitted to reside in India as Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and draw their stipends at the Stations specified opposite to their names:

11th Dragoons.—Serjeant W. Baker, Meerut.

16th Lancers.—Serjeant John Young, Delhi; Ditto—Private William Durrant, Hissar: Ditto—Ditto Richard Leach, Meerut; Ditto—Ditto John Shenton, Lawnpore.

No. 222 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

Regt. of Artillery.—1st Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Richard Harford to be Capt., and 2d Lieut. Richmond Campbell Shakespeare to be 1st Lieut., in the room of Capt. Hugh Coswatt Baker retired, with rank from the 7th October 1836, in succession to Capt. T. Augustus Yantchen deceased.

Supernumerary 2d Lieut. George Penrice is brought on the effective strength of the Regt.

19th Regt. N. I.—Ensign James Thomas to be Lieut., vice Lieut. John Nicholas O'Halloran retired, with rank from the 23d of July 1836, vice Lieut. Robert B. Nuthall deceased.

65th Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. J. Harrison to be Lieut., from the 29th of February 1836, vice Lieut. George Urquhart resigned.

70th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Alexander Engharson to be Major, Lieut. Henry Nelson Wesley to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign Herbert Edward Sney Abbott to be Lieut., from the 23d of May 1836, in succession to Major James Johnston retired.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Regt. of Arty.—Capt. G. S. Lawrenson, from 6th July, 1835, vice H. G. Baker retired; Capt. P. T. Cantley, from 13th Oct., 1835, vice G. Pennington deceased; Capt. C. McMorine, from 23d Nov., 1835, vice P. Jackson invalided; Capt. C. Grant, from 17th Jan., 1836, vice C. H. Bell promoted; Capt. H. Garbett, from 17th Jan., 1836, vice J. Johnson retired; Capt. C. Dallas, from 11th May, 1836, vice G. N. C. Campbell promoted; 1st Lieut. A. Broome, from 6th July, 1835, vice G. S. Lawrenson promoted; 1st Lieut. A. Smith from 28th Sept., 1835, vice W. M. Shakespeare deceased; 1st Lieut. L. Smith, from 13th Oct., 1835, vice P. T. Cantley promoted; 1st Lieut. G. L. Cooper, from 23d Nov., 1835, vice C. McMorine promoted; 1st Lieut. T. Edward, from 17th Jan., 1836, vice C. Grant promoted; 1st Lieut. R. E. Knatchbull, from 17th Jan., 1836, vice H. Garbett promoted; 1st Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, from 11th May, 1836, vice C. Dallas promoted; 1st Lieut. J. Innes, from 14th May, 1836, vice H. Sturrock deceased.

19th N. I.—Lieut. H. V. Stephen, from 18th June, 1835, vice J. N. O'Halloran retired; P. D. Warren, from 21st Sept., 1836, vice C. G. Ross promoted.

GENERAL REGISTER.

No. 222 of 1836.—Major Thomas Wardlaw, of the 45th Regt. N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 11th Nov., 1836.

Lieut. Col. Broadfield Sissmore, of the 12th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Capt. A. Goldie, of the 47th Regt. N. I., Supl. and Pay Master of Invalids for the Stations of Benares, Dinapore and Moughyr, has leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st December next, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Sub-Conductor Joseph Green to be Conductor, and Sergeant Major Robert Hunter, of the 15th Regt. N. I., to be Sub-Conductor, from the 24th Oct 1836, vice Gordon transferred to the Gun Powder Agency.

Subordinate Branch Medical Department.—Asst. Apothecary John Beaton, to be Hospital Steward, from the 14th October 1836, vice Robinson deceased.

Hospital Apprentice Edward Smith to be Asst. Apothecary, from the 14th October 1836, vice Beaton promoted.

Corhet E. J. Robinson, of the 7th Regt. I. C., Asst. to the General Supt. for the Suppression of Thuggee, has obtained in the Political Department, under date the 31st ultimo, leave of absence from 1st October 1836, to the 1st October 1837, to proceed to Simla, for the benefit of his health.

Surg. Hugh Guthrie, M. D., has been appointed by the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces, under date the 25th ultimo, to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Bareilly. This appointment to take effect when Doctor Guthrie shall be relieved from his duties in the 62th Regt. N. I.

Asst. Surg. J. Lamb attached to the Civil Station of Maldah, obtained under date the 10th instant, leave of absence, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, from the 3d instant, on private affairs.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER, 18.

No. 227 of 1836.—The undermentioned Gentleman are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their Appointments by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the Rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Cavalry.—Mr. Edmund Pattison, date of arrival at Fort William, 12th Nov. 1836.

Infantry.—Mr. Frederick Moffat Baker, ditto 13th ditto ditto, and Mr. George Maurice Prendergast, ditto 14th ditto ditto.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER, 26.

No. 228 of 1836.—Ensign W. C. Erskine, of the 73d Regt. N. I., is appointed to duty with the Assam L. I., vice Ensign A. P. Phayre resigned.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Major Ferris Charles Robb, of the 22d Regt. N. I., Lieut. Frederick Williams, of the 10th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. Charles Darby, of the 52d Regt. N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 12th Nov. 1836.

Capt. George Gillman, of the 31st Regt. N. I., ditto 15th ditto ditto.

Capt. Hugh Campbell Wilson, of the 26th Regt. N. I., and Asst. Surg. Joseph Cunningham Sullivan, of the Medical Department, ditto 16th ditto ditto.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Veterinary Surg. on this Establishment:

Mr. James Willis, date of arrival at Fort William, 12th November, 1836.

Mr. John Beaslet Lowth, do, 15th ditto ditto.

Lieut. Nathaniel Dumber Bar-on, of the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe via Bombay, on account of his private affairs.

Capt. John Cartwright, Asst. Adjutant General of the Regt. of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Van Dieman's Land, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Capt. Curwen Gale, of the 18th Regt. N. I., having furnished cert. of want of opportunity to return from New South Wales to Calcutta at an earlier period, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders No. 181, of the 25th September 1831, is extended to the 19th instant.

The services of Asst. Surg. John Wood are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, to take charge of the med. duties of the Civil Station of Maldah during the absence of Asst. Surg. John Lamb.

The services of Asst. Surg. John William Knight, doing duty with the 31st Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces, with a view to his being appointed to the med. charge of Bijnour or North Moradabad.

No. 230 of 1836.—Mr. Lucius Heywood Hardyman is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Cavalry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment, date of arrival at Fort William 19th November 1836.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on account of their private affairs:

Lieut. William Lindsay, of the 10th Regt. N. I.

Capt. Thomas Bennet Penwarne Festing, of the invalid Establishment.

Asst. Surg. James Mainwaring Brander, M. D. has been appointed in the Political Department under date the 17th instant to the Medical duties of the Indore Residency.

The following appointments were made in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 15th instant.

Asst. Surg. Thomas William Burt to the med. charge of the Civil Station of Chittagong, vice Asst. Surg. J. O'Dwyer.

Asst. Surg. R. W. Wrightson doing duty with the Troops at Akyab, to take also med. charge of that Station, from the 6th May inst, in the room of Doctor Waugh.

Asst. Surg. W. M. Buchanan, M. D., of the Civil Station of Mozaffernugger, has obtained from the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces, leave of absence for three months, from the 1st instant, on med. cert.

The following Persons are appointed Assist. Overseers in the Department of Public Works on the salary allowed for that rank.

Mr. Hopper placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Lower Provinces.

Sergeant Rooney, of the European Regiment and Sergeants Hill, Robertson, and Cameron, Corps of Artillery and Miners, placed at the disposal of the Officiating Superintending Engineer Central Provinces, for Road duty.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER, 28.

No. 231 of 1836.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

Medical Department.—Asst. Surg. James Innes M. D., to be Surg., from the 11th November 1836, vice Surg. James Clarke deceased.

The services of Lieut. I. S. Phillips, of the Regt. of Arty., are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being employed as Surveyor or Pergunnah, Buldakhal, in Zillah Tipperah.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Capt. Gavin Balfour Crawford, of the Regt. of Arty., date of arrival at Fort William, 21st Nov. 1836.

Col. James Cook, of the 12th Regt. N. I., ditto 24th ditto ditto.

Major Richard Home, of 73d Regt. N. I., ditto 24th ditto ditto.

Surg. Edward Jordan Yeatman, M. D., of the Medical Department, ditto 25th ditto ditto.

Major John Davies, of the 71st Regt. N. I., ditto 26th ditto ditto.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe

Capt. George Acklom Smith of the 9th Regt. N. I., Capt. William Hamilton Hulford, of the 41st Regt. N. I., and Surg. Daniel Harding, of the Medical Department, on account of private affairs.

Capt. John Hoggan, of the 53rd Regt. N. I., Pay Master of N. Pensioners, Meerut and Hauper, is permitted to reside in the Hills North of Deyrah, on Medical Certificate, for twelve months, from the 1st of December next.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Edward John Betts of the 70th Regt. N. I. in General Order No. 26, of the 20th January last, is extended to the 1st January 1837, on Medical Certificate.

The permission granted to Asst. Surg. William Stevenson, Senior, of the Medical Department, General Orders No. 168, of the 8th August 1836, to proceed to Europe, is cancelled, and that Medical Officer is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Capt. James Marshall, of the Left Wing European Regt. is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company on the Pension of a Major, from the 15th instant, in conformity with the provisions of the Regulations published in General Orders No. 104, of the 23d May 1836.

Captain Walter Falk Wolland, of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company on the Pension of his rank, from the 1st December next.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Superintending Surgeon Walter Ashall Venour, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company from the date of the Ship on which he may embark for Europe.

The leave of absence granted to Sub-Conductor Thomas Abbott, of the Department of Public Works in General Orders No. 161, of the 16th September last, is extended to one month, beyond the period therein specified.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Wintox of Council of the 11th Janr, 1797 and General Orders, dated 5th Feb. 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their Stipends at the places stated opposite to their names:

Serjeant Major William Martin, of the 23d Regt. N. I., Europe.
Quarter Master Serjeant John Powers, of the 25th Regt. N. I., Barrackpore.

No 232 of 1836.—The following appointment was made in the Political Department on the 21st instant.

Lieutenant George Gordon, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Resident's Escort at Calcutta, vice Captain G. H. Robinson, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Christie, who was temporarily attached to the Nepal Residency, has been placed in the Political Department, under date the 21st instant, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Surgeon Alexander Halliday, Presidency Surgeon, was permitted in the General Department, on the 19th instant, to proceed to the Sand Heads, for the benefit of his health and to be absent on that account for a period not exceeding one month.

Assistant Surgeon Call Macintyre, attached to the Civil Station of Ferozepore, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 23d instant, leave of absence for one month, from the 20th prox, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

No 213 of 1836.—Lieut. J. Gilmore, of Engineers is removed from the situation of Engineer, Ramghur Division, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the performance of Regimental duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters Camp, Allahabad, 3d November, 1836

Lieut. G. O'B. Otley, of the 6th Regt. N. I., is exempted from further examination in the native languages, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the appointment of Interpreter to a native corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

General staff—Brigadier General W. Richards, C. B. commanding the Dinapore division, from 25th November 1836 to 11th December 1836, in extension, on private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin.

25th Regt. N. I.—Capt. B. Marshall, from 1st December 1836 to 1st March 1837, to visit the Presidency preparatory to submitting an application for permission to resign the service.

46th Regt. N. I.—Capt. W. T. Savary, from 20th November 1836 to 20th February 1837, in extension, to remain at the Presidency and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

69th Regt. N. I.—Capt. J. Brandon, from 10th November 1836, to 10th February 1837, to proceed to Calcutta, and apply for permission to retire from the service.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, 4th November,

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

8th Regt. L. C.—Surg. W. Jackson, from 29th December 1836 to 25th February 1837, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.
8th Regt. L. C.—Cornet W. H. T. de la Motte, from 10th Nov. 1836 to 10th February 1837, to proceed to Calcutta, on medical certificate and apply for furlough to Europe.

4th Regt. L. C.—Lieut. Col W. Pattle, from 1st November 1836 to 1st May 1837, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to join, or to Europe on furlough.

12th Regt. N. I.—Ensign F. D. Atkinson, from 15th September 1836 to 16th October 1836, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

46th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Johnston, from 1st July 1836 to 30th August 1836, to remain at Meerut on private affairs.

Ordnance commissariat department—Sub-Conductor T. Lithgow from 1st November 1836 to — in extension to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for permission to proceed to sea.

Quarter Master Sergeant William Jones, of the 30th Regt. N. I., is re-posted to the Hurriannah light infantry, vice Kilian, who is removed from the latter corps, and appointed to the 20th Regt. N. I. at Delhi.

The following individuals are appointed Hospital Apprentices to fill existing vacancies in the subordinate medical department and are directed, within two months from this date, to report themselves to the nearest Superintending Surgeon:

John Scally, David Glegg, James Michael, John Roope, John Anderson, Charles Harley, J. N. F. Wood, Frederick Saint, George Leopold Henry William Tibbette, Charles Robinson, Michael Hart, Thomas Green, Andrew Donough, Thomas Nolan, William Thomasson, John Purdy, T. McHale, and James Martin.

After these youths shall have served for six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and acquirements are to be forwarded to head quarters, by the Supt. Surgs. of the divisions in which they may be stationed, and should it appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient subordinate medical attendants, such individuals as may be so considered will either be discharged from the service, or disposed of as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may hereafter determine.

This is to be distinctly explained to the Apprentices on their joining hospital.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. Weaver, from 1st November 1836 to 24th February 1837, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

74th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Cheere, from 25th October 1836 to 25th January 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, 7th November,

Capt. Thomas Warlow, Garrison and executive engineer of Delhi, is appointed to the command of the corps of sappers and miners.

Private Jeremiah Davis, of the veteran company, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Agra, instead of at Cunar.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Lalbehara, 8th November.

The following removals and postings to take place in the regt. of arty.

Capt. C. Dallas new promotion, (on staff employ) to the 3th company 5th battalion artillery.

1st Lieutenant F. Brind, from the 1th troop 2d brigade to the 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery.

1st Lieut. G. T. Graham, from the 8th company 7th battalion to the 1st company 4th artillery.

1st Lieut. C. E. Mills, (on staff employ) from the 1st (troop 1st brigade to the 1st troop 3d brigade horse artillery.

1st Lieut. A. M. Seppings, (doing duty with the Assam L. I.) from the 1st company 3th battalion to the 5th company 7th battalion artillery.

1st Lieut. R. E. Knatchbull, from the 1st (troop 3d brigade to the 4th troop 2d brigade horse artillery.

1st Lieut. J. Innes, new promotion, (on furlough) to the 3d company 4th battalion artillery.

2d Lieut. D. Reid, (proceeding on furlough) from the 4th company 5th battalion to the 4th company 4th battalion artillery.

2d Lieut. T. Bacon, (on furlough) from the 3d company 7th battalion to the 2d troop 1st brigade horse artillery.

2d Lieut. R. Warburton, (acting Quarter Master to the 6th battalion) from the 4th company 4th battalion to the 4th company 5th battalion artillery.

2d Lieut. H. E. L. Thuillier, is brought on the strength, to the 5th company 7th battalion artillery.

supernumerary 2d Lieut. C. Douglas (doing duty at Cawnpore) to proceed to Agra, and do duty with the 4th company 4th battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th battalion of artillery—Col. C. Parker, from 2d December 1836 to 31st December 1837, in extension to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

23d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Sissmore, from 25th November 1836 to 25th December 1836, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

1st Regt. L. C.—Cornet A. Harris, from 15th September 1836, to 15th November 1836, to enable him to join his corps.

69th Regt. N. I.—Capt. B. D. White from 15th November 1836 to 15th February 1837, to visit Mirzapore and Benares, on private affairs.

69th Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. K. Fullarton, from 1st November 1836 to 1st February 1837, to remain at Barrackpore, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

3d battalion of artillery—Lieut. Adj. and Quarter Master E. Bunderland, from 1st November to 15th January 1837, to enable him to join his corps at Alhow.

Head Quarters, Camp, Mehgaon, 9th November.

Capt. R. D. White, of the 60th Regt. N. I., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Sir Thomas Aulrey, Kt. & C. B., from the 24th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. W. Master of the 7th L. C., in General Orders of the 13th October last, is cancelled at his own request.

Ensign R. Hill, of the 4th Regt. N. I., is permitted to resign the appointment of acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 3d N. I., to which he was nominated in General Orders of the 24th September last.

Asst. Surg. W. Rorie, M. D., recently placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief is posted to the 65th Regt. N. I., and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th Regt. L. C.—Lieut. D. Wiggins, from 1st November 1836 to 1st April 1837, to visit Gornackpore and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Invalid pension establishment—Conductor J. Gilbert, from 28th November 1836 to 28th February 1837, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

The Presidency division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Ensigns R. H. Alexander and R. A. Smith to do duty with the 7th Regt. at Barrackpore, and Ensign Allan Cameron, at his own request, with the 54th Regt. N. I., at Meerut, is confirmed.

Asst. Surg. G. C. Rankin is posted to the 51st N. I. but will continue to do duty with the 6th battalion of artillery, until the arrival of his regiment at Cawnpore.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. J. D. D. Bean, of the 33d N. I., in General Orders of the 10th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master W. P. Milner, of the 31st N. I., in General Orders of the 28th September last, is cancelled at his own request.

Drummer Clement Boudrie, of the 45th Regt. N. I., is transferred to the Harlanah L. I. battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

42 Regt. N. I.—Capt. J. Lecson, from 1st December to 1st November 1837, to remain in the hills north of Dehrah, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Camp, Kurrah, 11th November.

The Neenuch station order of the 31st ultimo, directing Surg. A. Davidson M. D., of the 1st L. C., to afford medical aid to the artillery attached to the Meywar field force, is confirmed.

Lieut. T. O. O'Leary's regimental order of the 1st instant, appointing Lieut. Hore to act as Adj. to the 21th Regt. N. I. during the absence, on court martial duty, of Lieut. and Adj. Kennedy, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals of Supts. Surg.:

Suptg. Surg. W. A. Venour, from the Agra to the Benares circle of medical superintendence.

Suptg. Surg. S. Ludlow, from the Presidency to the Agra circle and Suptg. Surg. W. Findon, from the Benares to the Presidency circle of superintendence.

Surg. D. Renton, of the 57th N. I., is appointed to act as Supt. Surg. at Benares, during the absence of Suptg. Surg. Venour, or until further orders.

Surg. R. Brown, at present as Suptg. Surg. at Agra, will, under the sanction of Government General Orders No. 279, of the 24th November 1836, retain charge of the records of the Supts. Surgs. office, until relieved by Mr. Ludlow, and he will also resume the medical duties of the Regt. to which he belongs.

Asst. Surg. A. Wood, M. D. Surg. to the Commander in Chief, will afford medical aid to the troops, cavalry and infantry, and detail of sappers and miners, forming His Excellency's escort.

This order to have effect from the 1st instant.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following postings.

Cornet W. G. Prendergast to the 5th L. C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Cornet W. F. Tytler to the 9th L. C. at Nassecabad.

Hospital Apprentice John Collins having been reported to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, guilty of conduct rendering him unfit for his situation, he is to be discharged the service from the date of the receipt of this order at the Presidency.

Apprentice Anthony Defegndy, at present attached to the hospital of His Majesty's 44th foot, is removed to fill a vacancy in the hospital of His Majesty's 9th Regt. at Chinsurah.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

20th Regt. N. I.—Major D. Bruce, from 1st November to 1st March 1837, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to retire from the service.

8th Regt. L. C.—Capt. R. D. H. Macdonald, from 21st October to 15th January 1837, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

30th Regt. N. I.—Snr. K. Macqueen, from 20th November to 20th February 1837, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

37th Regt. M. I.—Surg. R. Brown, from 5th December to 30th March 1837, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

31st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. S. R. Tickell, (attached to the Ramghur light infantry battalion,) from 1st October to 24th October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

44th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. W. Hill, from 15th November to 15th April 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

N. B. This cancels the leave of absence granted to Lieut. Hill, in General Orders of the 21st ultimo.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Futtehpore, 15th November.

The Alhow station order of the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. J. Woodham of the 5th N. I., to act as Brigade Major to the Malwah field force, during the absence, on leave, of Brigade Major Clarke, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. (Brevet Captain) and Interpreter and Quarter Master C. H. Naylor, of the 8th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 21th of August last, is cancelled at his own request.

Asst. Surg. R. Christie is appointed garrison Asst. Surg. at Allahabad, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Regt. L. C.—Capt. C. D. Blair, from 30th December to 1st December 1837, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Dehrah, on medical certificate.

62d Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. Hayat, from 20th October to 21th February 1837, in extension, to visit the Presidency, and to apply for furlough, on medical certificate.

Subordinate medical department—Apothecary J. Davoren 1st battalion of Artillery, from 20th November to 20th June 1837, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp, Aoung, 16th November.

Lieut. and Adj. J. Coke, of the 10th Regt. N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the office of Interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from the further examination in the native languages.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

General Staff.—Capt. W. Hough, Deputy, Judge Advocate General, Dinapore and Benares divisions, from 20th November 1836 to 20th January 1837, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Maharajpore, 18th November.

The Oudo district order of the 10th instant, appointing Capt. John Hay, of the 35th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Major of Brigade, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Loodhannah station order of the 31st ultimo, placing the service of Asst. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M. D. of the 4th troop 2d brigade horse artillery, at the disposal of the political agent at Loodhannah, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following postings and removals of medical officers now on furlough:

Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M. D., from the 27th to the 11th Regt. N. I.

Asst. Surg. W. Stevenson, senior, to the 1st Regt. N. I.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Sullivan, from the 51st to the 4th Regt. N. I.

Asst. Surg. B. Wilson, from the 31st to the 10th Regt. N. I.

Asst. Surg. E. H. Allingham, from the 63d to the 24th Regt. N. I.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Asst. Surg. W. O. H. McChneys to the 26th Regt. N. I.

Asst. Surg. S. M. Griffith to the 34th Regt. N. I.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Sutherland to the 60th Regt. N. I.

Capt. P. Craigie, 1st Asst. Adj. General of the army, is appointed Deputy Post Master at head quarters.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Innes and Quarter Master W. H. Richards, of the 4th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 26th of June last, is cancelled at his own request.

Lieut. F. Wallace, of the invalid pension establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his allowances at Benares, instead of Baitoul.

Conductor J. Tresham, of the invalid pension establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his allowances at Mohghyr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

5th battalion artillery—2d Lieut. W. H. Delamain, from 15th November 1836, to 15th March 1837, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for furlough.

1st Regt. L. C.—Cornet V. F. T. Turner, from 25th October

1836, to 25th February 1837, in extension, to visit the Presidency and apply for furlough, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore, 23d November.

The Presidency division order of the 11th instant, directing the following unposted officers to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, is confirmed :

Cornet M. J. Tugbull, with the 6th Regt. L. C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensign E. Forbes, with the 9th Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign S. H. J. Davies, with the 51st Regt. N. I. at Dinapore. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Col. G. Moore, of the 50th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 1st instant, is cancelled at his own request.

Surg. M. Powell is removed from the 54th to the 54th N. I., and directed to join the latter corps at Meerut.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 26d ultimo, to Asst. Surg. W. Spencer, of the 14th Regt. N. I. is cancelled at his own request.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- Nov. 1 Bark *Dalla Merchant*, H. M. Potter, from Moultmein 2d and Rangoon 19th October.
- Schooner *Isabella*, J. Bristow, from Moultmein 20th September, and Pondicherry 12th October.
- 2 Ship *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, W. Toller, from Portsmouth 4th July.
- Portuguese Brig *Sandade*, M. L. De Silva, from Rio de Janeiro 25th July.
- 4 French Ship *Jeune Laure*, F. Launnes, from Bordeaux 27th May, and Bourbon 14th September.
- 5 Bark *Fairy Queen*, J. Hookey, from Liverpool 14th July.
- French Ship *Petite Nancy*, C. de Trelo, from Bordeaux 16th July.
- French Ship *Marie*, P. Salix, from Bordeaux 16th July.
- Brig *Meldan*, J. Hogg, from Bordeaux 10th June.
- Ship *Windsor*, A. Henning, from London 17th July and Portsmouth 2d August.
- 6 Ship *Gipsy*, W. Bewley, from Liverpool 1st July.
- Ship *Ruby*, W. Warden, from China 15th August and Singapore 5th October.
- Malabar Ship *Hydroos*, Nacoda, from Juddah 18th June, Bombay 6th and Allepee 16th September.
- American Ship *Hindoo*, E. Bacon, from Boston 7th July.
- 7 Malabar Brig *Ma'mand Samody*, Nacoda, from Point de Gall 16th September.
- French Ship *Quatre Freres*, G. Laugier, from Marseilles 2d May and Bourbon 1st September.
- 8 Ship *True Briton*, Charles Bench, from London (no date,) Portsmouth 17th June, Madeira 2d July, Cape 2d September, Madras 18th October, and Moonsoorcottah 2d November.
- Schooner *Margaret*, W. C. Spain, from Rangoon 10th October.
- 10 Ship *Duke of Bedford*, W. A. Rowen, from Portsmouth 18th July and Falmouth 2d August.
- 11 Ship *London*, J. Wimble, from Portsmouth 15th July.
- Bark *Copeland*, J. Crawford, from London 6th July.
- 12 Ship *David Clarke*, H. Hutchinson, from China 1st September, Singapore (no date,) Malacca 18th and Penang 23d October.
- 13 Ship *Mland*, T. Callan, from Liverpool 27th July and Ascension 1st September.
- French Ship *Irya*, E. Le Roux, from Havre de Grace 27th July.

- 14 Ship *James McInroy*, J. Cleland, from Glasgow 19th July.
- Bark *Helen*, H. E. Henderson, from Mauritius 27th September.
- 15 Ship *Fattle Barry*, Nacoda, from Cochin 1st and Allepee 4th October.
- Arab Ship *Joodool Barry*, Nacoda, from Cochin 7th October.
- 16 Ship *Roxburgh Castle*, W. Cumberland, from London 4th June and Moonsoorcottah 6th Nov.
- Ship *Marion*, J. Riehard, from China 2d and Singapore 24th October.
- Bark *Diana*, J. Hawkins from Liverpool 5th July.
- Bark *Mary Catherine*, P. Campbell, from Newcastle 12th May and Bahia 23d July.
- Bark *Memon*, R. H. Ekin, from Madras 25th Oct.
- Schooner *John Hepburn*, R. Robertson, from Rangoon 6th Nov.
- French Ship *Heras*, C. Belliard, from Havre 7th July.
- 18 Ship *Hygeia*, W. Brich, from Liverpool 29th June.
- Bark *Charles Dumergue*, W. Wilson, from Madras 18th Oct., and Moonsoorcottah 6th Nov.
- French Ship *Eulalie*, E. B. Coindet, from Bourbon 17th, and Mauritius 28th September.
- 19 Ship *Lady Ruffee*, R. Pollock, from London 4th and Portsmouth 22d July.
- Bark *Herculan*, Huxtable, from Liverpool 25th July.
- Arab Brig *Harsinger*, Nacoda, from Penang 18th October.
- 22 Ship *Richmond*, McLeod, from Liverpool 2d and Madeira 21st July.
- 23 Ship *Thomas Grenville*, R. Thornhill, from London 15th June and Moonsoorcottah 14th November.
- Ship *St. George*, H. S. Thomson, from Bristol 4th and Madeira 11th August.
- Ship *William Wilson*, J. H. Miller, from Mauritius 28th Sept and Madras 26th Oct.
- Ship *Fittay Salem*, Gillet, from China 3d and Singapore 30th Oct., and Penang 3d Nov.
- Bark *Hero*, W. W. Hughes, from China 2d and Singapore 16th Oct., and Penang 6th Nov.
- Brig *Fyren Bown*, C. Crisp, from Rangoon 11th November.
- Schooner *Jennet*, R. Horou, from Kyoub Phyoos 8th November.
- French Ship *Amelia*, A. Pouvareau, from Bourdeaux 4th July.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 24 Ship *Sulana*, E. Evans, from China 11th September
and Singapore 3 at Oct.
- 25 Ship *Strathilda*, W. R. Johnson, from Sydney 15th
August, Batavia 9th and Singapore 16th Oct.
- 27 Ship *Earl of Clarr*, J. Keck, from Bombay 21st Sep-
tember and Alleppe 2d October.
- French Corvette de 24 Cannons *La Aube*, Perry, from
Brest 28th June, and St. Denis 4th October.
- 28 Bark *Resolution*, J. Seager, from Penang 6th Nov.
- 30 Ship *Lord Hungerford*, C. Farquharson, from London
27th July, Portsmouth 5th August and Isle of As-
cenion 11th September.
- American Ship *George*, B. Balch, from Salem 6th
August.
- American Brig *George Gardiner*, J. H. Smith, from
Philadelphia 14th July and Port Louis 29th Oct.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

- Nov. 1 Brig *Arethusa*, John Can ning, for Monsoorcottah.
3 Ship *Orient*, Thomas White, for London
3 Bark *Caledonia*, A. Symers, for Bombay.
6 Bark *Elephanta*, J. Buchanan, for the Mauritins.
6 American Ship *Corgetia*, J. Beard, for the United States.
— Ship *Alferton*, T. Evans, for Liverpool.
7 Brig *Jean*, P. Goldie, for London.
8 French Bark *Ahielle*, Parde, for Bourbon.
10 Brig *Elizabeth*, Magoon, for Monpoorcottah.
12 Schooner *Charles Stewart*, Morris, for Moulemein
15 Dutch Ship *Grace*, Simonet, for Batavia
20 Ship *Charles Malcolm*, J. Lyon, for China.
— Schooner *Wave*, R. Malcolm, for Kyook Phyou and Moulemein.
25 Brig *Flora*, J. Donaloy, for Monsoorcottah.
— Bark *New York Packet*, J Gregory, for Colombo.
26 Ship *John Bagshaw*, H Blyth for the Mauritias.
— Bark *Sophia*, Nacoda, for Juddah.
28 French Ship *Mascarin*, Granzier, for Bourbon
— Shin *Surry*, G Sinclair, for Chittagong and Khyouk Phyou
30 French Ship *Quatre Freres*, G Lan'ge, for Bourbon
— French Ship *Hoogin*, J Teansolen, for Marseilles
— Bark *Mary Queen*, J Hooker, for London

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Monstrosa Elphinstone, from Portsmouth.—Mrs. Col. Little; Mrs. Lane; Mr. Ferguson; Mrs. Bunker; Mrs. Thomas; two Misses; Misses; Mr. Bunker; Pratt, Davidson, and Thomas; Col. Little, Bengal N. L. S. 1854; Esq. Bengal C. S.; W. H. Ferguson, Esq. Charles Thomas Esq. Messrs Russell, Bennett, Ferguson and Co., Merchants. Ensign McMahon, H. M. 44th Regt., Messrs. Forbes, Turnbull, and Davis, Cadets.

Per Petite Nancy :—Mr. and Mrs. Patton and child ; and Mr. E. Elie, Merchant.

Per Marie from Bordeaux.—MONSIEUR, DUSSEMIER and MR. A. SAINIE, Merchants.

Per Windsor, from London.—Mrs Alexander and child; Mrs. Bracken, Mrs. S. merville; Miss Siddons; Nathaniel Alexander and Thos. Bracken, Esqrs; Capt. J. A. merville; 62nd B. N. I.; E. O. Ravenshaw, Esq. &c. S. Dr John Colvin, B. M. E.; John Crandall, Esq.; W. H. Hepburne, Esq.; 6th B. L. C.; Charles Drury, Esq.; Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. Jr.; Alexander Sawets, Esq.; Mr. W. Young, Writer; Mr. G. Alexander, Consul; Chas. Stovens, Pilot Service.

Per Ruby from China.—Wm. Dent, Esq., B. C. S.; Esq.; John Dent, Esq., M. C. S.; Mrs. J. Dent; Miss W. Dent; John Rose, Esq., Merchant; and Mr. S. Augustin, Mariner, from Singapore.

Per Hindoo from Boston.—Mr. Charles Hammond, M. D., and Mr. G. W. Greene.

For True Briton.—Messrs. Wardlaw and Pickance; Miss Harris, Major Wardlaw, B. N. 1, Rev. Mr. Pickance; C. W. Blunt, Esq., Barrister; H. J. Tucker, Esq.; Miss Pickance and Master Pickance.

For Margaret.—Mrs. Aratoon; Capt. D. Ross; Messrs. Isaac Morah, Gordon Manuk, David Avket, and M. Aratoon.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Portsmouth and Falmouth.—Mrs. Deultry; Mrs. Lister; Mrs. Hart; Miss C. K. Robinson; Mrs. Anley; Misses Deultry, A. Shakespeare, Lister, Hart E. Hart, Emily Hart, Johnstone, Jane Johnstone, M. A. Sinclair, Cath. Sinclair, Charlie, Brown, and S. Brown; Revd. Mr. Hammond; B S F. Lister, Esq. H. M. S.; Messrs. Mackenzie and Fandon, Merchants, and G. Pendergrast, Carol.

Per London, from Portsmouth—Mrs. Parsons; Mrs. Lumsden; Mrs. Darby; Mrs. Squire; and Mr. Vignon; Misses Carter, Gale, Bernard, Read, Allan, S. Allan, and Thomson; Major Robb, B. N. L.; Messrs. Darby, Squire, Hardwicke, Ispace Willis, Martindell, and Twisden; Mr. Pattison, Cadet Messrs Ferguson, Vignon, and Tanner.

Per Copeland, from London—J. B. Lowth, Veterinary Surgeon, H. C. S., and F. M. Baker, Cadet of Infantry.

Per David Clarke, from Singapore --Lieutenant A. C. Rainey, B. N. I.

Per Bland from Liverpool.—Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Gillmon, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Eckley and Mrs. Llewellyn; Misses Roche, Llewellyn and Clara Llewellyn; David Erskine, and Henry Erskine. Esqrs. Merchants; Captains Wilson, 25th. and Gillman, 31st N 1; Dr Sullivan, Bernal S; Messrs Henry Eckley Edmond Eckley, and Alexander Wilson; Mrs Noreb; Anne Jenkins.

Per Irwa, from Havre—Messrs L. H. Boddio, F. Doniel,
E. Beaurain, C. Simonin, and J. Thiault.

Per Helen Mrs Richard Johnson
Per Bournemouth Castle, Essex, London Mrs Benson : Mr^s

For Roussigne's Castle, from London—Mrs Roussac; Mr Anderson; 3 Miss Andersons; Mr Anderson, Merchant; Capt Austin and Mr Foster, 3d Bufile; Mr James, H M 26th Foot; Mr Hardmar, Donnel Cavalry; Messrs McKellar, H Roussac, and Delecart, Clerks to Mr Roussac; Mr Harrison; Mr Mann, Madras N I, from Madras; Anne Roussac, Henry Roussac, Louis Anderson, and Andrew Anderson, children.

Per Marion from Singapore—Capt C Gale, Regt N I, and Mr James Duhan and two children.

Per John Hurburne from Rangoon Mrs Hannay ; Mr Haswell and child; Capt Hannay, 10th Regt ; Lieut Pinder H M 31st Regt, and the Revd J Haswell

'Per Entailie,' from Bombay (transferred from the Earl of Clare)—Mrs Crawford and child; Miss White; Mr Skinner, Royal Navy; Mr White, Assistant Comptroller Bombay Dock Yard; Mr Capon; Lieut Le Coultre, H M 31st Regt; and G R Crawford, Captain, Bengal Artillery

Per Richmond, from London—Mrs. Dunmore Mrs. and McLeod, Miss Hamilton; Lieut. W. R. Dunmore, 31st, and C. M. Collins, 25th N. L.; John Sutherland, Esq. Mr. W. D. McKinnon, Madras Cadet; Messrs James McDonald, Thomas Postage; 1 female European servant.

Per St. George, from Bristol—Mrs. Stainforth and child Mrs Major Home; Mrs Major Davies; Mrs Yeatman; Mrs. Davenport; Mrs Smitherland. Lieut Col Roberts European Regiment; Major Home, Major Davies, and Capt. Vernon, B N I; Dr Yeatman; Dr Davenport; and Mr Cardew

Per Thomas Grenville, from London—Mrs Col Cock; Madam Dupots and 2 children; Col Cuck, Bengal Army; Capt W Hoebeck, H M 11th Dragoons; J Richards, Esq, Merchant; Mons C Dnops; H Fullarton, Esq; and Lieut Raleigh, Bengal Army, *Steering Passengers*—Mrs Stamford and 2 children

Per Futtay Salam, from China—Mrs Ovenston. From Malacca—Mrs Stevenson; Mrs Tomlin; Wm Stevenson, Esq, M D; and Rev J Tomlin, children—Miss Slack; 2 Misses and Master Ovenston; 2 Misses Stevenson; and 3 Misses Tomlin

^c *Per Pyeen Bown, from Rangoon.*—Mr T Crisp, Merchant
and Miss Jane Trile

Per William Wilson.—Mrs Miller and Miss Scott
Per Sultana from Singapore. W D Shaw, Esq, Merchant, and
 Capt A G Champneys, A D C to G G

Per Strathisla, from Sydney—H T Sheldon, Esq, Merchant

Per Earl of Clare, from Bombay.—Mrs Sott and 5 children and Mrs. Lugrin

Per Resolution.—Mrs. Brett and child; The Hon'ble Kennet Murchison, Esq., Governor of Penang, Malacca and Singapore
W. R. Lackersteen, Esq., Merchant

Per Lord Hungerford—Mr and Mrs T W Russell, Bengal Civil Service; Dr and Mrs Duncan, Bengal Medical Establishment; Mr and Mrs Palmer, Merchant; Misses C Russell, Watson, Ross, M Ross, Bacon, Sneyd, and McGregor; Major J Campbell, Bengal Army; Sir C M Ochterlony, Bart. Bengal Civil Service; Mr Aubin, Merchant; Mrs and Miss Clarke, and Mrs Brand.

Per George, from the Heroine of Calcutta—J B Briggs, Supercargo from Salem; Captain John Knyvett, 66th Regt N I; Messrs A G Rousseau, and Henry Bowcher, Merchants, and Mr Rousseau

GENERAL REGISTER.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Orient, for London and Cape—Mrs. Anstruther; Mrs. Wallich; Mrs. Craigie; Mrs. Townsend; Mrs. White; Misses Wallich and Crommelin; Capt. Scott Reignolds, H. M. 49th Foot; Capt. Telford, H. M. 9th Foot; Lieut. Brownrigg, H. M. 9th Foot; Lieut. James, 11th N. I.; William Watson, Esq. *Children*.—Three Misses Wallich, Stewart and Dixon.

For the Cape.—Mrs. Robertson; T. C. Robertson, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Gowan, Bengal Art.; Lieut. Van Heythuysen, 10th N. I., and two Masters Robertson.

Per John Nagshaw, for the Mauritius.—Lieut. Burton, and — Drummond, Esq.

Per Fairy Queen.—Lieut. Read, Bengal Artillery; Mr. Simons, Merchant, and Mrs. Field.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Where no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES

- Nov. 6 Allahabad, Captain W A Ludlow, to Miss Mary Anne Ferris.
 9 Mr J C Baptist, to Miss R F J Helmick.
 11 Mr Edward Jones, to Mrs Mary McLauchlan.
 12 Mr Jacob George, to Miss Catherine Gomes.
 — Mr J A Potter, to Miss Anna Stephen.
 — Mr B W Lazarus, to Mrs A Scott.
 14 Captain H Doveton, D A Comy Genl, to Miss G E Hutchinson.
 — Captain C Dallas, to Miss Eliza Helen Mellis.
 15 Captain N J Cumberlege, to Miss Fanny Knyvett.
 — W Mathews, Esq, to Miss Caroline Horne.
 16 Mr H J Joakim, to Miss Charlotte Scott.
 17 Meerut, T C Plowden, Esq, to Miss Frances Wilhelmia Moadel.
 19 Mr J M Collazo, to Miss Joanna Gonsalves.
 21 Mr John D'Silva, to Miss Juliana D'Souza.
 — Mr J A Bontein, to Miss Mary Gregory.
 22 Mr John Monteith, to Miss Sarah Stacy.
 23 Cawnpore, Mr W Lee, to Miss R A Greenway.
 26 Mr A Mendes, to Miss Emalia Robison.
 — Mr D Gomes, to Miss Catherine Rodrigues.
 28 Henry Chapman, Esq, to Miss P S Wakefield.
 — Captain R D H Macdonald, to Miss Mary Crawford.
 — Sultanpore, Benares, Lieutenant F Moore, to Miss J M Hogg.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 2 The lady of Capt E C Mathias, of a son.
 3 Mrs F Reboiro, of a daughter.
 4 The lady of D McFarlan, Esq, of a son.
 — The lady of Capt R Rayne, of a son.
 — The lady of the Rev J G Linke, of a daughter.
 — Cawnpore, the lady of J C Wilson, Esq, of a daughter.
 5 Mrs P Chate, of a daughter.
 — The lady of James Lamb, Esq, of a daughter.
 — Burdwan, the lady of the Rev T Weitbrecht, of a son.
 — Berhampore, the lady of Capt N Lewis, of a daughter.
 6 Mrs S Pereira, of a daughter.
 — The wife of J P Ricketts, Esq, of a daughter.
 — Dum-Dum, the wife of Mr Asst Apothecary W D Tugman, of a daughter.
 7 Mrs James Higwatson, of a daughter
 — The wife of Mr John Cordozo, of a son.
 — Berhampore, the lady of J M DeVerinne, Esq, of a daughter.

Nov. 7 Mrs G H Swaine, of a daughter.

— Agra, Mrs Sinclair, of a daughter.

8 Shahjeehanpore, Mrs George Gawnisse, of a son

10 Mrs W Wood, of a daughter.

— Nursingpore, the lady of Lieutenant G P Thomas, of a son, still born

— Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt J Hewett, of a son

— Muddendary, Jessore, Mrs J Oman, of a daughter

11 Meerut, Mrs R McAuliff, of a son

— Allahabad, the wife of Mr J W Casabon, of a daughter

12 The wife of Mr George Brown, of a son.

— Allipore, the lady of J H Patton, Esq, of a son.

— The wife of Mr G Rebello, of a daughter.

— Comillah, the lady of F Comjon, Esq, of a son.

— Karuntadhee, near Buxar, the lady of Captain Spottiswoode, of a daughter

13 The lady of J S Dumergne, Esq, of a daughter.

— Tanna, the lady of Henry Young, Esq, of a son

— Ahmednuggur, the lady of J W Muspratt, Esq, of a daughter, still born

14 Mrs L Young, of a son.

— Mrs John Wallace, of a son

15 Tanjore, the lady of Captain J Hutchings, of a son

16 The wife of Mr F Beckett, of a daughter.

17 Agra, the lady of B Hodgson, Esq, of a son

— Ahmednuggur, the lady of H W B. Esq, of a son

18 Nusseerabad, the lady of Captain Latouche, of a daughter

19 The lady of A Gorden, Esq, M D of a son.

— Mr T Reboiro, of a daughter.

20 Mrs J W Roberts, of a son.

— Elaubazar, the lady of John Erskine, Esq, of a son

— Allahabad, the lady of Captain Watt, of a son

— Mrs William West, of a daughter

21 Patna, the lady of R N Farquharson, Esq, of a son

22 The lady of C A Cantor, Esq, of a son.

— The lady of F Corby, Esq, of a son.

— Mrs J Guinon, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr F J La Esrange, of a son and daughter.

— The wife of Mr W Skinner, of a daughter.

— Benares, the lady of Lieut Pigots of a daughter

— Saugor, the lady of W F Campbell, Esq, of a daughter

24 The wife of Mr M Roberts, of a daughter

25 The wife of Mr H S Ham, of a son

— The wife of Mr F K Henriques, of a son

26 Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Speed, of a son

29 The wife of Mr T Black, of a son

GENERAL REGISTER.

DEATHS.

- 1 Meerut, Mr M Hickie, senior, aged 57 years, 3 months and 25 days
- 2 Burdwan, the infant daughter of the Revd J Weitbrecht, aged 1 year and 8 months
- Digah Farm, near Dinapore, Mr J B Barrow, aged 24 years, 10 months and 7 days
- 4 Barrackpore, Miss Eliza Frances Scott, aged 21 years
- 5 Mrs Caroline Rees, aged 33 years, 6 months and 9 days
- 6 Mrs J Vender Beck, aged 30 years and 22 days
- Howrah, W Ambrose, Esq aged 44 years
- Deyrah Dhoon, the wife of Major J Jenkins, aged 54 years
- 7 Mr Fidel Hayer, aged 45 years
- 8 Master J H Rodriges, aged 9 years and 1 day
- Miss Sarah Power, aged 15 years, 4 months and 25 days
- 9 Mr Thomas Gilpin, aged 17 years
- Shahjeehanpoor, the infant son of Mr G Gaumiss
- Meerut, Mrs Mary Anne Synnot, aged 21 years
- 10 Master R M Rodrigues, aged 7 years, 7 months and 28 days

- 11 Mr M Webster, aged 23 years
- Mussoorie, James Clarke, Esq, aged 38 years
- 13 Bhowanipore, Cecelia, second daughter of Mr J H Miller
- Mr F Young, aged 65 years
- Meerut, the infant son of Mr McAuliff
- 14 Saheswan, the infant daughter of G H M Alexander Esq, aged 2 years, 1 month and 21 days
- Mr C Ramlet, aged 16 years and 8 months
- Mrs Charlotte Helmick, aged 41 years
- Master G T Trafford, aged 1 year and 9 days
- George Dent, Esq aged 16 years
- 15 Surajgurrah Factory, near Monghyr, Edmund Manning, Esq
- 17 Hazareebagh, Captain John Otter
- 19 Mrs Hannah Preston, aged 20 years
- Mrs Anna Thomas, aged 42 years
- 21 Master Henry Tobaden, aged 10 years
- The lady of Lieutenant Evans
- Mr R Miallah, aged 18 years
- 24 The infant daughter of Mr M Roberts
- 25 Mr William Fairrow, aged 19 years
- Mr R George, aged 42 years
- 27 Mr R J Barwell, aged 26 years

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Coates, Philip,.....	William Spier.
Cottrell, Thomas,.....	William Hunter Smoult.
Delamain, John, Colonel.....	Henry Holroyd.
Griffiths, E. J.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Hayer, Fidel,.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
McCulloch, William Engineer.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Parry, James,.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Pearse, Robert,.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Rees, William Edward,.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Ruddell, David, Captain.....	Lieut Colonel James Stuart,

GENERAL REGISTER.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

PORT WILLIAM GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30TH NOV. 1836.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, under the powers conferred upon him by the 31st Section of the Act 6th and 7th William IV. Cap. 26, is pleased to appoint and direct that it shall be lawful to import into any of the districts provinces and places where and when licensed to sign sugar, or sugar the growth of any British Possessions in to which Foreign sugar can be lawfully imported—and to except the same from the operation of the prohibition contained in the said Clause of the said Act, viz.

1st The Settlement of Singapore, Malacca and Prince of Wales Island, and their respective dependencies.

2d. The Settlement of the Tenasserim Coast.

3d. The provinces of Arracan, with its dependencies, the Islands of Rangoon and Chittab.

THE 2ND DEC. 1836

Mr. George F. Brown, Collector and Magistrate of Zillah Jessore, reported his return to the Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on board the Barque 'Comwall' of Kedgees on the 15th instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to attach to the Bengal Presidency Messrs M. A. G. Shaw and L. A. Young, Writers reported qualified for the Public Service.

Mr. H. S. L. has received charge of the Tamlook Salt Agency from Mr. P. M. on the 24th instant.

Mr. M. A. G. Shaw having passed an Examination on the 15th instant and being reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in the Native Languages, the Orders issued on the 7th October last for that gentleman's return to England is cancelled.

Mr. J. Young, Writer is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in the Native Languages.

PORT WILLIAM, LAW DEPARTMENT, 19TH DEC. 1836

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs H. M. Lloyd, Esq., one of the Gentlemen nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be one of the Commissioners during the ensuing year.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 23D NOV. 1836.

Mr. James Paton is appointed Assistant in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps for the purpose of authenticating Stamp Papers.

1ST 30TH NOVEMBER 1836.

Mr. K. Murchison, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, reported his departure from Prince of Wales Island for Calcutta on the 6th instant, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to England on Furlough. Mr. Boulton took charge of the Government of those Settlements on the same date under the Orders of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has complied with the application of Mr. E. Ward Deedes for leave to proceed to Calcutta on Furlough in the present season.

Mr. W. St. Quintin, of the Civil Service has been permitted to proceed to England on Furlough under Medical Certificate.

Mr. William Bryken is appointed Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta in the Walker's private.

Mr. C. C. Hyde, Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta has obtained leave of absence to proceed to St. Andrew Medical Certificate for a period of eight months. An extension of the leave granted under orders dated 14th September last, has since been granted to Mr. Hyde for one month, from the 19th proximo to enable him to prepare for the voyage.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. C. C. Hyde to be only Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs and Jessore—it is appointed in effect the period of absence from Official duties extended above.

Mr. W. P. Palmer to remain in charge during the absence of Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Richard Walker to be Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta.

THE 7TH DECEMBER, 1836.

Mr. H. M. Parker, Junior Member of the Board of Customs, Sea and Opium, and of the Marine Board has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 11th instant.

Mr. F. W. Russell, of the Civil Service, reported his arrival at this Presidency on return from England. His return to the Service dates from the 24th instant.

Mr. John Trotter, Opium Agent at Benares, is permitted to be absent from his station for a period of one month, from the end of December instant. Mr. G. J. Edmondstone will officiate as Opium Agent during Mr. Trotter's absence.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has complied with the application of Mr. G. J. Morris of the Civil Service, for leave to proceed to Europe on Furlough in the present season.

Mr. Charles Metcalf Ochterbury, Barrister, reported his arrival as a Writer on the 24th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. Alexander Halliday, Presidency Engineer, on the 23d ultimo, to take effect from the 19th ultimo is to be calculated as taking effect from the 6th instant.

Mr. George Fed, of the Civil Service, reported his arrival at this Presidency on return from England. His return to the Service dates from the 24th instant.

THE 14TH DEC. 1836

The leave granted under the Orders of Government of 20th ultimo, to Mr. Edward Deedes, to proceed to Europe on Furlough in the present season, has been cancelled at his own request.

Mr. James K. Swart, of the Civil Service has been permitted to proceed to England on Furlough, under Medical Certificate.

The undersigned G. M. of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the ship 'Esperanza', which vessel was left by the Pilot on the 13th instant.

Messrs L. J. Hargreaves, H. Brownlow, and W. St. Quintin.

THE 28TH DEC. 1836.

Mr. V. P. Mair is assigned to the North Western Provinces.

Mr. James A. Swirt of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Barque 'Sebastien' which vessel was left by the Pilot on the 2th instant.

Mr. G. Gough received charge of the Chittagong and Belloach Salt Agency from Mr. J. Baker the Acting Agent, on the 23d instant.

Mr. M. F. Muir, Writer, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

Mr. Robert Bransley Thornhill reported his arrival as a Writer on this Settlement on the 24th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, PORT WILLIAM, 28TH NOV. 1836.

Captain R. B. Penberthy, on Special Political Duty, having reported his return from the Sandhuds on the 23th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence for one month granted to him on the 21st ultimo, has been cancelled.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPT., 29TH NOV. 1836.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. R. P. Nish to be Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad, vice Mr. L. M. Gordon.

The following Officers have been appointed Deputy Collectors for the investigation of Titles to hold Land free from the payment of Revenue.

Mr. William Taylor, in Zillahs Burdwan, Hooghly, Moorshedabad and the Deputy Collectorate of Bankura.

Mr. G. A. Howden, in Zillahs 24 Pergunnahs, Nadia and Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. P. Goad in Zillahs Hooghly, Dinapore, and Rangpoor, and the Deputy Collectors of Bogra and Pabna.

Mr. F. Lowth, in Zillahs Jessore and Backergunge.

Mr. M. W. Carruthers, in Zillah Dacca, in addition to his present jurisdiction.

Mr. F. J. Morris, in Zillah Shahbad, vice Mr. E. J. Colvin, Office in Lucknow, as Deputy Collector of the same.

Mr. J. L. Sarin and Mr. J. P. permanently posted with the duty in both Districts on the departure of Mr. Quintin on Furlough.

Mr. R. N. Fargnham to Office in Zillah Patna.

Mr. E. C. Revenshaw to Office, under further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Hardwar, in the room of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. John A. F. Mackenzie to be Special Judge throughout the jurisdictions of Captains Mackenzie and Lewis, Assistants to the General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, for the purpose of trying the persons committed by those Officers.

Mr. B. J. Colvin to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack.

Mr. F. Skipwith to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of B. Division.

Mr. L. J. Hargreaves to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. R. H. O. Woodhouse has been authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, or P. B. Camp Basse Dist. in Bahadur.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. C. W. Steer, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 13th or Bauleah Division, for one month, on private affairs, terminating at the same time the charge of his Office.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, Additional Judge of Midnapore, for one week, on private affairs.

Mr. W. A. Alexander, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, has been authorized to make over charge of his Office to Mr. W. J. Allen and proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to his proceeding on Furlough.

Mr. E. V. Irwin, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore, for six months, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 13th October 1833.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda from the 15th proximo to the 15th March next on private affairs, but to remain at Malda until relieved.

Mr. J. K. Ewart, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack, for six weeks, preparatory to his applying for permission to proceed to England.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. W. Burt has been permitted to remain in charge of the Medical duties of the civil station of Tipperah till the 1st of February next.

THE 31ST NOVEMBER, 1836.

The Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. K. Phillips to the Charge of the Revenue Survey of Perganah Balakhal, in Zillah Tipperah.

THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1836.

The following Officer has obtained leave of absence from his Station:

Mr. A. J. M. Mills, Magistrate and Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, for twenty days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner of Cuttack.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

THE 30 DECEMBER, 1836.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector, of Zillah Tipperah.

THE 6TH DEC. 1836.

Mr. A. Smelt to Officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge of Zillah Burdwan.

Mr. J. Stanforth to Officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Backergunge.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

THE 10TH DECEMBER, 1836.

Mr. G. Deedes to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Basseet, in the room of Mr. G. W. Batty.

THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1836.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to Officiate, until further orders, as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Patna Division, and to make charge from Mr. C. Tucker of the current duties of the Office.

THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1836.

Mr. W. Bland, Officiating Special Commissioners under Regulation 124, of 1828 for the Moorshedabad Division, to deliver over charge of his Office to Mr. T. H. Maddock on the 15th inst. and to be relieved by that Officer until further orders.

Mr. N. Maitland to be a Judge of the Courts of Sadler Deewan and Nazamut Adawee, vice Mr. C. H. Darwell, deceased.

Mr. K. Varan to Officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Burdwan, during the absence of Mr. J. Curtis, or until further orders.

Mr. E. C. Hareeshaw to Officiate, until further orders as Additional Judge of Burdwan.

Mr. F. Salpworth to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, in the room of Mr. Hareeshaw.

Mr. G. Adams to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan until further orders.

Mr. J. G. T. Ferris to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pabna until further orders.

Mr. R. A. W. Burt, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX, of 1823 in Jessore, is transferred from that Zillah to Burdwan, as Assistant Surgeon John Wood appointed to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Gouanpara, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. G. Hunter.

The Governor has been pleased, on the Report of the Court of Sadler Deewan, to make the following Appointments:

Mr. C. Marks, to be Assistant Surgeon in Zillah Chinspur, vice Mr. A. Jackson promoted.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. J. Curtis, Civil and Session Judge of Burdwan, to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate, until such time as his health may be re-established.

Mr. A. Dick, Civil and Session Judge of Midnapore, for twenty-five days, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. H. Nisbet, Civil and Session Judge of Burdwan, for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, to commence from the date of his embarkation.

Mr. R. Williams, Civil and Session Judge of Cuttack, for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate.

Mr. F. J. Morris, Deputy Collector of Patna, an extension of leave of absence, for five days, to that granted to him by the Commissioner of the 11th or Patna, to enable him to join his Station.

Mr. G. Adams to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddeah, an extension of leave, in addition to that granted to him on the 26th May last, to enable him to reach Burdwan.

Mr. W. Travers, Special Deputy Collector at Monghyr, for one month and fourteen days, from the 7th October to the 20th November, and from the 17th November to the 27th idem.

Mr. G. W. Malet, Assistant, exercising the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Midnapore, for one year for the purpose of proceeding in England on urgent private affairs.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. R. P. Nisbet to be Additional Judge of Midnapore, on the 29th ult. for one week, on private affairs, has been cancelled at his request.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. C. Hareeshaw, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Bhagulpore Division, under orders of the 24th November 1833, has been cancelled at his request.

THE 16TH DECEMBER 1836.

Mr. J. W. Templer, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Jessore, for one month, on Medical Certificate.

17TH DEC. 1836.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. F. E. Reid to Officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jaggour.

Mr. W. F. Trotter to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Patna.

THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1836.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. C. W. Steer, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 13th or Bauleah Division, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 13th ultimo on private affairs.

Mr. W. H. Jennings, Magistrate of Patna, for three months, on Medical Certificate in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner for one month.

Mr. T. Wyatt, Civil and Session Judge of Dinapore, for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs. Mr. A. G. Macdonald will conduct the current duties of the Officiating Mr. Wyatt's absence.

Mr. R. W. Barclay, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr, until the 15th proximo, or until the date of the sailing of the Ship Windsor on which he has taken his passage to England, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th September last.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Lamb attached to the Civil Station of Malda, to the 31st inst. on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 16th ultimo.

THE 22ND DECEMBER, 1836.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. J. T. Melles to Officiate until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, vice Mr. G. Adams, whose appointment has not taken place.

Mr. M. A. O. Shaw to be Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 14th or Moorshedabad Division.

26TH DECEMBER, 1836.

The following Officer has obtained leave of absence from his Station.

Mr. C. W. Steer, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 13th or Bauleah Division, for one year, for the purpose of proceeding to England, on urgent private affairs.

THE 27TH DECEMBER, 1836.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. C. Harding to Officiate, until further orders, as Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1836, for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. T. H. Maddock to be Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1836 for the Division of Moosabadda, in the room of Mr. Tucker.

Mr. J. W. Temple to Officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of the District of Morra.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to be Commissioner of Revenue and Chut of the 11th or Patna Division, vice Mr. Waddock.

Mr. John Hawkins to be additional Judge of Patna, in addition to his duties as Session Judge, for the trial of all commitments by Capt. Ramsay and Lewis.

Mr. G. Gustin to Officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Seso e.

Mr. J. A. O. Parquharson has been authorized to conduct the current duties of the Office of Civil and Session Judge of Patna during the absence of Mr. W. A. Pringle, instead of Mr. Mackintosh.

Mr. T. Young to be an Assistant under the Commission of Revenue and Circuit of the 10th or Chittagong Division.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. A. Green to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Morra, vice Mr. J. Jackson.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. W. Dent, Civil and Session Judge of Shahabad, an extension of leave of absence up to the date on which the five steamers, which will leave Calcutta on the 6th proximo, shall reach Arrah.

Mr. R. T. Barlow, Civil and Session Judge of Rajshahy, to the 1st of February next, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st ultimo.

Mr. C. G. Uday, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Nuddea, for fifteen days, from the 5th proximo, on private affairs.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. H. Crawford, Deputy Collector of Patna, on the 14th September 85, is cancelled from the date of the arrival of the Bark Cornwall at Koderie.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Lamb of Morra, on the 20th instant, is cancelled from the 18th inst., in the date on which he joined his station.

The Governor of Bengal, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. Charles Tucker to be a Temporary Judge of the Court of Sadar Dewanny and Nazamut Adawlat.

Mr. F. Smith to Officiate as Judge of the Courts of Sadar Dewanny and Nazamut Adawlat.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, 5TH DEC., 1836.

Capt. Thorsby, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, Political Agent in Shikawtee, is placed under the Orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, D. C. 5, 1836.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, Member of the Indian Law Commission, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period not exceeding two years.

ECCLIASTICAL, 7TH DECEMBER, 1836

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following provisional appointments:

The Revd. Chas. Winberry to Officiate as District Chaplain at Barrackpore and Chaplain to the Governor General, the appointment to be made permanent on the departure of the Revd. Dr. Parrish to Europe on Furlough.

The Revd. Anthony Himmans to Officiate as Chaplain of the Old Church on the departure of the Revd. R. B. Boyes to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. A. F. Munnely to Officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. G. W. Baile to Officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda.

Mr. C. Tottenham to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bellahon.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell to be Deputy Collector for the investigation of Tithes to hold Land free from the payment of Revenue in Eilish Syhet, Officiating likewise as Deputy Collector of the same class in Eilish Tipperah, and to be permanently vested with the duty in both Districts on Mr. Bruce's promotion.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. A. C. Heyland to Officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Rajshahy.

Mr. W. A. Deane to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bahadur.

Mr. R. Hampton to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahy.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. W. A. Pringle, Civil and Session Judge of Patna for one month, on private affairs, from the 2nd instant, or from the date on which he may deliver over charge. Mr. G. G. Mackintosh will conduct the current duties of his Office during his absence.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell, Civil and Session Judge of Barhachal, has been authorized to deliver over Charge of his Office to Mr. S. Stanforth, the Magistrate and Collector of that District, who will conduct the current duties of the Office of Civil and Session Judge until further orders.

Mr. K. Needles, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Muzaffarabad, to remain in Calcutta until the departure of the ship "Hudson," on which vessel he intends proceeding to England.

Mr. Robert Neave, Officiating Adami and Judge of Burdwan from the 1st to the 15th instant, on Medical Certificate, previously to his proceeding on Furlough.

Mr. A. Lang, late Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Muzaffarabad, to remain at the Presidency till the sailing of the ship "Hudson," on which vessel he has taken his passage to England.

Mr. G. N. Clark, Assistant Surgeon of Burdwan, for fifteen days, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th October last.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. C. Smith, attached to the Civil Station of Burdwan, from the 25th instant to the 15th January next, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, AGRA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1836.

Mr. C. Macarwen, Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces in the Judicial and Revenue Department is permitted to be absent on Medical Certificate from the 1st of December, for a period of three months, commencing from the 1st proximo, to enable him to proceed to the Presidency preparatory to applying for permission to visit the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Bushby will receive charge of the Office of the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor in the Judicial and Revenue Department, and perform the duties until further orders.

Mr. Henry Lushington, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough in the course of the present Season.

THE 30TH NOV. 1836

Mr. Robert Neave, Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, is permitted to proceed to England on Furlough.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, AGRA, THE 28TH NOVEMBER, 1836.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. S. A. Brown to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of the Western Division, Delhi Territory.

Mr. Hugh Howes to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Suherwah.

Mr. H. S. Campbell to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Ferozkabad.

Mr. E. Taylor, to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Muttra.

Mr. A. U. C. Powden authorized to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Allypore.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence for 8 months, granted to Mr. A. U. C. Powden, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Allypore, on the 12th March and 20th April last, is cancelled from the 12th instant, on which date he rejoined his Station.

THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1836.

Mr. C. Macarwen has this day, under the Orders of the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 26th November last, made over Charge of Office of Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor Mr. W. F. Judicial and Revenue Department, to Mr. G. A. Deane.

3D DEC. 1836.

Assistant Surgeon John Williams Knight to Medical charge of the Civil Station of Bijnour or North Moradabad.

THE 2ND DECEMBER, 1836.

Captain the Honorable H. B. Smith to be Deputy Post Master at Agra, vice Captain W. H. H. resigned.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

Fort William, December 2, 1836.

No. 231 of 1836—Assistant Surgeon James Morice of the Medical Department, is granted a Furlough to Europe on account of private affairs.

Fort William, 5th December, 1836

No. 231 of 1836—Captain Niel Stewart, of the 72d Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company on the Pension of a Major, from the 1st instant, in conformity with the provisions of the Regulation published in General Orders No. 144 on the 24th May 1830.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and Appointments:

East Wing European Regiment—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Shrivver to be Captain of a Company and Ensign Douglas Weston to be Lieut. from the 15th November, 1836 in succession to Captain James Marshall retired.

64th Regiment N I—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Fraser to be Captain of a Company and Ensign William Geism to be Lieut. from the 1st December, 1836 in succession to Captain Walter Fisk Whelan retired.

72d Regiment N I—Lieutenant Peter Abbott to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Henry James Mitchell to be Lieut. from the 1st December, 1836, in succession to Captain N. Stewart retired.

Captain G. S. Lawrenson of the 9d Battalion of Artillery to act as Assistant Adjut. General of the Regiment during the absence of Captain Caldwell as Lieut. Colonel further Orders.

Captain John Jones of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry to be Major as Pay Master of Native Pioneers at Madras and Bangalore during the absence of Captain Morgan, or until further Orders.

Lieutenant James Drummond of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to superintend the Drilling of the Paick Company at Chittaur.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Fisher of the East Wing European Regiment, date of arrival at Fort William 24th Nov 1836.

Captain Winthrop Vernon of the 53d Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 25th ditto.

Lieutenant Frederick Kleigh, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry ditto 26th ditto.

Lieutenant William Robert Dunmore, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 28th ditto.

Assistant Surgeon James Disenport, M.D., of the Medical Department, ditto 28th ditto.

The following Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

Lieutenant Hugh Augustus Bagen of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, 17th Nov 1836.

Lieutenant Henry Stone, of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry, 27th ditto.

Lieutenant Charles Bastard Hill of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, 3d Dec 1836.

Lieutenant Henry Halded, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, 16th ditto.

Lieutenant Collyer of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry is granted a Furlough to Europe on account of his private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Captain H. R. Murray of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Executive Officer of Public Works, Barrack, in General Orders No. 178, of the 12th December last, is to commence from the 15th ultimo, instead of the period therein stated.

Captain F. C. Anderson, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to resign his appointment of Lieut. in Command of the Madras Light Battalion and is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Apothecary Matthew Harrett, of the Invalid Pension Establishment, is permitted to return to Europe on Medical Certificate.

No. 232 of 1836 The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

53d Regiment N I—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Frederick Hodge to be Captain of a Company, from the 24th November 1836 in succession to Captain Thomas Powrie ill &c. &c.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Woodson is brought on the strength of the Establishment.

The undermentioned portion of the leave of absence granted in the Medical Department on the 31st October last, for one month, to Captain G. S. Lawrenson, on special Political duty, has been cancelled in that Department from the 25th ultimo the date of his return to the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon T. W. Burt has been permitted in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 19th ultimo to continue in charge of the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Tipperah till the 1st February 1837.

Major Thomas of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, Political Agent at Kotah has been permitted by the Lieutenant Governor, of the North Western Provinces to be absent for ten months from the 1st January next, and to visit the Hills, for the benefit of his health.

The leave of absence granted by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces to Lieutenant A. Whately, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry Junior Assistant to the Commissioner in the Bhangui and Noida Districts on the 14th October last, for six weeks on his private affairs has been cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon F. Thompson Official in Medical charge of the Civil Station of Beharumpore, has obtained from the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces leave of absence for three months on Medical Certificate in extension of that granted to him on the 26th September last.

Fort William, 12th December, 1836

No. 237 of 1836—The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint, under the operation of General Orders No. 111, of the 7th August, 1834, Captain W. M. N. Stuart of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry to be Major of Brigade in Oude, vacant by the departure with his Corps of Captain T. Rolan, of the 47th Native Infantry, in furtherance of the General Order.

Lieutenant Frederick V. Graham McGrath, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry is promoted to the Rank of Captain by Brevet from the 9th December, 1836.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Lieut. Colonels and Infantry on this Establishment and permitted to take the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign respectively leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Ensigns—W. James Sutherland Broadfoot, date of arrival at Fort William, 4th Dec 1836.

Infantry—W. Walter Kay Hulsewood do 7th ditto ditto.

Th and rth and 10th are have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Captain James Allen of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, date of arrival at Fort William 7th Dec 1836.

Captain John Peter Reilly, of the 1st West Wing European Regiment do 4th ditto ditto.

Captain Andrew Thomas Alexander Wilson of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry do 10th ditto ditto.

Lieutenant William B. Milnes of the West Wing European Regiment do 10th ditto ditto.

Lieutenant John Macquharrell of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry do 21st Nov 1836.

Lieutenant George Miles of the 53d Regiment Native Infantry do 5th Dec 1836.

Lieutenant Daniel Bamfield of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry do 4th ditto ditto.

Lieutenant Henry Murray Beecher of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry do 6th ditto ditto.

Surgeon Neil Maxwell M.D., of the Medical Department, do 4th ditto ditto.

Surgeon William Mitchellson of the Medical Department do 4th ditto ditto.

Surgeon Peter Carruthers of the Medical Department, do 5th ditto ditto.

Surgeon James Duncan of the Medical Department do 5th ditto ditto.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted Furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edgar Whitt of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant Henry O'Hanlon of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry and Lieutenant William Francis Grant of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Donald Alexander McLeod of the Medical Department on account of the private affairs.

The permission granted to Surgeon Daniel Hordine of the Medical Department in General Orders No. 231 of the 14th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on private affairs is commuted to Furlough on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon David Brown of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on Medical Certificate and to be absent from Bengal on that account, for twelve months.

Assistant Surgeon James Anderson, temporarily attached to the Civil Station of Bechhroon is, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Captain Frederick Watchman of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of a Major, from the 1st January, agreeably to the Regulation of 23d May, 1830.

GENERAL REGISTER

The Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Subordinate branch of the Department of the public works:

Sub-Conductor M. Tait to be Conductor, in the room of Conductor P. Irwin deceased.

Overseer M. Henry to be Sub-Conductor, in the room of Tait promoted.

Barrack Sergeant W. H. Blackburn to be Overseer, in the room of Henry promoted.

No. 234 of 1836—The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

Infantry—Major George Wayland Mosely to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Alexander, who deceased, with rank from the 8th October, 1836, vice Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Gall-way promoted.

39th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain William Alton to be Major; Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Collins Wilton to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign William Kennedy, to be Lieutenant, from the 8th October, 1836, in succession to Major George Wayland Mosely promoted.

68th Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign Brooke Bagn to be Lieutenant, from the 13th Nov. 1836, vice Lieutenant William Jennings, dismissed by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Right Wing European Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel J. Orchard, Major H. P. Carleton, Captain T. B. x and Lieut. H. T. Cobbe, to rank from 27th July 1836, vice Lieut. Col. T. A. Cobbe, deceased.

58th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Fruchard, Major H. C. M. Cpx. Captain G. A. Mee and Lieut. W. Carney, to rank from 17th Sept. 1839, vice Lieut. Col. J. Hunter deceased.

Captain Thomas Eales Sandy, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of a Major from the 1st proximo, agreeably to the Regulation of 23d May, 1836.

No. 239 of 1836—Brigadier C. H. Churchill, Commanding the Station of Cawnpore, is placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, from such date as His Excellency may require his services.

Colonel H. Olander, of His Majesty's 66th Foot, (Camerounians) is appointed a Brigadier, during the absence of Brigadier Churchill from the Cawnpore Command, or until further Orders.

No. 240 of 1836—Captain James Thomas Kennedy, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 1st instant, on the Pension of his rank.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

11th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Fryer Bows Todd to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign William Lyford to be Lieutenant, from the 1st December 1836, in succession to Captain James Thomas Kennedy retired.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Baileman, of the 44th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 2d in command of the Bhairwarah Local Battalion, vice Captain P. C. Anderson resigned.

Lieutenant John Anderson, of Engineers, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Doon Canal to be Executive Engineer of the Ramthar Division of Public Works, vice Lieutenant John Gilmore.

Lieutenant John Leigh Doyle Sturt, of Engineers, to be Assistant to the Superintendent of the Doon Canal, vice Lieutenant J. Anderson.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted Furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant Joshua Wilcox of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Rowland Hill, of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant 15th Local Horse, via Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Curry Killett, of the Mahidpore Political Agency, has obtained in the Political Department, under date the 5th instant three months' leave of absence, from the 15th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical Certificate.

The leave of absence granted to Dr. Alexander Haliday, Presidency Surgeon, in the General Department on the 23d ultimo, to take effect from the 10th ultimo, is to be calculated as taking effect from the 6th instant.

Assistant Surgeon J. N. Cheek, of the Civil Station of Baroda, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 4th instant, leave of absence for fifteen days, in extension of that granted to him on the 20th October last.

Fort William, 20th December, 1836.

No. 241 of 1836—The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Regiment of Artillery—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Alexander to be Captain, and 2d Lieutenant James Walker to be Lieut. Colonel from the 31st December, 1836, in succession to Captain William Bell deceased.

Supernumery 4 Lieutenant Charles Dingle is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expires appropriate to his rank, 57th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant George Campbell, 24th December 1836.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty at this Establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Major Ivie Campbell, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 4th Dec. 1836.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Tritton, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, date 20th Dec. 1836.

The following Officers have obtained Furlough to Europe: Captain William Mackintosh, of the 5th Regiment N. I.; Corporal William Burton Tweedale, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry; Ensign Frederick Hill Hawley, of the 37th Regiment N. I. and Assistant Surgeon James Duncan, M. D., of the Medical Department, on Medical Certificate.

Major John Davies, of the 71st Regiment N. I.; Captain James Ramsay Birrell, of the 11th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Augustus Howell Shepherd of the 14th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant John French, of the 14th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Ferdinand Charles Wilmer, of the 30th Regiment N. I.; and Lieutenant John Sutherland, of the 56th Regiment N. I., on account of private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon David Brown, of the Medical Department, in General Orders No. 247 of the 11th instant, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on Medical Certificate, is commuted to Furlough to Europe on the same account.

Captain Hugh Robertson Murray, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, Executive Officer, Barracks Division of Public Works, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The services of Ensign Saunders Alexins Abbott, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces for employment in the Revenue Survey Department.

Major David Bruce, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company from the 1st proximo, on the Pension of a Lieutenant Colonel, agreeably to the Regulation of 23d May 1836.

Captain William Folov, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service of the East India Company, from 1st proximo.

Sergeant T. Nestor attached to the Chinsurah Town Guards, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The following Promotions are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Sub Conductor James Veeney to the Conductor, and Sergeant Major William Cowan, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry to be Sub-Conductor, from the 17th Nov. 1836 vice Conductor J. Thompson, (Senior), transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

No. 241 of 1836—The following Paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 31, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated the 17th August 1836, are published for general information:

"Para. 2. We have granted extensions of Furlough to the undermentioned Officers, viz

Captains W. Bacon, Alexander Mercer, and W. Ellis; Lieutenants E. Darvall, and W. F. Beaton, for 6 months each.

3. We have permitted Assistant Apothecary Marshall, Hayes to return to his duty, at your Presidency.

4. We have granted to Assistant Surgeon S. M. Griffith, of your Establishment, a Furlough, on Sick Certificate, from the date of his departure from Persia viz. the 12th April 1836.

Fort William, 20th December, 1836.

No. 249 of 1836—The following Extract of a Military Letter No. 46, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated the 10th August 1836, is published for general information:

Letter dated 3rd September, 1835, (No. 100.)

Submit for Court's Orders, the request of Assistant Surgeon D. Woodburn, for the correction of an error said to have occurred in assigning Rank above him to Assistant Surgeon E. Spry, in the list of Rank of Assistant Surgeons for the Bengal Establishment, No. 3 of 1836.

Para. 3. As it appears that Mr. Spry preceded to India in the "George" and not by the "Glinera", for which Ship he has taken out his Order in this House, he is entitled to rank from the 6th April 1835 only, and consequently to be placed next below Ensign.

4. You will adjust his rank accordingly.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Assistant Surgeon John Colvin, M. D., from the 25th to the 30th regiment native infantry at Chittagong.
Assistant Surgeon Edward William Garribath, (on furlough) from the 55th to the 38th regiment native infantry.
Assistant Surgeon John Vaux Leese, from the 41st to the 10th regiment native infantry at Barrackpore.
Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Wilson, (on furlough) from the 10th to the 41st regiment native infantry.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:
46th Regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J. E. Grondis, from 1st December 1837 to 1st June 1837, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore, 3rd December, 1836.

The division order by Brigadier General M. White, of the 2nd of 8th December last, directing all reports of the Bengal division to be made to Colonel H. Oglander, of His Majesty's 26th regiment of foot, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Governor Kitchin, of the artillery, and Colonel F. J. Harcourt, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindustani languages by a district committee, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the college at Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo, whenever they may visit the Presidency.

Apothecary Charles Simons is appointed to the garrison of Allahabad, and directed to join.

With reference to General Orders of the 18th ultimo, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the transfer to the Gwalior reformed contingent of Subadar Meer Ananant Alli, of the 64th regiment native infantry, with a view to his promotion to the rank of Subadar Major in that corps.

The Subadar is to be struck off the strength of the 64th regiment, from the 1st proximo, and directed to report himself to the Resident at Gwalior.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Invalid establishment—Lieutenant Colonel C. W. R. Pollock, from 1st January 1837, to 1st January 1837, to visit Agra and Delhi, on private affairs.

64th regiment native infantry—Ensign A. Gillanders, from 20th December to 24th May 1837, to visit the Presidency on medical certificate.

37th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant Thomas Holton, from 31st December to 24th February, 1837, in extension, to remain at Sima, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore, 7th December, 1836.

Before leaving Cawnpore, His Excellency the Commander in Chief deems it his duty to express to Brigadier General Stevenson, C. B. Brigade—his chief, and the commanding and other officers, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the several corps which he has seen at that station; and as to Brigadier Becher, commanding the Dinapore division, and the officer commanding the Bengal division, and to the corps generally which he has had opportunity for inspecting on his route from Calcutta to Cawnpore, his approbation of their appearance, their equipment, and their discipline in the field.

He has found the condition of the horses of the horse artillery and the cavalry, excellent; and evincing proper care and attention.

He has observed with much satisfaction the zeal and assiduity with which preparations have been made to present the several corps to his review to the best advantage; and he has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the display of these meritorious qualities on the part of the officers, and to the favorable results which they have produced. They have been alike creditable to themselves, and beneficial to the service.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore, 15th December, 1836.

The Presidency division order of the 23rd ultimo, directing **Petermann, Surgeon J. B. Louth, and J. White** to do duty, the former with the 1st troop 24th brigade of horse artillery at Dum Dums, and the latter with the 8th regiment of light cavalry at Cawnpore, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 24th ultimo, directing **Ensign G. M. Prendergast** to do duty with the 9th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, instead of with the 54th regiment at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 1st instant, directing **Assistant Surgeon C. McKinnon, M. D.,** of the 2d brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the staff and public establishments, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Lightfoot, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Bengal division order of the 17th ultimo, directing **five Assistant Surgeons—Bachman, and Assistant Apothecary V. Backhouse,** to proceed by water to the Presidency with the sick of His Majesty's 26th regiment, and appointing **Hospital Apothecary H. McMillan** to act as Assistant steward with the head quarters of the regiment, is confirmed.

The Bengal division order of the 19th ultimo, appointing **Assistant Surgeon J. B. Louth** to the medical charge of the artillery division assembled for the annual practice, is confirmed.

The Dinapore division order of the 19th ultimo, appointing **Lieutenant Interpreter and Quartermaster J. H. Young, of the 36th regiment of native infantry,** to act as Deputy Judge Advocate in general court martial, is confirmed.

The Lucknow division order of the 31st ultimo, appointing **Lieutenant Interpreter and Quartermaster J. C. Scott, of the 24th regiment of native infantry** to act as station staff vice **Leah Bridges, of the 64th regiment,** who has marched with his corps is confirmed.

Captain J. F. Whitmore, of the Agra magazine, is posted to the arsenal of Fort William.
Sergeant James Parker, of the pension establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Kurnool, instead of at Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Sappers and miners—Lieutenant G. B. T. Menehara, from 15th December to 15th March 1837, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough.

N. B.—This corps the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 7th October last.

Brigade Staff—Captain W. E. Hay, Major of Brigade, Agra, from 1st December to 1st May 1837, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Captain S. P. C. Humphreys of the 36th regiment native infantry is appointed to act as Major of Brigade at Agra, during the absence, on leave, of Brigadier Major, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerut, 13th December, 1836.

Lieutenant G. C. A. Mott, of the 47th regiment native infantry, is appointed to command the Ramnath light infantry battalion, vice Captain Turner, who has been permitted to resign that situation.

Lieutenant Armstrong will make over charge to the next senior officer of the detachment of the 47th regiment under his command, on duty at head quarters, on the day subsequent to the arrival of His Excellency the Commander in Chief's camp at Pithorbah, and proceed thence to join the head quarters of the Ramnath corps without delay.

Colonel E. A. V., of the 10th light cavalry, is permitted to resign the command of the detachment of the 5th brigade horse serving with the Ramnath light infantry, to which he was appointed in General Orders of the 2nd ultimo.

Lieutenant G. B. T. Menehara is permitted to resign the voluntary of the corps of sappers and miners, from the 6th instant.

Lieutenant J. Gilman, of engineers, who has been placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, in General Orders of the 2nd ultimo, is directed to join the head quarters of the sappers and miners at Delhi.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Gorsehay Gunge, 14th Dec. 1836.

The following artillery division orders of the 1st instant, by **Captain W. Mervin**, commanding the artillery assembled at Sadanpore, Benares, for the annual practice, are confirmed:

Lieutenant F. G. Mitchell, of the 3d company 34th battalion, to act as Adjutant.

Staff Sergeant D. Hayes, of the 3d company, to act as Sergeant Major and Quartermaster, and **G. Mervin, of the 4th, and F. Sullivan, of the 3d company,** as laboratory men.

The Allahabad Garrison order of the 21st of September last, directing all reports of the garrison and contentment, to be made to **Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Webster,** is confirmed from the 1st ultimo, the date of Lieutenant General Marley's departure from that station.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to order the following removals and postings of medical officers:

Surgeon John James Peterson, on furlough, from the 1st to the 15th regiments of native infantry.

Surgeon Edward John Yeatman, M. D., from the 11th to the 41st regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon Charles Wilkinson, on leave, from the 23d to the 42d regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon James Daucan, from the 8th to the 33d regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon Donald Campbell, on leave, from the 15th to the 10th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon James Jones, M. D., new promotion, to the 15th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon George Gunning Campbell, on furlough, from the 9th to the 20th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon Peter G. Murray, from the latter to the former corps.

Assistant Surgeon James Liverpool, M. D., from the 1st regiment of native infantry to the 10th regiment of light cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon Herman W. B. on furlough, to the 4th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeons Alexander Gibson and Henry John Taylor, M. D., now at the general hospital, are directed to proceed, the former to Agra, and the latter to Cawnpore and to do duty under the superintending surgeons at those stations.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

37th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant W. Menclie, from 28th December to 25th March 1837, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, and apply for furlough.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

- Dec. 1 Barque *Gregson*, J. Hamilton, from Greenock 3d August.
- Schooner *Elizabeth*, H. Spooner, from Moulmieu 7th November.
- 2 Ship *Victoria*, J. D. Wilson, from Bristol 5th April, Maracillo 19th June, and Mauritius 21st October.
- 3 Ship *Robert Small*, W. Fulcher, from England 6th August.
- Bark *Wiler Witch*, A. Henderson, from China 26th October, and Singapore 6th November.
- 4 Ship *Barretto Junior*, R. Saunders, from Portsmouth 4th July, and Mad as 4th November.
- Barque *Theodosia*, J. Coleman, from Liverpool 26th July.
- French Barque *Magna*, R. D. Beaufort, from Havre 26th June, and Bourbon 16th October.
- 5 French Barque *La Lanre*, J. Charles, from Bordeaux 7th August.
- French Brig *Courier de la Guyra*, E. Munes, from Bourdeaux 5th August.
- French Brig *Sabromany Siouerie*, Ramswamy, from Moulmieu 14th November.
- 6 Barque *Cumbrian*, G. Gunt, from London 26th April and Mauritius 24th October.
- Brig *Duke of Clarence*, P. Sandford, from the Mauritius, 27th October.
- 7 Brig *Antonio Pereira*, W. O. Young, from London 16th and Cowes 24th August.
- Barque *Kamout*, N. Burtal, from the Mauritius 24th October.
- 8 Ship *Java*, R. Johling, from London 18th July, and the Mauritius 24th October.
- 10 Barque *Lonack*, G. Jellicoe, from China, 24th October, Singapore, 6th and Penang, 21st November.
- Brig *Jahila*, W. Anderson, from the Mauritius, 5th November.
- 11 Ship *Nerbuddi*, F. Patrick, from the Mauritius, 23d October, and Penang 25th November.
- Arab Ship *Isakovic*, C. D. Rice, from Jeddah 4th July, Bombay 24th September, Alteepe and Aracan (no date).
- Schooner *Habe*, S. W. Hazlewood, from Rangoon 29th November.
- French Barque *Kola*, Sannier, from Havre 12th May, and Rio de Janeiro 21st September.
- 12 Ship *Edmonstone*, W. McInougall, from China 27th October, and Singapore 10th November.
- Bark *Cowarjee Family*, R. Wallace, from China 14th and Singapore 24th November.
- Brig *Jessy*, J. Auld, from Penang 17th November.
- 13 Ship *Heroine*, R. McCarthy, from London 16th June, Cape 1st September and Madras 34th Oct.
- 15 French Ship *Orignal*, F. J. Piganeau, from Bourdeaux 25th August.
- 16 Bark *Cornwall*, William Hall, from London 6th August and Cape of Good Hope 13th October.
- Brig *Gollingwood*, M. Holmes, from Liverpool 11th August.
- Brig *Aretusa*, J. Canuing, from Monsecorotiah 16th November.
- 17 Brig *Corsair*, J. H. Porter, from China 9th and Singapore 23d November.
- 19 Ship *Andimany*, A. M. McFarlane, from China 17th and Singapore 23th November.
- 20 Barque *Lewther*, John Murphy, from Buenos Ayres 1st September.
- 21 Barque *Tropic*, J. King, from Port Glasgow 6th August, and Mauritius 7th November.
- 22 American Brig *Congress*, J. G. Towne, from Boston 2d August.
- 23 Ship *Duke of Sutherland*, R. F. Martin, from London (no date) and Portsmouth 25th August.

- Dec. 24 Barque *Ned Robt*, H. Wright, from China 16th November and Singapore 4th December.
- Ship *David Scott*, P. J. Reeves, from China 6th and Singapore 28th November.
- Bark *Prince Regent*, T. Aitken, from the Mauritius 2d November.
- American Ship *William Goddard*, E. Smith, from Boston 8th August.
- Schooner *Altan*, A. Read, from Penang 29th Nov.
- 25 Ship *Jalla*, R. Richards, from China 26th October, Singapore 9th and Malacca 4th November and Penang 4th December.
- Barque *Emily Jane*, J. Rattle, from China 17th, and Singapore 29th November, and Malacca 1st Dec.
- 26 Barque *Eleanor*, T. H. Timms, from Monsecorotiah 6th December.
- Ship *Gilbert Hume*, J. Duff, from the Mauritius 30th October.
- Schooner *Louisa*, J. W. Snowball, from Rangoon 12th October.
- Barque *Virginia*, John Smith, from Bombay 26th October, and Candapore 4th November.
- Ship *Scotia*, J. Campbell, from London 7th and Portsmouth 14th August.
- 27 Ship *Duke of Northumberland*, W. L. Pope, from London 19th August.
- 29 Ship *Royal Saxon*, R. Renner, from Manila 34th November and Singapore 7th December.
- Ship *Enterprise*, J. R. Berts, from China 26th November and Singapore 5th December.
- Barque *Georgiana*, Thos. Thomas, from Newcastle 26th July, Portsmouth 6th August, and Cape of Good Hope 20th October.
- H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, W. Warden, from Chittagong 26th December.
- 29 Brig *Ann*, Henry Pybus, from London 24th August, and Plymouth 2d September.
- 31 American Barque *Brighton*, W. J. Dorr, from Boston 1st August.
- 31 Ship *John Adam*, D. E. O. Eales, from Madras 9th December.
- Brig *Elizabeth*, Joseph Hancock, from Rangoon 16th Dec.
- Ship *Broxtorbury*, A. Chapman, from London 1st August and Cape of Good Hope 12th October.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

- Dec. 2 Bark *Sir Herbert Taylor*, W. Poole, for Madras.
- Bark *Henry Tanner*, H. Fergusson, for Isle of France.
- 3 Ship *Ermonth*, D. Warren, for London.
- Ship *Reprise*, H. Pryce, for London, to complete her loading at Saugor.
- Schooner *Margaret*, W. C. Spain, for Rangoon.
- 6 Ship *Symmetry*, W. C. Riley, for London.
- 7 Barque *Charles Dumergue*, Wm. Wilson, for the Mauritius.
- Ship *Allerton*, T. J. Evans, for Liverpool.
- 10 Ship *Euphrosie*, A. Hannay, for Liverpool.
- Ship *Ganges*, A. Broadhurst, for London.
- 13 Ship *True Briton*, Thos. Beach, for London.
- Barque *Theresa*, W. Young, for London.
- 15 Brig *Hamido*, E. Deviot, for Ceylon and Bombay.
- Bark *Agarris*, Solomon, for Judda.
- Ship *Duke of Lancaster*, J. Hargreaves, for Liverpool.
- 16 French Ship *La Atoen*, O. Leterrie, for Nantes.
- Ship *William*, W. Thomas, for Liverpool.
- Brig *Salamanca*, A. Ogilvie, for Madras.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Dec. 20 Barque *Memnon*, R. H. Ekin, for Liverpool
22 Barque *Diana*, J. H. Atkins, for Liverpool.
— American Ship *Fortifige*, J. Spalding, for Boston.
23 The French Ship *Maria*, P. Saliz, for Bordeaux.
— Barque *Durrah Dowlat*, Nacudah, for Juddah and
Muscat.
25 Ship *David Clark*, H. Hutchinson, for China.
26 Ship *J. m. s. McIntroy*, J. Cleland, for Liverpool.*
27 Ship *Erby*, W. Warden, for China.
— Barque *Jane*, T. H. Holmes, for Bombay.
— Ship *Asimony*, Nacudah, for Jeddah.
30 Ship *Buke of Bedford*, W. A. Bowen, for London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Water Witch, from Singapore—O Adams, Esq., civil service; J McClure, Esq., and J. Sutherland, Esq., and child; A. Hay, Esq., Merchant.

Mr. Robert Skellin, from England.—*Mr. Dempsey*; Mrs W.
R. Fitzcarrall; Miss Brown; Messrs Barnea, Hig, Martin, Tove,
and Gilchou; Richard Barnea, Esq., Merchant; Captain A.
J. A. Wilson; Nathl N. I., commanding the "Tropaeodon";
Capt J. P. Ripley; R. E. Legt.; Capt C. H. Mearns; M. H.
Reed; Capt W. B.; Lieut.;
Ensigns; Mr. Macdonald; and Peter Carruthers
of B. M. G.; F. P. Mendez, James Sherif, and
B. J. Byler Esqs. Merchants.

Per Harrelt Junior, from England—*Yr. H. Beecher; G. Tait, Esq., Messrs C. S. Capt. Jas. Allen, Messrs C. Blair; Captain D. Munn 1st, and Messrs G. Tyler and H. Beecher 2d N. L.; C. Wilson, Esq., Messrs; and H. Malloway Esq., Capt. Messrs Establishment, from Madrid*—*Capt. Ledley, H. M. 1st Regt.; Mr. H. M. Hall, American Missionary; Messrs Beju and Mays, and E. Frost Woodward.*

Per Antonio Pereira — Mr M. Young, merchant

Per Edmont.—Mrs. Beguenot; missen Beguenot and C. Beguenot, and John Colvin, Esq., West India Sugar Planter.

Per Java, from England.—Capt B. H. Buchel, 31st regt., Comm. in the 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th,

Per. Cambridge Family, from China—B. Harding, George S. Franc, & S. ~~Stapleton~~ and A. A. de Mello, Esqrs, merchants
From Singapore.—George Fraser and M. Moses, Esqrs, mer-
chant

per Edmonstone, from China.—A. Murray, Esq

Per Isahole, from Judda—Messrs. P. Salinas and George Reza. • *From Bombay*—Messrs. W. Atkins and Edward Winsel, Mariners.

Per Heroine, from the Cape.—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hales, Mrs. Herklotz, and Mrs. Leaman; F. C. Smith, Esq. Bengal civil service; Capt. Hales, Bengal Army. Children—Misses Smith, Hales, Herklotz and Leaman. *From Madras.* Two Misses Adams, Mrs. Gardard, and Lieut. Hughes, Madras Cavalry.

Per Lomax. — Mr. Brown, Indigo Planter; and Mr. Wells
the court.

From *Rack Cornwall*, from London:—Mrs. Brown; in a Triton; Miss L. Brown, infant; Miss Gane; Lieut. Triton, 41st Regt. *P. on the Cape*—Mrs. Crawford; J. Crawford, Esq., civil service; G. Brown, Esq., ditto; Mr. Green; Miss. Ward and Misses G. Cornwall, children. *Seerage Passengers*—London.—Mrs. Prescott; and Miss Carberry.

Corsair, from Singapore.—J. Delmany, Merchant.

The Duke of Buccleugh, from London.—Mrs. Butt now:
Miss Gaidie; Miss Collins; Mr. Abernethy, A. R., Bengal cavalry;
Mr. Buchanan, 7th N. I.; H. M. Gaidie, Bengal Engineers;
Lieut. Thornhill, Writer; W. Ryan Esq; T. P. Hobbs and
Lieut. Hall, Esqs., Gaidies; Master W. Buchanan; 80
Company; 6 Boats; 0 Women and 3 children.

Mr. and Mrs. from China.—Robert Lyall, Esq. merchant.

Per William Goddard, from Boston.—Messrs. J. Q. Loring and Fraz. S. Blake; Mr. J. C. Rogers, Supercargo; Messrs. A. Chrystie and C. S. Gilmore, Clerks.

Per Attaran.—Mr Davidson.

Per Julia, from Singapore — Mr. C. Watson, merchant.

Per Emily Jane, from China.—Mrs. Dent, and misses K. and C Dent

Per Sophia, from Portsmouth. — Mrs. Warbur, Mrs. Lenox, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Gray, and Mrs. Amherst; Messrs. General E. G. and Miss G. H. Campbell, Esq. Bengal civil service; Mr. Annes, General Army; Captain Lennox, 2d, Brown, 20th and 1. Webster 22d B N. 1.; Captain Gray, 11 H. 44th Regt.; Lieut. Lyell, 22d B N. 1.; Rev. Mr. Amherst; Mr. Gray; Lieut. Lyell, 22d B N. 1.; Perry, Steering Passants; 2 European and 7 Native Europeans; 10000 lbs. of Salted Meat, Native Savants returned from England — John DeCrus, Ellis Taylor, Marianne Wemy, Sophia Adams, Marianne Mins, Clara Silas, Persson and Amherst.

Per Virginie, from Bombay.—Messrs. Robert Jones and
Thos. Reynolds, merchants.

Per Louisa from Rangoon to Mr. F. Nicholas.

Per Duke of Northumberland, from London - Mrs. colonel Richard and 2 children: Mrs. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Tigon and child; Mrs. Hyde and 3 children; Misses Thompson and Sophia Thompson; J. Gathart, Esq. Bengal civil service; colonel Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. Farnes and Mrs. Vernon, assistant surgeon, B. A. I. and 2 children; Mrs. Benden Esq. and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Esq. do Madras; James Montgomery, Esq. Cadet; G. Watson, Esq. H. C. Marine; captain H. de, Lieut Bengal Army. *Steering Passengers*. - Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and child.

Per Royal Saxon.—J. D. Nicol, Esq merchant; E. Haworth and A. Robinson, Esqrs.

Per H C Steamer Ganges, from Buloore, Poores and Chittagong.—Mrs. Brander and Child; H. M. Parker, Esq.; Dr. Brander;—Barwell, Esq.

Per Ann. from London—R. Tidmarsh's, Esq. merchant.

Per John Adam, from Madras.—Thomas Hovan, Esq. R. B. Sewell Esq C. S., and E. Dakin.

Per Elizabeth.—Charles Lane, esq. merchant, from Ava.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Erwinth, for London.—Mrs Brock; two misses Brock, and two children; mrs. Dunbar and child; mrs Mack; Rev. Mr. Mick; Lieut A. McDougal; Dr. Morris; and mr. R. Maxwell.

Per Tierney for London—Mrs. James; J. J. James, and Wm. Carr, Esqrs

Per Sir Herbert Taylor, for Madras—Dr. Broddie, M. S. lieutenant Grenshaw, and Metcalfe, M. N. I.; and captain McKenney, Country Service.

Per Deck of Lancaster, for Liverpool—Mrs. Rose and child; Mr. and Mrs. Preyne and child; Lieuts. Mackenzie and Woodhouse, and master Pigg.

Per Euphrates, for Liverpool—Mrs. Stewart and family; E. J. Harrington, 11 B Brownlow, and W. St. Quentin, E-qrs civil service; maor McDowell; captain Wotherspoon; 2 miss Keunors; and 2 miss Stricklands.

Per Jesootria, for London.—Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pratt, and Mrs. Yales; C. H. Cameron, Esq.; N. B. Edmonstone and T. Hart, Esq.; Civil Service; Major Pitt, Masters Edward Hepton, Thomas Pratt, Robert Pratt, and Francis Pratt.—*For the Cape of Good Hope.*—Misses Maria and Eliza Gordon and Master James Gordon.

Per William, for Liverpool.—Capt. Inge; Lieuts. Pigot Har-
vey and Sencombe; Mr Gratson and Dr. Boud.

Peo. Duke of Bedford, for Loudon.—Mrs. Colin Shakespear, Mrs. Woodcock, Mrs. Geo. Crommelin, Mrs. John Crommelin and Mrs. Math. was; C. J. Smith, Esq. C. S.; Charles Rukke, Esq.; Lieut. Colonel Foote and Captain Weichman, B. N. I.; Lieut. Clamberlain. **Children**—Misses S. Rukke, E. Mathews, M. Mathews, C. Taylor, C. Crommelin and F. Woodcock; Master Woodcock; Private Miller and his wife, H. M. 51st Regt.

Per Mount Stewart Elphinstone, 50th London—Messdames: Martin, Pirce, Sykes and Hunt; T. P. Martin, Esq. C. S. 2d. W. P. Pirce; Capt. Guest, 16th Lancers, and Steuben, Marshall Phillips, N. I.; Dr. Brown; Lieut. Hunter and Bishop, in charge of invalids, Messrs. Foster Neasmith, Hutchinson and Mackintosh.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Who no place is mentioned Calcutta is to be understood.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 1 Lieut. J. P. Melk, H. M's. 49th N. I. to miss Mary Ann Francis.
 7 D. W. McKinnon, Esq. to miss A. P. M. Hamilton
 19 A. C. Rainy, Esq. 25th N. I. to miss Louisa Hester Pigou.
 — The Revd. Mr. Rudd, to miss M. Rainy.
 13 E. B. Ryan, Esq. to miss Emily Letitia Udny.
 14 Mr. Alexander Sageman, to miss Olympia Lavina McLeod.
 15 The Revd. Anthony Garstin, to miss Rebecca Judge.
 16 Futty Ghur, Mr. S. E. Erith, to miss Elizabeth Brierly.
 22 M. H. F. Rose, to miss Jane Maria Bertram.
 26 Delhi, Sergeant E. Cleveland, to miss R. McDowell.
 29 J. M. Hill, Esq. to miss Isahel a Dunlop.
 29 Captain W. Vernon, to miss Mary Reilly.
 31 Mr. John Gottlieb Herold, to miss M. A. McGuire.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 1 Mrs. Harriett Wickens, of a son.
 — Moughyr, the lady of H. Clarke, Esq., of a son.
 3 Almorah, the lady of Lieut. H. McGeorge, of a daughter.
 4 S. Japure, the lady of Major Capon, of a daughter.
 — The lady of W. P. Palmer, Esq., of a son.
 5 Neemuch, the lady of G. P. Rickets, Esq., of a son.
 6 The lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq., of a son.
 7 Benars, the lady of Lieut. Lamb, of a son.
 — The lady of Capt. R. J. H. Birch, of a son.
 — The wife of Mr. J. Weaver, of a son.
 — Sangor the lady of Major J. B. Hearsay, of a daughter.
 8 Shahabad, the lady of W. Bacie, of twin daughters, (one of them still born)
 — The wife of Mr. D. W. Hill, of a son.
 — Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son.
 9 Berhampore, the lady of Howley Hill, Esq. of a son.
 — Chandernagore, the lady of Mr. W. Holland, of a son.
 — Lucknow, the lady of Major Charles R. W. Laus, of a daughter.
 10 The lady of J. Irvin, Esq. of a son.
 13 Eckdala, Factory, the lady of G. Wine, Esq. of a son.
 14 Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. John Angelo, of a son.
 — The wife of Mr. Charles Scott, of a son.
 15 The lady of Lieut. F. Samler, 10th N. I. of a daughter.
 — The lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 16 Mrs. M. J. Simeon, of a daughter.
 17 Azingurb, the lady of R. Montgomery, Esq. of a son.
 — Mysore, the lady of Capt. F. Chalmers, of a son.
 — The wife of Mr. P. Neville, of a daughter.
 18 Lucknow, the lady of Capt. Wilcox, of a son.
 — M. D. Clark, of a daughter.
 19 Cozillah, the lady of James Shaw, Esq. of a daughter.
 — Madraspore, Mrs. James Crawford, of a daughter.

- Dec. 20 Etawah, the lady of Major Wallace, of a son.
 21 The lady of J. M. Manuk, Esq., of a son and heir.
 23 Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Hilton, of a son.
 24 Loodiana, the lady of Doctor W. L. McGregor, of a daughter.
 — The lady of C. J. Caine, of a son.
 — The lady of K. Morrell, Esq., of a daughter.
 25 Cawnpore, the lady of Cornet Hawthorne, of a son.
 — The lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of a son.
 — The lady of C. O. O'Brien, Esq., of a son and heir.
 27 Fetteh Ghur, the wife of Mr. T. P. Hall, of a son.
 28 Mrs. P. John, of a son.
 30 Dacca, the lady of John Lewis, Esq., of a son.
 — Meerut, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq. of a daughter.
 — The lady of George Pratt, Esq. of a son.
 — The lady of Capt. Torckler, of a son.
 — The lady of W. R. Dunmore, of a daughter.
 31 The lady of W. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 1 Mrs. Maria Mendes, aged 30 years.
 5 Jaunah, the infant son of Captain F. Eades, aged 11 months and 5 days.
 — Mrs. Thomas Wallace, aged 20 years.
 6 Lucknow, Mr. C. W. Jacob, aged 36 years.
 7 Allahabad, Mr. T. Briggs.
 — Allahabad, Mrs. Mary Harris, aged 33 years.
 — Mrs. J. Kinley, junior.
 — Sgrampore, Lieut. Colonel H. T. Smith, aged 52 years.
 8 Nussacornbad, the infant daughter of Captain Laton, chr, aged 22 days.
 — Sgrampore, the wife of Mr. L. Christian, aged 23 years.
 — Sulkea, Mr. G. J. Phillips, aged 23 years and 5 months.
 9 Chandernagore, Captain L. Le... aged 70 years.
 — Joseph Lewis.
 — Patna, W. D'O. Farquhar, son, aged 24 years.
 — V. M. Vanden, Esq. aged 35 years.
 11 Dooby, Tirhoot, Lt. W. Morgan, Esq. aged 55 years.
 12 C. R. Barwell, Esq. aged 45 years, 7 months and 5 days.
 — Mr. C. Davenport, aged 50 years and 2 months.
 — Mrs. E. White, aged 29 years.
 — Mrs. Margaret Hardin.
 — S. Japure, the wife of Mr. John D'Cruz, aged 33 years, 6 months and 15 days.
 13 Mr. Domingo Albert.
 — Mr. John Mathew, aged 75 years.
 — Moradabad, Assistant Surgeon M. B. Kent, aged 32 years.
 15 Benares, C. M. Molter, Esq.
 — Kishna-pur, T. L. Lindsay, Esq. aged 21 years, 14 months and 4 days.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 16 Miss Matcellina L'Escrut, aged 24 years.
 18 Mr. Bartholomew Valle, aged 48 years
 21 Allahabad, the infant daughter of Mr. W. P. Murphy
 — Captain William Bell, aged 44 years, 3 months and 18 days.
 — Mr. William Coward, aged 50 years
 22 Nagpore, the infant son of Captain T. A. Duke
 23 Meerut, Mr. Alexander Smith, aged 66 years.
 33 The infant daughter of Mr. John Brown, aged 3 months and 20 days.

- Dec. 25 Mr. J. D'Santos, aged 48 years, and 6 months
 — Mr. James Shippey, aged 40 years.
 26 Agra, the daughter of Mr. A. Bethune, aged 7 years
 27 Mr. S. Johnson, aged 38 years
 28 Mr. William Senior, aged 38 years
 — The daughter of R. H. Snell, Esq. aged 2 months and 7 days
 31 Mr. Harry Brown, aged 77 years and 2 months.
 — Mr. John Reid, aged 31 years.

(No date) Mussoorie, Cornet W D S Hannay

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c

Abdullah Shoostery, alias Aga Syed Hubbihoallah
 D. R., Esq. Senior Merchant.....
 Thomas, Captain.....
 W. J. Civil Service.....
 R. H., Esq.
 Baswell, C. T., Esq.
 East, W., Artillery Capt
 Loughton, John Delves, Lieutenant.....
 Coates, Philip.....
 Cobbe, T. A., Lieutenant Colonel.....
 Delemain, John, Colonel.....
 Fulton, R. B., Major Bengal Artillery.....
 Hensley, W. D. S., Cornet 5th Light Cavalry.....
 Martley, E., Widow.....
 Jones, W. W., Lieutenant 3rd N. I.....
 Lewis, T., Esq. Civil Service.....
 McDowell, James, Assistant Surgeon.....
 Mannington, E., Esq. Indigo Planter.....
 Morgan, James J. M., Esq. 63d N. I.....
 Mundy H.....
 Obaychurn Bannerjee.....
 Rajkishore Bannerjee.....
 Ramchunder Haldar.....
 Ramsey, Thomas, Esq.....
 Rodriguez, J. L., Widow.....
 Saunders, G., Civil Service.....
 Shelton, Charles Agnewville, Esq.....
 Smith, H. T., Lieutenant.....
 Symonds, D. L.,
 Tisdall, T., Marine.....
 Vanden, J. A., Captain.....
 Vanden, Manabuntan Wardeo, Indigo Planter.....
 Vally, B.,

Aga Syed Mehdy and Aga Syed Ally
 Registrar Supreme Court
 Registrar Supreme Court
 Registrar Supreme Court
 Registrar Supreme Court
 Registrar Supreme Court
 J. F. M. Reid
 Registrar Supreme Court
 William Speir.
 P. Sutherland, Registrar of the Military Board
 Henry Holroyd.
 E. Fulton, Widow
 Registrar Supreme Court
 Registrar Supreme Court
 Captain W. Barnett, 53d N. I.
 Registrar Supreme Court.
 Registrar Supreme Court.
 Registrar Supreme Court.
 A. Morgan, Widow.
 Registrar Supreme Court
 Nilcomul Bannerjee.
 Rajsickishore Bannerjee.
 Doorgadoos Nookhopadia.
 Registrar Supreme Court.
 Reverend Fro Antonio de Santa Maria.
 R. D. Manglos.
 Registrar Supreme Court.
 B. J. Crane.
 Sree Muttu Roymoney Dosses
 Registrar Supreme Court.
 H. C. Vanrenen, Widow.
 William H. Smoalt, Esq.
 Registrar Supreme Court.

